UNEP

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

INTRODUCTION

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

This compendium contains the policies, procedures, guidelines and criteria of the Financial Mechanism under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as established by the Meetings of the Parties under the Montreal Protocol and elaborated by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in accordance with its terms of reference.

The policies, procedures, guidelines or criteria in each section are grouped by subject area. Text provided for each entry is quoted from either the final report of a Meeting of the Parties or a meeting of the Executive Committee at which the entry was adopted. The number of either the Meeting of the Parties, or the Meeting of the Executive Committee at which the policy, procedure, guideline or criteria was considered and adopted, is indicated along with the reference document. A list of supporting documents, if any, is also provided for entries, mainly related to procedures and guidelines. These are presented in small italic characters.

The Report is divided into eleven chapters:

I. Financial Mechanism
II. Executive Committee
III. Fund Secretariat
IV. Bilateral Cooperation
V. Implementing Agencies
VI. Article 5 Parties
VII. Controlled Substances
VIII. Country Programmes
IX. Project Proposals
X. Institutional Strengthening
XI. Monitoring and Evaluation

From the Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee onwards (May 1996), this compendium has included every decision of the Executive Committee and the Meetings of the Parties that establishes policies, procedures, guidelines or criteria that could have an impact on the future operation of the Fund. That is, all relevant decisions are listed other than those relating to approval of funding for specific projects or activities.

Thus, the compendium is both a reference document on the policies, procedures, guidelines and criteria of the Multilateral Fund and a record of related decisions of the Executive Committee. The compendium is updated, in full, after each meeting of the Executive Committee.

The list of dates and venues of the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund is presented below.

Note: Some countries have changed their name after the decisions by the Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee were adopted. This document does not change the name in the original text of decisions.

I. Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

First	Helsinki	02-05 May 1989
Second	London	27-29 June 1990
Third	Nairobi	19-21 June 1991
Fourth	Copenhagen	23-25 November 1992
Fifth	Bangkok	17-19 November 1993
Sixth	Nairobi	3-7 October 1994
Seventh	Vienna	5-7 December 1995
Eighth	San Jose	25-27 November 1996
Ninth	Montreal	15-17 September 1997
Tenth	Cairo	23-24 November 1998
Eleventh	Beijing	29 November-3 December 1999
Twelfth	Ouagadougou	11-14 December 2000
Thirteenth	Colombo	16-19 October 2001
Fourteenth	Rome	25-29 November 2002
Fifteenth	Nairobi	10-14 November 2003
First Extraordinary	Montreal	24-26 March 2004
Sixteenth	Prague	22-26 November 2004
Second Extraordinary	Montreal	1 July 2005
Seventeenth	Dakar	12-16 December 2005
Eighteenth	New Delhi	30 October–3 November 2006
Nineteenth	Montreal	17-21 September 2007
Twentieth	Doha	16-20 November 2008
Twenty-first	Port Ghalib	4-8 November 2009
Twenty-second	Bangkok	8-12 November 2010
Twenty-third	Bali	21-25 November 2011
Twenty-fourth	Geneva	12-16 November 2012
Twenty-fifth	Bangkok	21-25 October 2013
Twenty-sixth	Paris	17-21 November 2014
Twenty-seventh	Dubai	1-5 November 2015
Third Extraordinary	Vienna	22-23 July 2016
Twenty-eighth	Kigali	10-15 October 2016
Twenty-ninth	Montreal	20-24 November 2017
Thirtieth	Quito	5-9 November 2018
Thirty-first	Rome	4-8 November 2019
Thirty-second	Virtual	23-27 November 2020
Fourth Extraordinary	Virtual	21 May 2021
Thirty-third	Virtual	23-29 October 2021
Fifth Extraordinary	Bangkok	16 July 2022
Thirty-fourth	Montreal	31 October-4 November 2022
Thirty-fifth	Nairobi	23-27 October 2023
Thirty-sixth	Bangkok	28 October-1 November 2024
Thirty-seventh	Nairobi	3-7 November 2025

II. Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

First	Montreal	19-21 September 1990
Second	Montreal	17-19 December 1990
Third	Montreal	15-19 April 1991
Fourth	Nairobi	17-18 June 1991

Fifth	Montreal	18-22 November 1991
Sixth	Montreal	27-28 February 1992
Seventh	Montreal	23-26 June 1992
Eighth	Montreal	19-21 October 1992
Ninth	Montreal	08-10 March 1993
Tenth	Montreal	28 June-01 July 1993
Eleventh	Bangkok	10-12 November 1993
Twelfth	Montreal	28-31 March 1994
Thirteenth	Montreal	25-27 July 1994
Fourteenth	Nairobi	29-30 September 1994
Fifteenth	Montreal	13-16 December 1994
Sixteenth	Montreal	15-17 March 1995
Seventeenth	Montreal	26-28 July 1995
Eighteenth	Vienna	22-24 November 1995
Nineteenth	Montreal	8-10 May 1996
Twentieth	Montreal	16-18 October 1996
Twenty-first	Montreal	18-20 February 1997
Twenty-second	Nairobi	28-30 May 1997
Twenty-third	Montreal	12-14 November 1997
Twenty-fourth	Montreal	25-27 March 1998
Twenty-fifth	Montreal	29-31 July 1998
Twenty-sixth	Cairo	11-13 November 1998
Twenty-seventh	Montreal	24-26 March 1999
Twenty-eighth	Montreal	14-16 July 1999
Twenty-ninth	Beijing	24-26 November1999
Thirtieth	Montreal	29-31 March 2000
Thirty-first	Geneva	5-7 July 2000
Thirty-second	Ouagadougou	6-8 December 2000
Thirty-third	Montreal	28-30 March 2001
Thirty-fourth	Montreal	18-20 July 2001
Thirty-fifth	Montreal	5-7 December 2001
Thirty-sixth	Montreal	20-22 March 2002
Thirty-seventh	Montreal	17-19 July 2002
Thirty-eighth	Rome	20-22 November 2002
Thirty-ninth	Montreal	2-4 April 2003
Fortieth	Montreal	16-18 July 2003
Forty-first	Montreal	17-19 December 2003
Forty-second	Montreal	29 March-2 April 2004
Forty-third	Geneva	5-9 July 2004
Forty-fourth	Prague	29 November 3 December 2004
Forty-fifth	Montreal	4-8 April 2005
Forty-sixth	Montreal	4-8 July 2005
Forty-seventh	Montreal	21-25 November 2005
Forty-eighth	Montreal	3-7 April 2006
Forty-ninth	Montreal	10-14 July 2006
Fiftieth	New Delhi	6-10 November 2006
Fifty-first	Montreal	19-23 March 2007
Fifty-second	Montreal	23-27 July 2007
Fifty-third	Montreal	26-30 November 2007
Fifty-fourth	Montreal	7-11 April 2008
Fifty-fifth	Bangkok	14-18 July 2008
Fifty-sixth	Doha	8-12 November 2008
Fifty-seventh	Montreal	30 March-3 April 2009

Fifty-eighth	Montreal	6-10 July 2009
Fifty-ninth	Port Ghalib	10-14 November 2009
Sixtieth	Montreal	12-15 April 2010
Sixty-first	Montreal	5-9 July 2010
Sixty-second	Montreal	29 November-3 December 2010
Sixty-third	Montreal	4-8 April 2011
Sixty-fourth	Montreal	25-29 July 2011
Sixty-fifth	Bali	13-17 November 2011
Sixty-sixth	Montreal	16-20 April 2012
Sixty-seventh	Bangkok	16-20 July 2012
Sixty-eighth	Montreal	3-7 December 2012
Sixty-ninth	Montreal	15-19 April 2013
Seventieth	Bangkok	1-5 July 2013
Seventy-first	Montreal	2-6 December 2013
Seventy-second	Montreal	12-16 May 2014
Seventy-third	Paris	9-13 November 2014
Seventy-fourth	Montreal	18-22 May 2015
Seventy-fifth	Montreal	16-20 November 2015
Seventy-sixth	Montreal	9-13 May 2016
Seventy-seventh	Montreal	28 November – 2 December 2016
Seventy-eighth	Montreal	4-7 April 2017
Seventy-ninth	Montreal	3-7 July 2017
Eightieth	Montreal	13-17 November 2017
Eighty-first	Montreal	18-22 June 2018
Eighty-second	Montreal	3-7 December 2018
Eighty-third	Montreal	27-31 May 2019
Eighty-fourth	Montreal	16-20 December 2019
Eighty-fifth	Virtual	21 May-3 June 2020, 9 April 2021
Eighty-sixth	Virtual	16 November–3 December 2020, 29 March – 7 May 2021, 6, 9, 12, 16 April 2021, 28 June 2021
Eighty-seventh	Virtual	25 and 28 June, 2 July 2021, and 28 June to 27 July 2021
Eighty-eighth	Virtual	22 and 26 November 2021, and 28 November to 27 December 2021
Eighty-ninth	Virtual/Montreal	16, 18, 20 May 2022 and 16-18 June 2022
Ninetieth	Montreal	20-23 June 2022
Ninety-first	Montreal	5-9 December 2022
Ninety-second	Montreal	29 May-2 June 2023
Ninety-third	Montreal	15-19 December 2023
Ninety-fourth	Montreal	27-31 May 2024
Ninety-fifth	Montreal	4-8 December 2024
Ninety-sixth	Montreal	26-30 May 2025
Ninety-seventh	Montreal	1-5 December 2025

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER I: FINANCIAL MECHANISM

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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I. FINANCIAL MECHANISM

INTERIM FINANCIAL MECHANISM

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol at their Second Meeting decided to establish for the three-year period from 1 January 1991 to 31 December 1993 or until such time as the Financial Mechanism is established, an Interim Financial Mechanism according to the following:

1. The Interim Financial Mechanism is established for the purposes of providing financial and technical cooperation, including the transfer of technologies, to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol. The Mechanism, contributions to which shall be additional to other financial transfers to Parties operating under that paragraph, shall meet all agreed incremental costs of such Parties, in order to enable their compliance with the control measures of the Protocol. An indicative list of the categories of incremental costs is attached as Appendix I to this decision.
2. The Mechanism established under paragraph 1 shall include a Multilateral Fund. It may also include other means of multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation. The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol to continue providing secretarial services to the Multilateral Fund. All expenses related to these services will at a later stage be charged to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/3 ,Decision II/8, paras. 1 and 2).

The Executive Committee requested the Executive Director of UNEP to secure the approval of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establishing the Interim Multilateral Ozone Fund in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations and to its administration by the Executive Director of UNEP. The account established with UNEP would receive contributions to the Interim Multilateral Ozone Fund and would make transfers from it according to directions provided by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExCom.1/2 , para. 13).

The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol to continue providing secretarial services to the Multilateral Fund. All expenses related to these services will at a later stage be charged to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExCom.1/2 , para. 25).

The Interim Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was established on 1 January 1991 and operated until December 1992.

FINANCIAL MECHANISM

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties established the Financial Mechanism, including the Multilateral Fund provided for in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol as amended at the Second Meeting of the Parties. The Parties decided that any resources remaining in the Interim Multilateral Fund shall be transferred to the Multilateral Fund. The Parties adopted the terms of reference of the Multilateral Fund and of the Executive Committee which should continue to operate under the agreements, procedures and guidelines applicable to the Interim Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 (sections I.1, I.2, I.5, I.7).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annexes IX, X).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to consider innovative mobilization of existing and additional resources in support of Protocol objectives and any further action by the end of 1996 and to report thereon to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties; and that the actions set out in Annex I.1 should be taken to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/22).

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to move forward as expeditiously as possible on decision VII/22, and in particular Actions 5, 6, 10, 11, 14 and 21, and to report back to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/5).

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the measures taken by the Executive Committee to improve the Financial

Mechanism;

2. to request the Executive Committee to continue with further actions to implement decision VII/22 to improve the Financial Mechanism and report to the Meetings of the Parties annually.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/7, para. 1 and 2).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the report on actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/33), which had been prepared in response to decision VIII/5 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, decided:

(a) that the report should be forwarded to the Open-ended Working of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting, with the amendments agreed to by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-first Meeting;

(b) that, at its Twenty-second Meeting, the Executive Committee should hold a substantive discussion on measures to be taken to move forward on the actions referred to in decision VIII/5 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/38, para. 54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/33).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to defer to its Twenty-third Meeting the substantive discussion, called for by its Decision 21/38, on measures to be taken to move forward on the actions referred to in decision VIII/5 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, expressing the hope that the subject could be taken up early in the meeting;

(b) to agree that its report on actions to improve the functioning of the Financial Mechanism to forwarded to the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties at its Fifteenth Meeting, would first be reviewed on its behalf by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the representatives of India and the United States.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/73, para. 104).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to examine the subject again at a subsequent meeting (i.e., actions to improve the Financial Mechanism), in time for a report to be submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties;

(b) to request the World Bank to submit the concessional financing study to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-fourth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/49, para. 87).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the work and the report of the Executive Committee on the measures taken to improve the Financial Mechanism and technology transfer and on its excellent functioning in 1998;

2. to request the Executive Committee to report annually to the Meetings of the Parties on the operation of the Financial Mechanism and the measures taken to improve the operation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/31).

Study to evaluate the Financial Mechanism of the Multilateral Fund

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to evaluate and review, by 2004, the financial mechanism established by Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol with a view to ensuring its consistent, effective functioning in meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties and non-Article 5 Parties in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol, and to launch a process for an external, independent study in that regard which shall be made available to the 16th Meeting of the Parties;

2. that the study shall focus on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol;

3. that the terms of reference and modalities of the study shall be submitted to the 15th Meeting of the Parties;

4. to consider the necessity to launch such an evaluation on a periodic basis;

5. to request the existing evaluation mechanism in place within the United Nations system to provide the Meeting of the Parties, for its consideration, with any relevant findings on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol at any time such findings are available.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/3).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the comments of the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat (i.e., Decision VI/6 had provided for the Ozone Secretariat to fund the first such study and that a similar proposal would be considered at the next Meeting of the Parties); and

(b) to set aside US $500,000 from the funds returned by the Implementing Agencies at the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee pending a decision by the 15th Meeting of the Parties on how to fund a study to evaluate the financial mechanism of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/56, para. 112).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to approve the terms of reference of the study on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, contained in annex I.2 to the present report;
2. to set up a steering panel of six members to supervise the evaluation process and to select a consultant or consultants to carry out the study, to act as a point of contact for the consultant or consultants during the course of the study and to ensure that the terms of reference are implemented in the most appropriate manner possible;
3. to select the following six members to serve as the steering panel from among the Parties to the Montreal Protocol: Algeria, Colombia, France, Japan, Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America. The appointed panel has equal representation of individuals selected by Parties operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and Parties not so operating;
4. to request the Ozone Secretariat to finalize the procedure for the selection of the qualified external and independent consultant or consultants. On the basis of submitted proposals, the Secretariat shall prepare a short list of qualified bidders and facilitate review of relevant proposals by the steering panel;
5. to instruct the steering panel to organize its meetings with the assistance of the Ozone Secretariat with dates and venues selected, as far as possible, to coincide with other ozone meetings, thereby reducing the related costs;
6. to approve the provision of up to $500,000 in the 2004 budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol to fund the study;
7. to ensure that the final report and recommendations are made available to Parties for consideration at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/47).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to approve the budget for the Trust Fund of the Montreal Protocol in the amount of $5,185,353 for 2004, which includes the following:

(a) a provision in the amount of $500,000 to enable the Ozone Secretariat to facilitate the review of the financial mechanism as provided in decision XIII/3 and decision XV/47;

(b) a provision of $596,000 for the extraordinary Meeting of the Parties, including funds for the attendance of members and experts of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to its special meeting as called for in decision XV/56.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/52, para.3).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Treasurer to cancel the set-aside of US $500,000 for the study on the evaluation of the financial mechanism in the light of Decision XV/52 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/9, para. 40(b)).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, within its mandate, to consider the report on the 2004 evaluation and review of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, with a view to adopting its recommendations, whenever appropriate, in the process of continuous improvement of the management of the Multilateral Fund, and having in mind the need to contribute to the assessment by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the 2006–2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
2. to request the Executive Committee regularly to report back to and seek guidance from the Parties on the

subject. To this effect, the Executive Committee shall submit a preliminary assessment to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting and include a component in its annual report to the Meeting of the Parties, on progress made and issues encountered in its consideration of the recommended actions contained in the executive summary of the evaluation report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/36).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to invite Executive Committee members, bilateral and Implementing Agencies, and the Treasurer to provide comments and to complete the column entitled "recommended action" in the table contained in Annex I.3 to the present report, to compile the comments received, and to prepare a document for the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(b) to invite Executive Committee members wishing to do so to provide comments on contributions for the assessment by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the 2006-2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

(c) to convene a contact group to meet during the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee in order to draft a preliminary assessment report on the recommendations in the 2004 evaluation and review of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol for the 25th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, based on the document prepared by the Secretariat; and

(d) to consider the preliminary assessment report at the 45th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/60, para.251).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/51 and Add.1;

(b) to reclassify pre-session meeting documentation as General Distribution from the 46th Meeting onwards in the languages produced for the meetings, while restricting access to any project documents that a Party requested to be classified as such until the Executive Committee's consideration of the matter;

(c) to consider at its 46th Meeting whether a further review of the weighting of the quantitative performance indicators was warranted based on their application in the evaluation of the Implementing Agencies' 2004 business plans to be submitted to the 46th Meeting;

(d) to request the Secretariat:

  (i) to prepare a draft outline of an Executive Committee primer to be considered at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee, being the basis of the draft primer to be presented to the 47th Meeting, noting that the primer should include, inter alia, a summary of relevant decisions, procedures related to the approval of ODS phase-out projects, and rules and practices of the Executive Committee;

  (ii) to prepare a paper addressing the feasibility and desirability of extending the current performance indicators to bilateral Implementing Agencies for submission to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide the Fund Secretariat with information on how to avoid future delays as part of a lessons-learned document to be prepared by the Secretariat for consideration at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(f) to request the Treasurer:

  (i) to circulate to the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies prior to each Executive Committee meeting a ledger indicating when promissory notes are transferred, received and encashed;

  (ii) to report on progress in documenting the Treasurer's internal procedures and practices annually until they had been fully documented;

  (iii) to provide a detailed report once a year and interim reports at other times, as appropriate, on quality control measures to improve the accuracy of recordkeeping;

(g) to forward its assessment report on the recommendations in the 2004 evaluation and review of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol (contained in Annex I.4 to the present report) for consideration at the 25th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/59, para. 193).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/51 and Add.1).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided to start discussing the terms of reference for an evaluation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol during the thirtieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in 2010, and to finalize them during the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties, in 2011, at the latest.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/28).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To approve the terms of reference for an evaluation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol contained in [Annex I.5 to the present report];
2. To set up a steering panel of eight members to supervise the evaluation process, to select an evaluator to carry out the evaluation, to act as a point of contact for the evaluator during the evaluation and to ensure that the terms of reference are implemented in the most appropriate manner possible;
3. To select from among the parties to the Montreal Protocol the following eight parties to serve as the members of the steering panel: Austria, Canada, Colombia, India, Japan, Nigeria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States of America, thereby ensuring that the appointed panel has equal representation of individuals selected by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and parties not so operating;
4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to finalize the procedure for the selection of the qualified external and independent evaluator: on the basis of submitted proposals, the Secretariat shall prepare a shortlist of qualified applicants and facilitate the review of relevant proposals by the steering panel;
5. To instruct the steering panel to organize its meetings with the assistance of the Ozone Secretariat with dates and venues selected, as far as possible, to coincide with other Montreal Protocol meetings, thereby reducing related costs;
6. To approve a total budget for the evaluation of up to 200,000 United States dollars, with the amount of $70,000 to start the application bidding process to come from the 2011 budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on the understanding that the parties will decide in 2011 on the funding source for the balance of the budget;
7. To ensure that the final report and recommendations of the evaluator are made available to parties for consideration at the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/2).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note with appreciation the report on the 2012 evaluation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, within its mandate, to consider the report on the 2012 evaluation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, as appropriate, in the process of continuously improving the management of the Multilateral Fund;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/11).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the decision taken by the Parties at their Twenty Fourth Meeting regarding the evaluation of the Financial Mechanism, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/38; and

(b) To forward a modified version of it to the Parties at their Twenty-Fifth Meeting, including any relevant decisions or actions taken at the meetings of the Executive Committee prior to that date.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, decision 69/27)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/38).

Loan for Study on the review of the Financial Mechanism

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee approved a US $450,000 reimbursable cash advance to the Ozone Secretariat to enable it to facilitate the study on the Financial Mechanism, and requested the Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to arrange to reimburse the funds to the Multilateral Fund within the course of the 1995 financial year. The Executive Committee placed on record the fact that the cash advance should not set a precedent for similar demands in the future for cash advances from the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 37).

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties took note of the ongoing reviews under paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and decided:

(a) to approve the loan of US $450,000 from the Multilateral Fund to the Secretariat as a one-time measure to facilitate the review of the Financial Mechanism; and

(b) to repay the loan to the Multilateral Fund through necessary additional contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol as proposed in the revised budget for 1994 and 1995.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 (paras. 1, 2).

MULTILATERAL FUND

The Multilateral Fund shall:

(a) meet, on a grant or concessional basis as appropriate, and according to criteria to be decided upon by the Parties, the agreed incremental costs;

(b) finance clearing-house functions to:

  (i) assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for co-operation;

  (ii) facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;

  (iii) distribute, as provided for in Article 9 of the Protocol, information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions and other related activities for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and

  (iv) facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries; and

(c) finance the secretarial services of the Multilateral Fund and related support costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Decision II/8, para. 3).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18, para. 1).

Juridical personality and privileges and immunities

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided to clarify the nature and legal status of the Fund as a body under international law as follows:

(a) Juridical personality: The Multilateral Fund shall enjoy such legal capacity as is necessary for the exercise of its functions and the protection of its interests, in particular the capacity to enter into contracts, to acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property and to institute legal proceedings in defense of its interests;

(b) Privileges and immunities:

  (i) the Fund shall, in accordance with arrangements to be determined with the Government of Canada, enjoy in the territory of the host country, such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes;

  (ii) the officials of the Fund Secretariat shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/16).

TREASURER OF THE FUND

The Executive Committee invited UNEP to be the Treasurer of the Fund. Thus, UNEP is responsible for receiving and administering contributions, and disbursing funds to the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies based on the directive of the Executive Committee. Following consultation with United Nations officials, UNEP shall submit investment plans related to contributions held in reserve for the Executive Committee's approval.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section I.3.1).

Agreement with UNEP-Treasurer

Agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the Treasurer of the Interim Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol. (Note: This agreement was superseded by a revised agreement approved at the Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 18).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/4/Rev.1).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to amend paragraph 3.1 of Article III of the agreement between the Executive Committee and UNEP to read as follows: "UNEP in its capacity as Treasurer shall be reimbursed for costs incurred for services it will provide pursuant to this Agreement. Modalities for the provision of services and the reimbursement of costs shall be agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme".
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/3, para. 28 (b)).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the agreement between UNEP and the Executive Committee on the service of the Treasurer, as contained in Annex I.6 to the present report, to be signed on behalf of the Executive Committee by the Chair.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/42 (a), para. 140 (a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/47/Rev.1).

Cost of the Treasurer to the Multilateral Fund

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP to continue to provide the service of Treasurer at zero cost to the Multilateral Fund, along the lines of the original agreement, for a further period of six months to enable the appropriate bodies, among them the Executive Committee, to examine the issue.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/37, para. 72 (a)).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to express appreciation for the fact that, consistent with the agreement reached with the Executive Committee in 1991, UNEP had acted as Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund for the past 12 years at no cost to the Fund;

(b) to take note of the fact that, in a letter submitted to the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Executive Director of UNEP had informed the Executive Committee that UNEP's role as Treasurer could no longer be performed free of charge;

(c) to request the Secretariat to explore with UNEP, the World Bank and other potential bodies which might act as Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund, their experience, potential services and fees associated with taking on that role, taking into account the views expressed by representatives at the 39th Meeting of the Executive Committee, and to report back to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/3, para. 31).

Also, at its Thirty-ninth Meeting, the Executive Committee agreed to request UNEP to continue providing the services of Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund under the current agreement for a period not exceeding 1 September 2003.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/4, para. 34).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request UNEP to continue acting as Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund until the modalities of cost estimates and reimbursement could be agreed;

(d) pending the conclusion of such agreement, to inform the Executive Director of UNEP that the Multilateral Fund would reimburse UNEP for the costs of doing so at a rate of US $301,000 per annum as quoted by UNEP, whose starting point would be 1 September 2003;

(e) to define precisely the services that would be required of the Treasurer and to request the Secretariat to collect additional information on the services available in other organizations and reflect them in a new draft agreement;

(f) to re-examine the issue at its 41st Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/3, para. 28 (c - f).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/40/5 and Add.1).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request UNEP to continue acting as Treasurer;

(b) to negotiate a new agreement with UNEP for its services as Treasurer;

(c) that the new agreement should stipulate that the annual fee of the Treasurer would remain in effect unchanged for a period of five years as of the date of the agreement;

(d) that, pending the conclusion of the new agreement, UNEP should continue to be reimbursed for the cost of acting as Treasurer at a rate of US $301,000 per annum;

(e) to request UNEP to substantiate its request for an annual fee of US $500,000, including clarification of its need for additional support staff, and to seek further savings in this area;

(f) also to request UNEP to provide information on the rate of return on its Fund investments; and

(g) to re-examine the issue at its 42nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/3, para. 32).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to approve an annual fee amounting to US $500,000, inclusive of annual inflation, effective 1 April 2004 continuing for the next five years, for UNEP for providing the service of the Treasurer, as indicated in Annex I.2 to the present report; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to ensure that the functions of Treasurer (Annex I.2) were clearly distributed between the P-4 and P-5 positions mentioned in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/47/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/42 (b, c), para. 140 (b, c)).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the reply of 27 March 2006 by the Executive Director of UNEP to the letter from the Chair dated 19 December 2005;

(b) to note that the P5 position provided for in decision 42/42, required for the efficient provision of the services of the Treasurer, had not been filled and that, in the absence of the P5 staff member, the functions related to that level had been performed by the Secretariat, that could become increasingly difficult taking into account the Secretariat's limited staffing capacity;

(c) to continue to withhold US $100,000 pending further consultations with UNEP; and

(d) to request the Chair to write to the Executive Director of UNEP communicating the Executive Committee decision on the matter.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/41, para. 79).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the progress reported with respect to the P5 position addressed in decisions 42/42 (c) and 48/41 (b);

(b) to note that the Executive Committee still felt that the services provided were not up to the standard required and believed that the appointment of a P5 officer was needed to achieve that standard; and

(c) to agree to the request for the release of the US $100,000 thus far withheld, on the understanding that, at the 50th Meeting:

  (i) the matter would be addressed in the context of consideration of the release of funding for 2007 treasury fees; and

  (ii) by that time, UNEP would have presented a mutually agreeable solution to the P5 issue.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/39, para. 160).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Treasurer's report on the agreement between the Executive Committee and UNEP as Treasurer of the Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/57;

(b) To maintain the fee level at US $500,000 per annum until the Executive Committee had had an opportunity to consider the results of the audit of the Secretariat on administrative and Fund management matters;

(c) To review the Treasurer's service at its 62nd Meeting, taking into account any relevant audit observation;

(d) To note that provision of data on expenditures was a matter of transparency and was inherent to the mandate of UNEP; and

(e) To request UNEP to provide indicative data on expenditures between 2004 and 2009, to the extent feasible,

and to bring to the 62nd Meeting a plan for providing expenditure data as part of its future treasury services.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/51, para. 275).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/57).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Treasurer's indicative report on its 2004-2009 expenditures;

(b) Also to note that the United Nations audit report did not contain any observation on the services of the Treasurer;

(c) To approve the Treasurer's proposal to maintain the existing level of its fees at US $500,000 per annum until UNEP reverted to the Executive Committee; and

(d) To request the Treasurer to include in the accounts of the Fund Secretariat an indicative breakdown of the US $500,000 annual fees for the provision of treasury services, as shown in table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/60.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/66, para. 168).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/60).

Draft agreement between the Treasurer and the Implementing Agencies

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/39 and Corr.1, together with the Secretariat's verbal update;

(b) to endorse the text of the draft agreements between the Treasurer and UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank, respectively, with the proposed differences in the text as follows:

  (i) in Clause 3.2, stipulating that commitment was conditional upon receipt of funds in the case of UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank and not conditional upon receipt of funds in the case of UNIDO;

  (ii) in Clause 4.3, stipulating that in the event that there were insufficient funds for the external audit processes of the World Bank, any subsequent additional audit costs would be borne by the Fund after approval by the Executive Committee;

  (iii) in Clause 5.1, on the proposed termination notice of 30 days for the World Bank and 180 days in the case of the other agencies; and

(c) to attach the final text of the agreements with UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank to the present report (Annexes I.7, I.8, I.9 and I.10, respectively).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/34, para.139).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/46/39 and Corr.1).

Requests to the Treasurer

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request the Treasurer:

(i) to include an explanatory section on "Methodology and Assumptions" with future reports;

(ii) to carry out a reconciliation every year;

(iii) to include in his report to each meeting of the Executive Committee the value of the promissory notes as at the date of that meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/1, para. 31 (b)).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note:

  (i) that the explanation of the methodology and assumptions being used by the Treasurer could be made available through the Internet;

  (ii) the payments by Parties of their contributions in accordance with the financial procedures and regulations in force in their respective countries;

  (iii) with concern the low level of rates of payment of contributions; and

  (iv) the importance of reconciled financial accounts, which would facilitate the financial decisions of the

Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/2, pars.25 (b)).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note with appreciation the note by the Treasurer on the methodology and assumptions used, and the increased transparency of data submission;

(i) to request the Treasurer to amend the last two rows of the table showing the 1991-2003 summary status of contributions and other income to read "outstanding contributions for certain countries with economies in transition", and to add a footnote to the new title specifying the countries with economies in transition concerned.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/2, para. 30 (a, b, i)).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note, with appreciation, of the report of the Treasurer, including tables showing the updated status of the Fund and the ledger on the issue, receipt and encashment of promissory notes as at 18 November 2005, which are reproduced in Annex I to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/1, para. 21).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Treasurer to provide the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee with information on when Parties that had been unable to make their contributions by 1 June would make their payments, in accordance with decision XI/6, paragraph 7, of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/2, para. 34 (a)).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(ii) the intersessional approval of US $2 million plus US $0.1 million in support costs for the World Bank towards Argentina's CFC production closure project;

(iii) that US $67,735,710 of promissory notes had been encashed since the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(iv) With appreciation that US $51,234,834 related to accelerated encashment of notes by France and the United Kingdom;

(b) to urge the remaining countries holding promissory notes to take the necessary action to accelerate their encashment and to encash those promissory notes issued by 31 December 2005 before the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to encourage Parties with outstanding contributions to pay them at their earliest convenience and in this regard to note with concern that several Parties had not responded to the Treasurer's request to provide information on when they would make their outstanding payments in line with decision XI/6, paragraph 7, of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties; and

(d) to note the updated list of countries opting to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism facility in making their contributions to the Fund for the triennium 2006-2008 as at 6 November 2006.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/1 para. 31).

Rate of return on UNEP's fund investments

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the information provided by UNEP on its fund investments (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/48); and

(b) to request UNEP to maximize the benefits to the Multilateral Fund and the contributing Parties when exercising its functions as Treasurer.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/43, para. 141).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/48).

ADMINISTRATOR

The World Bank shall be invited to co-operate with and assist in administering and managing the programme to finance the agreed incremental costs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. Should the World Bank

accept this invitation, the President of the World Bank shall be the Administrator of this programme, which shall operate under the authority of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 15).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annex IX to Decision IV/18, para. 16).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

OFFER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The Second Meeting of the Parties accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Canada to:

(a) host Executive Committee meetings as necessary during the interim period;

(b) support participation of developing countries in those meetings.

(c) assume the administrative costs of those initiatives.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Decision II/8 B).
The Fourth Meeting of the Parties decided to accept with appreciation the offer of Canada to host the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund on the same terms as they hosted the Secretariat of the Interim Multilateral Fund and to locate the Secretariat at Montreal, Canada.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 (section I.8).

Host Government Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Multilateral Fund

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to authorize the Chairman of the Executive Committee to sign the Host Government Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (Annex I.11);

(b) to request the Chief Officer to seek legal advice from the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs as to who should sign the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Canada concerning the Privileges, Immunities and Other Facilities of United Nations officials servicing the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/57, para. 107).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/Inf.2).

FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Financial and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund shall be available only to Article 5 Parties and in compliance with the requirements of the Protocol, to facilitate compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol and to finance the incremental costs incurred in meeting these requirements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section III).

All technical assistance and pre-investment activities shall be provided in the form of grants or, in certain circumstances, in-kind support. At the request of an Article 5 Party, in-kind support can be provided in the form of expert personnel, technology, technical documentation and training.

The Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies shall co-operate with the Parties to provide information on funding available for projects, to secure the necessary contacts and to coordinate, when requested by the interested Party, projects financed from other sources with activities financed under the Protocol.

The financing of activities or other costs, including resources channeled to third Party beneficiaries, shall require the concurrence of the recipient Governments concerned. Recipient Governments shall, where appropriate, be associated with the planning of projects and programmes. Nothing shall preclude an Article 5 Party from applying for its requirements for agreed incremental costs solely from the resources available to the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 21-23).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided that the Executive Committee will consider projects from Parties temporarily classified as operating under Article 5. The projects approved when such temporary classification is operative will continue to be funded even if the countries subsequently are reclassified as not operating under Article 5 on receipt of data. However, no project will be sanctioned during a period during which the country is classified as not operating under Article 5.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/5, para. b).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND

The Second Meeting of the Parties established an Interim Multilateral Fund, of US $160 million, which could be raised by up to US $80 million during the three-year period (1991-1993) when more countries became Parties to the Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 1).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to entrust to the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance consideration of issues pertaining to contributions at future meetings of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/1, para. 15(f)).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider the Treasurer's report on the status of contributions and disbursements in plenary meetings of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/1, para. 24(c)).

Contribution modalities

The Multilateral Fund shall be financed by contributions from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in convertible currency or, in certain circumstances, in-kind and/or in national currency, on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Decision II/8, para. 7).

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided, regarding developing-country Parties which are initially classified as not operating under Article 5 and then reclassified, that any outstanding contribution to the Multilateral Fund will be disregarded only for the years in which they are reclassified as operating under Article 5. Any Party reclassified as operating under Article 5 will be allowed to utilize the remainder of the 10-year grace period.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/5, para. d).

Contributions from States that become Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 after the beginning of the financial period of the Mechanism shall be calculated on a pro rata basis for the balance of the financial period.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 10).

Any developing-country Party initially classified as non-Article 5 but reclassified subsequently as operating under Article 5 shall not be requested to contribute to the Multilateral Fund. Such Parties are urged not to request financial assistance for national programmes from the Multilateral Fund but may seek other assistance under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol. This will not apply if the initial classification of the Party as non-Article 5, made in the absence of complete data, is subsequently proved to be wrong on the basis of complete data.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/5, para. e).

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided that, with effect from 1997, contributions to the Multilateral Fund concern only Parties not operating under Article 5 that are Parties to the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/6).

No commitments shall be made in advance of the receipt of contributions, but income not spent in a budget year and unimplemented activities may be carried forward from one year to the next within the financial period.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 19).

Contributions not immediately required for the purposes of the Multilateral Fund shall be invested under the authority of the Executive Committee and any interest so earned shall be credited to the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 11).

Budget estimates, setting out the income and expenditure of the Multilateral Fund shall be drawn up by the Executive Committee and submitted to the meetings of the Parties. The proposed budget estimates shall be dispatched by the Fund Secretariat to all Parties at least 60 days before the date fixed for the opening of the meeting of the Parties at which they are to be considered.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 12, 13).

In the event that the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat anticipates that there may be a shortfall in resources over the financial period as a whole, he shall have discretion to adjust the budget approved by the Parties so that expenditures are at all times fully covered by contributions received.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 18).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to pay their outstanding contributions to the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/1, para. 13(a)).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to pay their outstanding contributions to the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/1, para. 193(c)).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to pay their outstanding contributions to the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/1, para. 13(a)).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Meeting of the Parties to urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Fund promptly and in full.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/2, para. 17(a)).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to pay their outstanding contributions to the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/5, para. 20(b)).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to pay their outstanding contributions to the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/1, para. 15(b)).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to pay their outstanding contributions to the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/1, para. 24(b)).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note that the current year's rate of payment of contributions appeared slightly slower than the previous year;

(c) to express gratitude to Parties that had made their contributions on time.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/2, para. 27 (b), (c)).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to make their contributions in a timely manner;

(d) to request the Treasurer:

  (i) to remind Parties of the need for early payment of their contributions;

  (ii) to include footnotes in the report to indicate the provisional nature of the unreconciled financial accounts; and

  (iii) to report on how the financial accounts were to be reconciled as well as on how this reconciliation might be effected as early in the year as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/2, para. 25 (c, d)).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to note the reduction in the amount of losses from use of the fixed exchange rate mechanism and from the process for encashing promissory notes;

(d) to request contributing Parties to cooperate with the Treasurer to facilitate the timely encashment of promissory notes;

(e) to note that the cooperation of Parties' financial authorities in sending written notification of payment to the Treasurer would be greatly appreciated;

(f) to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to make their contributions in a timely manner;

(g) to note with appreciation the contribution of Azerbaijan and encourage other Parties to follow the example it had set;

(h) to urge Parties with contributions that were long overdue to comply with paragraph 7 of Decision XI/7 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/2, para. 30 (c to h)).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) to note with appreciation the updated information on the status of payments provided by number of countries during the Meeting;

(e) to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to make their contributions in a timely manner; and

(f) to urge Parties with contributions that were long overdue to comply with paragraph 7 of Decision XI/7 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/2 (d, e, f), para. 28 (d-f)).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to urge those Parties that had not yet done so to make their contributions in a timely manner; and

(d) to urge Parties to make contributions by 1 June each year, and, if that was not possible, to notify the Treasurer in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/1 (c, d), para. 25).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to urge those Parties to pay their outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund as soon as possible, in view of the current compliance needs of Parties operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/37).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) with appreciation the report of the Treasurer, including the tables showing the updated status of the Fund as at 29 November 2004;

  (ii) the information provided by the Secretariat concerning the contributions from the Russian Federation and accordingly to request the Secretariat to communicate with the Government of the Russian Federation on the issue of their contributions; and

(b) to provide copies of the decision of the most recent Meeting of the Parties relating to outstanding contributions to those Parties that had never paid their contributions to the Multilateral Fund or had done so at an amount inferior to one annual contribution.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/1, para. 30).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that the Treasurer had sent numerous letters urging donor countries that had not paid their contributions up to and including 2004 to the Multilateral Fund to do so and that no reply had been received from those countries regarding failure to comply with their commitments, and decided to request the Chair to send letters to those donor countries that had arrears up to and including 2004, and had not replied to the Treasurer, asking them to respond and to indicate when they would be able to meet their commitments. The Chair would report to the 47th Meeting on the issue.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/2, para. 26 (b)).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note, with appreciation, of the report of the Treasurer, including the tables showing the updated status of the Fund and the ledger on the issuing, receipt and encashment of promissory notes as at 30 June 2005.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/1, para. 22).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note with concern that US $95,637,792 in promissory notes had not been encashed, representing approximately two thirds of the Fund's annual budget;

(c) to note with concern that no feedback had been provided to the Treasurer on his request to accelerate the encashment of promissory notes;

(d) to urge countries holding promissory notes to take the necessary action to accelerate their encashment before the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) to note the list of countries opting to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism facility for their contributions to the Fund for the triennium 2006-2008 as at 7 July 2006, contained in the Appendix to Annex I to the present report; and

(f) to note that from 2006 onwards, the Government of Sweden would be devoting its entire contribution to the Fund as a multilateral contribution.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/2, para. 34 (b) to (f)).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(ii) the intersessional approval of US $2 million plus US $0.1 million in support costs for the World Bank towards Argentina's CFC production closure project;

(iii) that US $67,735,710 of promissory notes had been encashed since the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(iv) With appreciation that US $51,234,834 related to accelerated encashment of notes by France and the United Kingdom;

(b) to urge the remaining countries holding promissory notes to take the necessary action to accelerate their encashment and to encash those promissory notes issued by 31 December 2005 before the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to encourage Parties with outstanding contributions to pay them at their earliest convenience and in this regard to note with concern that several Parties had not responded to the Treasurer's request to provide information on when they would make their outstanding payments in line with decision XI/6, paragraph 7, of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties; and

(d) to note the updated list of countries opting to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism facility in making their contributions to the Fund for the triennium 2006-2008 as at 6 November 2006.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/1 para. 31).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) in accordance with decision XI/6 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full, as early as possible, and no later than 1 June of each year. Parties unable to make their contributions by 1 June should notify the Treasurer as to when during the calendar or fiscal year their payment would be made, but contributing Parties should strive to make their contributions no later than 1 November of that year; and

(c) to thank those Parties that had already made their contributions for 2007, in light of the relatively high rate of payment recorded at the second Executive Committee Meeting of the year as compared with previous years.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/1, para. 27 (b) and (c)).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/1, para. 26 (b)).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible, particularly as the current year was the last year of the current replenishment period; and

(c) that the report of the Executive Committee to the Meeting of the Parties should emphasize the Committee's concerns in relation to the arrears in contributions to the Multilateral Fund in light of the 2010 phase-out target.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/2 para.30 (b) and (c))

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible, particularly as the current year was the last year of the current replenishment period.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/1 para.24(b))

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes and the list of countries using the fixed-exchange mechanism during the 2006-2008 triennium as contained in Annex I to the present report;

(b) to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible, considering that the present Meeting was the last Meeting of the last year of the current replenishment period; and

(c) that, in accordance with decision 54/2, the report of the Executive Committee to the Meeting of the Parties should provide information on the arrears in contributions to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/64 para 26)

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note the encashment of its promissory note by the Government of France;

(c) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible; and

(d) To note the obligation of UNEP, as Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund, to make provision for doubtful debts in the accounts of the Multilateral Fund in line with the recommendation of the United Nations Board of Auditors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/1 para 24)

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible; and

(d) To recall decision XI/7 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, which called for the Executive Committee to take action to ensure as far as possible that the whole of the budget had been committed by the end of the triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/1 para 22)

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To urge all Parties with outstanding pledges to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible;

(c) To request contributing Parties with promissory notes due for encashment after the replenishment period to facilitate the acceleration of their encashment as soon as possible and before the end of the replenishment period 2009-2011; and

(d) To call on the implementing agencies to accept promissory notes if necessary.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/1 para 24)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge all Parties with outstanding pledges to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/1 para 24 (d)).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/2 para 23 (c)).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) (ii) The list of Parties that had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2012-2014 as contained in Annex I to the final report; and

(c) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/1 para 26 (a)(ii) and (c)).

The Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth. Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Meetings of the Executive Committee decided:

To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/4, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59,UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/8, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59; UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75), UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91.

Decisions 69/2(b); 70/1(b); 71/2(c); 72/1(b); 73/1(b); 74/1(d); 75/1(c); 76/1(b); 77/1(b); 79/2(b); 80/1(c); 81/1(c); 82/1(f); 83/2(d); 84/1(b); 85/1(b); 86/3(b); 91/2(b); 93/2(e); 94/1(c); 95/1(c); 96/1(d); 97/1(c)

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes, and the countries that had opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism during the 2015-2017 triennium contained in Annex I to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/2(a))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements and the information on promissory notes, the countries that had opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism (FERM) during the 2015–2017 triennium, and the implementation of the FERM, contained in Annex I to the present report;

(b) To request the Secretariat to provide, for the consideration of the 81st meeting, additional information on the transfer of funds by the Treasurer on behalf of governments contributing to bilateral projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/1(a)(i) and (b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/3).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements and the information on promissory notes and the countries that had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism (FERM) during the 2018–2020 triennium, contained in Annex I to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/3).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes, and the countries that had opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism during the 2018–2020 triennium, contained in Annex I to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/3).

The Eighty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements contained in Annex I to the present report.

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 86th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/67, Decision 84/1(a) and (c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/3).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements contained in Annex I to the present report.

(d) To note the adjustments in the bilateral contributions by Czechia, Germany, Japan and Sweden, resulting from a reconciliation exercise between invoices, payments in cash and information, contained in the Secretariat's inventory of approved projects, included in Annex II to the present report; and

(e) To request the Treasurer in cooperation with the Secretariat to finalize the reconciliation exercise for the bilateral contributions by Canada, Finland, France, Portugal and Spain, and to report back at the 87th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/3(a) (d)-(e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/3).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements contained in Annex I to the present report.
(c) To note the adjustments in the bilateral contribution by Canada, France, Portugal and Spain, resulting from a reconciliation exercise between invoices, payments and the Secretariat's inventory of approved projects, included in Annex I to the present report;
(d) To request the Treasurer, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to finalize the review of the amounts of the bilateral contribution by Finland recorded in the Multilateral Fund, and to report back at the 88th meeting; and
(e) To request the World Bank to return to the Multilateral Fund, in cash, balances from completed or cancelled projects, interest accrued and other adjustments totalling US $3,280,455, which was the amount in excess of the offsets that the Treasurer had been able to make from projects approved for the World Bank since the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/1)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/3).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements contained in Annex I to the present report.
(b) To note the finalization of the review of the amounts of the bilateral contribution by Finland recorded in the Multilateral Fund in line with decision 87/1(d).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/2((a) and b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/3).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/3).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex II to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/2(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/3).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/2(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/3).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/2(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/3).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/3).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/3).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/3).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, contained in annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/3).

Countries encountering temporary difficulties

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties noted the recommendations of the Executive Committee with respect to the countries encountering temporary difficulties and requested the Executive Committee to continue to make its best efforts to consider various possibilities for addressing the situation by obtaining contributions in kind wherever possible and to report on this matter to the Sixth Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/10).

The Tenth Meeting of the Executive Committee urged Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland to co-operate with UNEP IE/PAC to provide information on available technologies and expertise in those countries for dissemination to Article 5, paragraph 1, countries. It also encouraged those countries to contact Article 5, paragraph 1, countries to identify opportunities for co-operation through in-kind contributions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40 (paras. 149, 154).

Contributions in arrears or outstanding

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Treasurer to find ways and means to identify the causes of non-payment of contributions and to attempt to open avenues for speedy payment, bearing in mind the report of the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters, which was submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, and the view of the Committee that the dispatch of reminder letters to Parties in arrears was not in itself adequate. It also agreed that the Treasurer should be requested to undertake a study on the various options to be adopted on all fronts (Treasurer, Executive Committee, UNEP, Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, etc.) to encourage payment of the arrears and generally to make timely payments.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47 (paras. 22, 38).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the correspondence between the Treasurer and countries with contributions in arrears should be made available to the Executive Committee. If that procedure did not yield results, the Executive Committee would consider what further steps could be taken. The Executive Committee did not, however, have any objection to the publication of the list of outstanding contributions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/14/15, para. 30).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring,

Evaluation and Finance to examine the situation of contributions outstanding for three years or more.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/2, para. 17(b)).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to place the matter of the outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund by the Russian Federation on the agenda for the consideration of the Committee at its 60th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/54, para. 290).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Chief Officer to reply to the letter from the Government of the Russian Federation and convey the Executive Committee's views on the long outstanding contributions from the Russian Federation, as expressed at the 60th Meeting; and

(c) Also to request the Chief Officer to invite representatives of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer and the Ozone Secretariat to participate in an informal meeting to be held the day before the commencement of the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/2, para.357(b and c))

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/exCom/60/4).

At its Sixty-seventh Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the Government of the Russian Federation's intent to start payments to the Multilateral Fund from 2013 with the understanding that future contributions of the Russian Federation would not be associated with the outstanding pledges for prior years, and that the administrative process within the Government of the Russian Federation would be completed in due time to ensure that the payment of the 2013 contribution could be made;

(b) To request the Chair of the Executive Committee to write to the Government of the Russian Federation welcoming its future contributions and future engagement in the Multilateral Fund; and

(c) To request the Treasurer to maintain the outstanding contributions of the Russian Federation in the outstanding contributions category of the accounts of the Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/1, para.17).

At its Sixty-ninth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To express its appreciation:

(i) To the Russian Federation for its contribution to the Multilateral Fund for the year 2013; and

(ii) To the Chief Officer, the Secretariat and a number of governments for their efforts to resolve the issue.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/1, para.19(b)).

At its Seventy-first Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To request the Treasurer, in consultation with the Fund Secretariat, to continue the discussions with the Holy See on its outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 72nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/2, para.27(d)).

At its Seventy-second Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To request the Treasurer, in consultation with the Secretariat, to continue the discussion with the Holy See and the Government of Kazakhstan on their respective outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 73rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/1, para.27(d)).

At its Seventy-third Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Treasurer, in consultation with the Secretariat, to continue the discussions with the Holy See and the Government of Kazakhstan on their respective outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 74th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/1(c), para.24(c))

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note with appreciation the payments made to the Multilateral Fund by the Holy See and the Government of Kazakhstan, as reported in Annex I to the present report

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/1 para.26 (b)).

The Seventy–fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To urge:

(i) Belarus to make its contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the 2015-2017 triennium, while noting that it had not previously made contributions;

(ii) The Secretariat and the Treasurer to strengthen outreach to contributing Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more in order to emphasize the need to make payments to the Multilateral Fund in accordance with the replenishments decided by the Parties;

(iii) Those contributing Parties with arrears from the 2012-2014 triennium to pay them during 2015;

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/3, para.34(b)).

The Seventy–fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To request the Secretariat, as follow-up to decision 74/3(b), to report to the 76th meeting on the feedback received from countries with outstanding contributions from one triennium or more. *((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/1(d), para.31(d)).*

The Seventy–sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Secretariat to continue to follow up with the countries that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back to the 77th meeting

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/1(c), para.28(c)).

The Seventy–seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To note with appreciation the intention of the Government of Belarus to start paying its contributions in 2016, with the understanding that the 2016 payment would not be associated with the contributions outstanding for Belarus for prior years;

(d) To request the Treasurer, in cases where the country had a long-outstanding contribution, to allocate any new contribution to a specific year, if so requested by the country; and

(e) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue to follow up with countries that had contributions outstanding for one triennium or more and to report back to the 79th meeting.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/1(c,d,e), para.24(c)-(e)).

The Seventy-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with countries that had contributions outstanding for one triennium or more and to report back to the 80th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/2, para 21).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) With appreciation that the Government of Azerbaijan was taking steps towards paying its contributions to the Multilateral Fund from 2017 onwards;

(d) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue to follow up with contributing Parties that had contributions outstanding for one triennium or more and to report back to the 81st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/1, para 24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/3).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) With appreciation the partial payment made by the Government of Greece toward its outstanding

contributions and its commitment to pursue payment of the arrears, as expressed in its message to the Treasurer;

(iii) With appreciation the payment by the Government of Portugal of its outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(d) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue to follow up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more and to report back to the 82nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/1(a) and (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/3).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note with appreciation that the Government of Kazakhstan had started to pay its contributions to the Multilateral Fund from 2014 when the assessed contributions by Kazakhstan for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the 2015–2017 triennium had been recorded for the first time, at the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

(c) To note with appreciation, the discussions between the representatives of the Government of Azerbaijan and the Secretariat and the Treasurer and to invite that Government to commence contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(d) To note with appreciation, the discussions between the representatives of the Government of Israel and the Secretariat and the Treasurer and to invite that Government to commence contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(e) To note with appreciation, the discussions between the representatives of the Government of Ukraine and the Secretariat and the Treasurer and to invite that Government to continue its internal discussions with a view to commencing contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(g) To request the Treasurer to remove the 2001–2013 outstanding contributions of Kazakhstan from the accounts and the status of the Multilateral Fund without setting a precedent of removing from the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements or the accounts of the Fund the outstanding contributions to the Fund due from any other party; and

(h) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/1(b)-(e), (g) and (h)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/3).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) Also to note, with appreciation, the receipt of the first contribution of the Government of Uzbekistan for 2019;

(c) To invite the Government of Azerbaijan to continue its internal discussions with a view to commencing contributions to the Multilateral Fund, noting, with appreciation, that discussions had also taken place between the representatives of that Government and the Secretariat;

(e) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more and to report back at the 84th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/2(b), (c) and (e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/3).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more and to report back at the 85th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/1(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/3).

The Eighty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 86th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/67, Decision 84/1(d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/3).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 87th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/3(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/3).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had contributions outstanding for one triennium or longer, and to report back at the 88th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/1(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/3).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 90th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/2(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/3).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 91st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/1(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/3).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back to the Committee at the 92nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/2(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/3).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note with appreciation, the discussions among the representatives of the Government of Israel, the Secretariat and the Treasurer, and to invite the Government of Israel to continue its internal discussions with a view to resuming contributions to the Multilateral Fund; and

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 93rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/3).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note also the discussions between the representatives of the Government of Israel and the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, as well as the communication with the Secretariat, and to invite the Government to resume its contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(c) To note further the discussions between the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, as well as the communication with the Treasurer, and to invite the Government to pay its outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(d) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 94th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/2(b to d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/3).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 94th meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/1(b)).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/3).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 96th meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/1(b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/3).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with Parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 97th meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/1(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/3).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with parties that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 98th meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/1(b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/3).

Outstanding contributions from Parties that had not ratified the London Amendment

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to agree to waive the outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund specified in Annex I.12 of this report as a one-time measure;
2. to agree that the issue of waiving outstanding contributions to the Multilateral Fund assessed before ratification of the London Amendment by any Party will neither be raised nor will this decision be cited as a precedent in future.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/38).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties also decided that the amount already paid by Cyprus to the Multilateral Fund should not be refunded.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/39).

Additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund

The Seventy–seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) With respect to the intended US $27 million fast-start contributions in 2017 from some of the non-Article 5 Parties:

(i) To accept, with appreciation, the additional contributions announced by a number of non-Article 5 Parties to provide fast-start support for implementation of the Kigali Amendment, noting that such funding was one-time in nature and would not displace donor contributions;

(ii) That the additional contributions mentioned in sub-paragraph (d)(i) above should be made available for Article 5 countries that had an HFC consumption baseline year between 2020 and 2022 and that had formally indicated their intent to ratify the Kigali Amendment and take on early HFC phase-down obligations in order to support their enabling activities, such as capacity building and training in handling HFC alternatives, Article 4B licensing, reporting, and project preparation activities, taking into account, but not restricted to, relevant guidelines and decisions of the Executive Committee;

(iii) To request the Secretariat to develop a document describing possible procedures for countries identified in sub-paragraph (d)(ii) above in accessing the additional fast-start contributions for enabling activities;

(iv) That the Treasurer would communicate with contributing non-Article 5 countries on procedures for making the additional contributions available to the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of early action in respect of the Kigali Amendment;

(v) That the Secretariat would report to the Executive Committee on the additional fast-start contributions

received separately from the pledged contributions to the Multilateral Fund; and

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/59)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/70/Rev.1).

The Seventy–eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report by the Treasurer on the status of the additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/3 and Corr.1;

(b) Further to note with appreciation the status of pledged additional contributions distributed among the 16 non-Article 5 Parties to provide fast-start support for implementation of the Kigali Amendment; and

(c) To request the Treasurer to report to the Executive Committee on the additional contributions received for fast-start support separately from the other pledged contributions to the Multilateral Fund at the 79th meeting.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, Decision 78/1)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/3 & Corr.1).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report by the Treasurer on the status of additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund (decision 78/1(c)) contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/44 and Corr.1, and as orally amended during the meeting;

(b) Further to note with appreciation the six non-Article 5 countries that had made payments to provide fast-start support for the implementation of the HFC phase-down: Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and New Zealand; and

(c) To request the Treasurer, at the 80th meeting, to report to the Executive Committee on the status of the additional contributions for fast-start support separately from other pledged contributions to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/42, para 133)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/44 & Corr.1).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/53, as orally amended during the meeting;
(b) Further to note with appreciation that 11 non-Article 5 countries had paid their pledged additional voluntary contributions to provide fast-start support for HFC phase-down; and
(c) To request the Treasurer to report again to the Executive Committee on the status of the additional contributions received for fast-start support separately from other pledged contributions to the Multilateral Fund at the 81st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/74, para 235)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/53).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/5;
(b) Further to note, with appreciation, that 16 non-Article 5 countries had paid the additional contributions that they had pledged to provide fast-start support for implementation of the HFC phase-down; and
(c) To request the Treasurer, at the 82nd meeting, to continue reporting on the status of the additional contributions received for fast-start support separately from other pledged contributions to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/3(a)-(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/5).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report of the Treasurer on the status of additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/5;
  (ii) With appreciation that all 17 non-Article 5 countries had paid the additional contributions that they had pledged to provide fast-start support for implementation of the HFC phase-down; and
(b) To request the Treasurer, at the 83rd meeting, to report on the status of the additional contributions for fast-start support separately from other contributions pledged to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/3(a) and (b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/5).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/5;
(b) To request the Treasurer, to submit to the 84th meeting, as part of the 2018 accounts of the Multilateral Fund, a certified statement of income and disbursements of the additional contributions for fast-start support for the implementation of HFC phase down separately from the regular contributions to the Multilateral Fund; and
(c) To consider at the 84th meeting how to use any remaining balances, taking into consideration the consultations on the issue between the Chief Officer and the 17 donor countries that had paid additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/4(a)-(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/5).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/5;
(b) To note with appreciation the agreement of donor countries to amalgamate the balances from the additional contributions for fast-start support for HFC phase-down with the regular contributions to the Multilateral Fund;
(c) To request the Treasurer:
  (i) To add, as additional income, the balance of US $13,698 remaining from the additional contributions to the regular contributions to the Multilateral Fund;
  (ii) To add, as additional income, the balances from completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" remaining from the additional contributions that had been returned at the 84th meeting, or that would be returned at future meetings, to the regular contributions to the Multilateral Fund; and
(d) To note that, as of the 85th meeting, the status of the additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund would no longer be reported to the Executive Committee separately from the regular contributions to the Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/5).

REPLENISHMENTS OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

1994-1996 replenishment

At the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, the total contribution to the Fund for 1993 was set at US $113.34 million. The Parties committed themselves to a replenishment of the Fund in order to meet on grant or concessional terms the requirements of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, in respect of agreed incremental costs. Thus, a level of contribution of US $340-500 million was recommended for 1994-1996. The total contribution to the Fund for 1994 will not be less than the commitments for 1993.

The Fifth Meeting, the Parties adopted the budget for 1994-1996 of US $510 million for the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the understanding that US $55 million of that sum will be provided by funds unallocated during the 1991-1993 period.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 (section I.3).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/9 (section 1).

1997-1999 replenishment

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the report of the Executive Committee on the three-year rolling business plan and the report of the TEAP on replenishment;
2. to adopt a budget for 1997-1999 of US $540,000,000 with the understanding that US $74,000,000 of that sum will be provided by funds unallocated during 1994-1996: this US $74,000,000 figure does not include sums listed as disputed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/L.2, which appears as Annex VIII to this report;
3. the agreed budget figure includes a sum of US $10 million to enable Parties operating under Article 5 to apply the measures contained in paragraph 2 of decision VII/8 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and to assist those Parties to start the implementation of any recommendations that might arise from the Ninth Meeting of the Parties on this matter;
4. to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of US $466,000,000 as set out in Annex I to this report of US $155,333,333 for 1997, US $155,333,333 for 1998 and US $155,333,333 for 1999;
5. that the Executive Committee should take action to ensure as far as possible that the whole of the budget for 1997-1999 is committed by the end of 1999, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should accordingly make timely payments;
7. to agree that adjustments to the United Nations scale of assessment should not affect the rates of contributions of individual Parties during a replenishment period;
8. to agree that contributions of Parties not operating under Article 5 which ratify the London Amendment during a replenishment cycle should be calculated on a pro-rata basis for the balance of the replenishment cycle, starting with the date on which the London Amendment entered into force for it. Contributions of such countries should be considered as additional resources during the replenishment cycle; such Parties should be formally added to the list of contributors and taken into account in the distribution of assessments during the next replenishment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/4, paras 1-5 and 7-8).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that the total value of approved projects and activities in the 1997-1999 triennium was about US $509 million. Additionally, the value, as submitted, of projects and activities which it had not been possible to finalize at the Twenty-ninth Meeting amounted to some US $13 million, potentially increasing the total expenditure in the triennium to US $522 million. The Executive Committee decided that, in order to facilitate, as far as possible, committal of the 1997-1999 replenishment, those projects and activities included in that US $13 million amount should be resubmitted to the Thirtieth Meeting and counted against the 1999 business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/20, para. 46).

2000-2002 replenishment

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its nineteenth meeting, to enable the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2000-2002 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, inter alia:
   (a) all control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, including decisions agreed by the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, in so far as these will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2000-2002;
   (b) the need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 Parties to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol;
   (c) agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including the production sector) and non-investment projects;
   (d) approved country programmes;

(e) financial commitments in 2000-2002 relating to sectoral phase-out projects agreed by the Executive Committee;

(f) experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies;

(g) the impact that the controls and country activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, and the effect that this will have on the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental cost of investment projects during the period under examination;

(h) administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies, taking into account paragraph 6 of decision VIII/4, and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including holding meetings;

2. that, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

3. that the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/13).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to adopt a budget for 2000-2002 of 475,700,000 United States dollars on the understanding that 35,700,000 United States dollars of that sum will be provided by funds not allocated during 1997-1999. The Parties noted that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 1997-1999 stood at 34,703,856 United States dollars;

2. to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of 440,000,000 United States dollars, of 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2000, 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2001, and 146,666,666 United States dollars for 2002, as it appears in Annex VI to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

3. that the Executive Committee should take action to ensure as far as possible that the whole of the budget for 2000-2002 is committed by the end of 2002, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/7).

2003-2005 replenishment

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the 14th Meeting of the Parties, and present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its 22nd meeting, to enable the 14th Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2003-2005 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, inter alia:

(a) all control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee including decisions agreed by the 13th Meeting of the Parties and the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee, in so far as these will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2003-2005;

(b) the need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 Parties to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol;

(c) agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including those in the production sector) and non-investment projects;

(d) approved country programmes;

(e) financial commitments in 2003-2005 relating to sectoral phase-out projects agreed by the Executive Committee;

(f) experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies;

(g) the impact that the controls and country activities are likely to have on the supply and demand for ozone-depleting substances, and the effect that this will have on the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental cost of investment projects during the period under examination;

(h) administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies, taking into account paragraph 6 of decision VIII/4, and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including the holding of meetings;

2. that, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

3. that the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/1).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties also decided to set up an Ad Hoc Working Group on the 2003-2005 replenishment with membership comprising the following Parties operating under Article 5: Argentina, Brazil (Co-Chair), China, Colombia, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; and the following Parties not operating under Article 5: Australia, Finland (Co-Chair), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The ad hoc working group will meet following the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to provide initial feedback to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and advice on sensitivity analyses.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/2).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to adopt a budget for 2003-2005 of $573,000,000 on the understanding that $76,000,000 of that sum will be provided by funds not allocated during 2000-2002, and that $23,000,000 of the same sum will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund and other sources during the 2003-2005 triennium. The Parties noted that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 2000-2002 stood at $10,585,046;

2. to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of $474,000,000, of $158,000,000 for 2003, $158,000,000 for 2004, and $158,000,000 for 2005 as it appears in Annex II to the report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties;

3. that the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2003-2005 is committed by the end of 2005, and that Parties not operating under Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of Decision XI/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/39).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on financial planning for the triennium 2003-2005 contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/7;

(b) to adopt a resource allocation of US $224 million in 2003, US $191 million in 2004, and US $158 million in 2005;

(c) to urge countries with economies in transition that had not previously paid to pay their contributions to the Fund for the 2003-2005 triennium to enable the compliance of Article 5 countries with the 2005 and 2007 control measures of the Montreal Protocol, and to avoid shortfalls arising from non-payment or delayed payment of pledged contributions during the compliance period for Article 5 countries;

(d) also to urge contributing Parties to make their payments for the year 2003 by June 2003, in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, to enable the timely implementation of the three-year phase-out plan;

(e) that the US $248 million in resources available for new commitments should be allocated according to the compliance needs of Article 5 countries;

(f) that the total allocation for the bilateral projects during the triennium, 2003-2005, was US $47.4 million for planning purposes only, not as an absolute cap on the value of bilateral projects that could be submitted;

(g) to request contributing Parties that had not submitted an annual business plan for 2003 and/or a three-year

business plan to do so prior to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(h) also to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider, at its 20th Meeting, the allocation of any resources from the total bilateral allocation not anticipated to be required by contributing Parties based on the bilateral business plan submitted to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee, in view of the compliance requirements of all Article 5 Parties;

(i) to note that the level of the bilateral allocation planned for the triennium did not limit the right of a party to use up to 20 per cent of its contribution for bilateral projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/5, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/8/Rev.1).

2006-2008 replenishment

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties, and to present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting, to enable the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2006–2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund. In preparing its report, the Panel should take into account, among other things:
   (a) all control measures, and relevant decisions, agreed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee including decisions agreed by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its forty-fifth meeting, in so far as the decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2006–2008; in addition, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report should include a scenario which indicates costs associated with implementation by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the adjustment relating to methyl bromide proposed by the European Community;
   (b) the need to allocate resources to enable all Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2I of the Montreal Protocol;
   (c) agreed rules and guidelines for determining eligibility for funding of investment projects (including those in the production sector), non-investment projects and sectoral or national phase-out plans;
   (d) approved country programmes;
   (e) financial commitments in 2006–2008 relating to national or sectoral phase-out plans agreed by the Executive Committee;
   (f) the provision of funds for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum, taking into account the time lag in project implementation;
   (g) experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its Implementing Agencies;
   (h) the current trends in the cost of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental costs of investment projects during the period under review;
   (i) administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including the holding of meetings;
2. that, in undertaking this task, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should give due consideration to the evaluation and review of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol to be undertaken by the Parties in 2004, pursuant to decision XIII/3;
3. that, in undertaking this task, the Panel should consult widely with all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
4. that the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the twenty-fifth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/35).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the Chair and the Vice-Chair, as well as the

Chief Officer, should cooperate fully with the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel's study on the 2006 2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/62, para. 259).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for 2006–2008 of $470,000,000 on the understanding that $59,600,000 of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the 2003–2005 triennium, and that $10,000,000 will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the 2006–2008 triennium. The Parties note that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 2003–2005 stand at $7,511,984;
2. to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of $133,466,667 for 2006, $133,466,667 for 2007, and $133,466,666 for 2008 as it appears in annex III to the report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
3. that the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2006–2008 is committed by the end of 2008, and that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/40).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on financial planning for the 2006-2008 triennium contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/5;

(b) to adopt a resource allocation of US $164.47 million in 2006, US $165.57 million in 2007, and US $139.96 million in 2008;

(c) to urge contributing Parties to make payments for the year 2006 by 1 June 2006 in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, and to enable the full commitment of the US $470 million budget during the 2006-2008 triennium, as foreseen in decision XVII/40 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties (paragraph 3);

(d) to urge contributing Parties to pay the arrears amounting to US $38.8 million remaining from the 2003-2005 triennium during 2006, as the contributing Parties had already paid US $21 million of the US $59.6 million in arrears due as part of the 2006-2008 replenishment;

(e) to urge contributing Parties using promissory notes to enable the Treasurer to accelerate the encashment of promissory notes in accordance with decision 25/2;

(f) to urge countries with economies in transition that had not paid previously to make their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the 2006 2008 triennium to facilitate the full implementation of the three-year phase-out plan in order to enable Article 5 countries to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol, and also to avoid shortfalls arising from non-payment or delayed payment of pledged contributions during the compliance period for Article 5 countries;

(g) to agree that the amount of US $142 million in resources available for new commitments during the 2006 2008 triennium should be allocated as a first priority for the compliance needs of Article 5 countries; and

(h) to request that bilateral agencies specify the costs of planned activities in their annual business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/3, para. 35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/5).

2009-2011 replenishment

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

into account, among other things:

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

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

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

(d) approved country programmes;

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

(f) the provision of funds for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum, taking into account the time lag in project implementation;

(g) experience to date, including limitations and successes of the phase-out of ozone depleting substances achieved with the resources already allocated, as well as the performance of the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies;

(h) the impact that the international market, ozone-depleting substance control measures and country phase out activities are likely to have on the supply of and demand for ozone-depleting substances, the corresponding effects on the price of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental costs of investment projects during the period under review;

(i) administrative costs of the implementing agencies and the cost of financing the secretariat services of the Multilateral Fund, including the holding of meetings;

2. that, in undertaking this task, the Panel should consult widely with all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

3. to request the Panel to provide additional information on the levels of funding required for replenishment in each of the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 and to study the financial and other implications of a possible longer replenishment period, in particular whether such a measure would provide for more stable levels of contributions;

4. that the Panel shall strive to complete its work in time to enable its report to be distributed to all Parties two months before the twenty-eighth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

5. to request the Panel to take into account the conclusions resulting from the study conducted by the Executive Committee pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision XVIII/9 in the event that proposals for control measures related to the subject of that study are submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/10).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided"

1. to adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for 2009–2011 of $490,000,000 on the understanding that $73,900,000 of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the 2006–2008 triennium, and that $16,100,000 will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the 2009–2011 triennium. The Parties note that outstanding contributions from some Parties with economies in transition in the period 2006–2008 stand at $5,604,438;

2. to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of $133,333,334 for 2009, $133,333,333 for 2010, and $133,333,333 for 2011 as it appears in annex III to the report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
3. that the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2009–2011 is committed by the end of 2011, and that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/10).

The Executive Committee at its Fifty-seventh Meeting decided:

(a) to note the report on financial planning for the 2009-2011 triennium as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/5;

(b) to request that bilateral agencies specify the costs of planned activities in their annual business plans and attempt to remain within the estimates specified when submitting the relevant projects during the 2009-2011 triennium;

(c) to urge contributing Parties to make payments no later than 1 June each year in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties so as to enable full commitment of the US $490 million budget during the 2009-2011 triennium, as provided in paragraph 3 of decision XX/10 of the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties;

(d) to urge those contributing Parties with arrears from the 2006-2008 triennium to pay them during 2009 as they accounted for US $43.2 million of the US $73.9 million carry-over from the 2006-2008 triennium;

(e) to request those contributing Parties that had not provided for accelerated encashment of promissory notes to consider allowing an accelerated encashment schedule or adjusting their encashment schedule for future promissory notes so that they corresponded to the year in which the contributions were due;

(f) to urge countries with economies in transition that had never paid to make their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the 2009-2011 triennium;

(g) to adopt a resource allocation of US $106 million in 2009, US $181 million in 2010, and US $203 million in 2011;

(h) to consider the availability of cash flow for the 2011 budget at the first Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2011 in light of the collection of interest, the payment of contributions from countries that had not previously paid, and any losses due to non-payment or the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism; and

(i) in the context of business planning, to monitor the impact of the allocation of annual tranche funding in multi-year agreements on the new indicative allocation of US $340.6 million in the budget for the 2009-2011 triennium to enable as many HCFC phase-out plans for as many countries as possible to be accommodated during the triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/4, para. 40).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/5).

The Executive Committee at its Sixty-third Meeting decided:

(a) To note the information on the availability of cash flow for the 2011 budget, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/5;

(b) To agree on a 2011 budget of US $275.4 million, while noting that only US $220.6 million were likely to be available in 2011; and

(c) To urge Parties with fixed encashment schedules to accelerate those encashment schedules for their promissory notes, as needed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/3, para. 30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/5).

2012-2014 replenishment

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the

Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties, and to present it through the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-first meeting, to enable the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2012–2014 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

2. That, in preparing the report referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Panel should take into account, among other things:
   (a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee, in particular those related to the special needs of low volume and very-low-volume-consuming countries, and decisions agreed upon by the Twenty Second Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its sixty-first and sixty-second meetings insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2012–2014;
   (b) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2E, 2G and 2I of the Protocol;
   (c) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to meet 2013 and 2015 compliance obligations in respect of Articles 2F and 2H of the Protocol;
   (d) Rules and guidelines agreed upon by the Executive Committee at all meetings, up to and including its sixty-second meeting, for determining eligibility for the funding of investment projects, non-investment projects, including institutional strengthening, measures to combat illegal trade and sectoral or national phase-out plans, including hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plans, measures to manage banks of ozone-depleting substances and ozone-depleting substance destruction projects;
   (e) The impact that the international market, ozone-depleting substance control measures and country phase-out activities are likely to have on the supply of and demand for ozone-depleting substances, the corresponding effects on the price of ozone-depleting substances and the resulting incremental costs of investment projects during the period under review;
3. That, in preparing the report referred to above, the Panel should consult widely all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
4. That the Panel shall strive to complete the report referred to above in time to enable it to be distributed to all parties two months before the thirty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
5. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2015–2017 and 2018 2020 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/3).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for 2012–2014 of $450,000,000 on the understanding that $34,900,000 of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the 2009 2011 triennium, and that $15,100,000 will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the 2012–2014 triennium. The parties note that outstanding contributions from some parties with economies in transition in the period 2009–2011 stand at $5,924,635;
2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of $133,333,334 for 2012, $133,333,333 for 2013, and $133,333,333 for 2014 as it appears in annex III to the report of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2012–2014 is committed by the end of 2014, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/15).

The Executive Committee at its Sixty-sixth Meeting decided:

(a) To take note of the report on financial planning for the 2012-2014 triennium contained in document

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/5;

(b) To request:

(i) That bilateral agencies specify the costs of planned activities in their annual business plans and make efforts to remain within the estimates specified when submitting those projects during the 2012-2014 triennium;

(ii) Those contributing Parties that did not provide for accelerated encashment of promissory notes to consider either allowing the Treasurer to accelerate the encashment schedule or adjusting their encashment schedules for future promissory notes to correspond to the year in which the contributions were due;

(iii) The Government of Germany to provide an update through the Treasurer on its efforts with regard to encashment of its promissory notes prior to the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) To urge:

(i) Parties to pay their contributions for each year by June, in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, so as to enable full commitment of the US $450 million budget during the 2012-2014 triennium, as provided in paragraph 3 of decision XXIII/15 of the Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties;

(ii) Those contributing Parties with arrears from the 2009-2011 triennium to pay them during 2012, as they accounted for US $10.3 million of the US $34.9 million carry-over from the 2009-2011 triennium, noting that US $24.6 million of the funds carried over were available for commitment;

(iii) Countries with economies in transition that had not previously paid their contributions to make their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the 2012 2014 triennium;

(d) To consider the availability of cash flow for the 2014 budget at the first meeting of 2014 in light of the collection of interest, the payment of contributions from Parties that had not previously paid, and any losses due to non-payment or the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism; and

(e) To adopt a resource allocation of US $145 million in 2012, US $145 million in 2013, and US $160 million in 2014, with any unallocated funds to be allocated subsequently during the 2012-2014 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/3, para. 27).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/5).

2015-2017 replenishment

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

Recalling the parties' decisions on previous terms of reference for studies on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol,

Recalling also the parties' decisions on previous replenishments of the Multilateral Fund,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-fourth meeting, to enable the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the appropriate level of the 2015–2017 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

2. That, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision, the Panel should take into account, among other things:

(a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee, in particular those pertaining to the special needs of low volume- and very-low-volume-consuming countries, in addition to small and medium-sized enterprises, and the decisions of the Twenty Fifth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its seventieth and seventy-first meetings insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2015–2017;

(b) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2E, 2G and 2I of the Protocol;

(c) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to maintain or

meet 2013, 2015 and 2020 compliance obligations in respect of Articles 2F and 2H of the Protocol, taking into account the extended commitment provided by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under approved hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plans;

(d) Dividing the funding relating to the 2020 target applicable to hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption and production in an appropriate manner, including, but not limited to, one scenario that divides the funding relating to the 2020 target applicable to hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption equally between the 2015-2017 and 2018–2020 replenishments;

(e) Rules and guidelines agreed upon by the Executive Committee at all its meetings, up to and including its seventy-first meeting, for determining eligibility for the funding of investment projects and non-investment projects, including, but not limited to, institutional strengthening;

(f) The need to allocate sufficient resources to the activities in the servicing sector in stage II of hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plans through technical assistance such as recovery, training and other necessary activities;

3. That, as a separate element to the funding requirement estimated in paragraph 2 of the present decision, the Panel should provide indicative figures for additional resources that would be needed to enable parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to gradually avoid high-global-warming-potential alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, taking into account the availability of safe, environmentally friendly, technically proven and economically viable technologies;

4. That, in preparing the said report, the Panel should consult widely all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

5. That the Panel should strive to complete the report referred to above in good time to enable it to be distributed to all parties two months before the thirty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

6. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2018–2020 and 2021 2023 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/8).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for 2015–2017 of $507,500,000 on the understanding that $64,000,000 of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the 2012-2014 triennium, and that $6,000,000 will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the 2015–2017 triennium. The parties note that outstanding contributions from some parties with economies in transition in the period 2012–2014 stands at $8,237,606;

2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of $145,833,333 for 2015, $145,833,333 for 2016, and $145,833,333 for 2017 as it appears in annex III to the report of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, as far as possible, that the whole of the budget for 2015–2017 is committed by the end of 2017, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/10).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(e) To note that the Government of Germany had been able to reduce the schedule of payment of its promissory notes for the 2015-2017 replenishment period from five to four years and that it was committed to fitting the encashment schedule within the triennium for the 2018-2020 replenishment period.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/1 para.26 (e)).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To adopt a resource allocation of US $179.9 million in 2015, US $173.8 million in 2016, and US $153.8 million

in 2017, with any unallocated funds to be allocated subsequently during the 2015-2017 triennium; and

(d) To consider the availability of cash flow for the 2016 and 2017 budgets at the first meeting of 2016 in light of the collection of interest, unexpected return of unused balances from projects/agreements, the payment of pledges from trienniums prior to the last replenishment, any losses due to non-payment of pledges expected from the last replenishment, and any losses or gains due to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/3, para.34(c)and (d)).

2018-2020 replenishment

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-ninth meeting, to enable the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to adopt a decision on the appropriate level of the 2018–2020 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
2. That, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision, the Panel should take into account, among other things:
   (a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, in particular those pertaining to the special needs of low volume- and very-low-volume-consuming countries, in addition to small and medium-sized enterprises, and the decisions of the Twenty Eighth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its meetings, up to and including its seventy-eighth meeting, insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2018–2020;
   (b) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (Article 5 parties) to achieve and/or maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2E, 2G, 2H, 2I and 2J of the Protocol;
   (c) The need to allocate resources to enable all Article 5 parties to meet compliance obligations relevant in the replenishment period 2018–2020 in respect of Article 2F of the Protocol, providing support for a transition to low-global-warming-potential (GWP) or zero-GWP alternatives in hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out, taking into account decision XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties and the extended commitments made by Article 5 parties under approved HCFC phase-out management plans;
   (d) Rules and guidelines agreed upon by the Executive Committee at all its meetings, up to and including its seventy-eighth meeting, for determining eligibility for the funding of investment projects and non-investment projects, including, but not limited to, institutional strengthening;
3. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should provide indicative figures of the resources within the estimated funding required for phasing out HCFCs that could be associated with enabling Article 5 parties to encourage the use of low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives and indicative figures for any additional resources that would be needed to further encourage the use of low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives;
4. The need for additional resources to enable Article 5 parties to carry out initial activities related to the phase-down of HFCs listed under Annex F and controlled under Article 2J;
5. That in preparing the report the Panel should consult widely, including all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
6. That the Panel should strive to complete the report in good time to enable it to be distributed to all parties two months before the thirty-ninth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
7. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2021–2023 and 2024 2026 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decision XXVIII/5).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2018–2020 of $540,000,000, on the understanding that $34,000,000 of that budget will be provided from

anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the triennium 2015–2017, and that $6,000,000 will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the triennium 2018–2020. The parties note that outstanding contributions from parties with economies in transition in the period 2015–2017 amount to $10,452,429;

2. Also to adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of $166,666,667 for 2018, $166,666,667 for 2019 and $166,666,666 for 2020, as it appears in annex III to the report of the combined eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Twenty-Ninth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, to the extent possible, that the entire budget for the triennium 2018–2020 is committed by the end of 2020 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/1).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To adopt resource allocations of US $194.4 million in 2018, US $174.6 million in 2019, and US $171 million in 2020;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/27(b), para 96)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/12).

2021-2023 replenishment

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-second meeting, to enable the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties to adopt a decision on the appropriate level of the 2021–2023 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;
2. That, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision, the Panel should take into account, among other things:
   (a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, including decision XXVIII/2, and the decisions of the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its meetings, up to and including its eighty-fifth meeting, insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2021–2023;
   (b) The need to consider the special needs of low-volume-consuming and very-low-volume-consuming countries;
   (c) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (Article 5 parties) to achieve and/or maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2J of the Protocol, taking into account decision XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties, and the reductions and extended commitments made by Article 5 parties under approved hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out management plans, and decision XXVIII/2, and noting that the Panel in its supplementary report shall provide any information or clarification as requested by any party relating to the allocation of resources;
   (d) Decisions, rules and guidelines agreed by the Executive Committee at all its meetings, up to and including its eighty-fifth meeting, in determining eligibility for the funding of investment projects and non-investment projects;
   (e) The need to allocate resources for Article 5 parties to comply with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, including the preparation and, if needed, the implementation of phase-down plans for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) that could include early activities in the servicing/end users sector in order to comply with the Kigali Amendment by addressing the high growth rate in HFC consumption;
   (f) The need to allocate resources to the low-volume-consuming countries for the introduction of zero-global-warming-potential or low-global-warming-potential alternatives to HFCs and to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing/end users sector, in line with any relevant decisions of the Executive Committee;

(g) Three scenarios representing different potential levels of ratification of the Kigali Amendment when estimating the funding requirement for the phase-down of HFCs;
(h) The cost of supporting a limited number of stand-alone projects transitioning out of HFCs, in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision XXX/5;

3. That the Panel should provide indicative figures of the resources within the estimated funding required for phasing out HCFCs that could be associated with enabling Article 5 parties to directly transition from HCFCs to the use of low-global-warming-potential or zero-global-warming-potential alternatives, taking into account global warming potential, energy use, safety and other relevant factors. The indicative figures should be provided for a range of typical scenarios, including a low-volume-consuming country, a small manufacturing country and a medium-sized manufacturing country;
4. That, in preparing the report, the Panel should consult widely, including all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
5. That the Panel should strive to complete the report in good time to enable it to be distributed to all parties two months before the forty-second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
6. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2024–2026 and 2027–2029 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/1).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt the level of indicative contributions for the parties listed in table A, set forth in the annex to the present decision, for 2022 on an interim basis pending a final decision by the Meeting of the Parties on a revised budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023;
2. That any contributions made by parties in advance of a final decision on the revised budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023 shall be without prejudice to the overall level of the replenishment or to the agreed level of contributions by parties.

Annex to decision XXXIII/2

Table A

Party	*2022 amount in United States dollars or in national currency**
Australia	AUD 7 833 905
Austria	USD 1 814 500
Belgium	EUR 2 066 538
Bulgaria	USD 113 333
Croatia	HRK 1 718 129
Cyprus	EUR 100 377
Czechia	USD 867 000
Denmark	DKK 10 142 404
Estonia	EUR 88 795
Finland	EUR 1 064 772
France	EUR 11 346 191
Germany	EUR 14 918 851
Greece	EUR 1 099 827
Hungary	HUF 115 977 788
Ireland	EUR 782 325
Italy	EUR 8 751 822
Latvia	EUR 116 747
Lithuania	EUR 168 171

Party	*2022 amount in United States dollars or in national currency**
Luxembourg	EUR 149 485
Malta	EUR 37 371
Netherlands	USD 3 734 833
Norway	NOR 18 194 536
New Zealand	NZD 957 172**
Poland	USD 2 119 500
Portugal	EUR 915 287
Romania	RON 1 941 505
Slovakia	EUR 373 558
Slovenia	EUR 196 122
Spain	EUR 5 704 676
Sweden	SEK 21 440 390
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	USD 11 247 500

* Based on the amounts set out in annex III to the report of the combined eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

** Subject to government procedures and approval.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/8/Add.1, Decision XXXIII/2).

The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023 of $540,000,000, on the understanding that $65,000,000 of that budget will be provided from the contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and from other sources for the triennium 2018-2020;

2. To note that $246 million in remaining funds that were due to the Multilateral Fund during the triennium 2018–2020 will be used after 2023 to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To note that outstanding contributions from parties with economies in transition for the period 2018-2020 amount to $3,659,668;

4. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021-2023 based on replenishment of $475 million for the triennium 2021–2023 as it appears in the annex to the report of the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

5. That the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should take action to ensure, to the extent possible, that the entire budget for the triennium 2021–2023 is committed by the end of 2023 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMOP.5/3/Add.1, Decision Ex.V/1)

2024-2026 replenishment

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-fifth meeting, to enable the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to adopt a decision on the appropriate level of the 2024–2026 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

2. That, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision, the Panel should take into account, among other things:

(a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, including paragraphs 9 to 25 of decision XXVIII/2, and the decisions of the Thirty Fourth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its meetings, up to and including its ninety-second meeting, insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2024–2026;

(b) The special needs of low volume-consuming and very low volume-consuming countries;

(c) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to comply with Articles 2A–2J of the Protocol, and the reductions and extended commitments made by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under approved hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out management plans and Kigali hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) implementation plans;

(d) Decisions, rules and guidelines agreed by the Executive Committee at all its meetings, up to and including its ninety-second meeting, in determining eligibility for the funding of investment projects and non-investment projects;

(e) The need to allocate resources for activities to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs, including those relating to pilot and demonstration projects, in accordance with any energy efficiency cost guidance developed by the Executive Committee, or, should the Executive Committee not adopt cost guidance in time to be considered in the report, for a scenario for a funding window to support such activities;

(f) The need to allocate resources for supporting activities related to gender mainstreaming as part of the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund, taking into account the implementing agencies' existing policies to promote gender mainstreaming and the mandate set out in Executive Committee decision 84/92;

(g) The need to allocate resources for a funding window for activities to support end-of-life management and disposal of controlled substances in an environmentally sound manner, in accordance with any relevant decisions by the Executive Committee, or, should the Executive Committee not adopt relevant decisions in time to be considered in the report, for a scenario for funding a limited number of demonstration projects;

(h) A scenario to increase funding for institutional strengthening and the compliance assistance programme to assist parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to strengthen their national capacities to address challenges associated with implementing the Kigali Amendment;

3. That, in estimating the funding requirement associated with the HCFC and HFC targets, the Panel will use a clearly explained compliance-based methodology that is informed by, but independent of, the business plan of the Multilateral Fund, taking into account policy guidance provided by the Meeting of the Parties and/or the Executive Committee;

4. That the Panel should provide indicative figures associated with enabling parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to implement HCFC phase-out management plans and Kigali HFC implementation plans in a coordinated manner. Indicative figures should be provided for a range of typical scenarios, using all relevant data available to the Panel;

5. That, in preparing the report, the Panel should consult widely, including all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

6. That the Panel should strive to complete the report in good time to enable it to be distributed to all parties two months before the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

7. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2027–2029 and 2030-2032 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/2).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the triennium 2024–2026 of 965 million United States dollars, on the understanding that 428,699,680 dollars of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the triennium 2021–2023, and that 10,700,320 dollars will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the triennium 2024–2026;[1]
2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of 175.2 million dollars for 2024, 175.2 million dollars for 2025 and 175.2 million dollars for 2026, as set out in the annex to the present decision;
3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, to the extent possible, that the entire budget for the triennium 2024–2026 is committed by the end of 2026, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/1).

BUSINESS PLAN OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

Three-year (1994-1996) business plan of the Multilateral Fund

The Executive Committee adopted the proposed three-year plan and budget (1994-1996) for submission to the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (Geneva, August 1993).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 144).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, Annex II).

Financial planning and projections of cash flow for the triennium 1997-1999

Having considered the report of the Secretariat on financial planning and projections of cash flow for the triennium 1997-1999 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/5), the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that the 1997-1999 budget approved by the Parties consisted of US $74 million carried over from 1996 and US $466 million in new pledges, with the new pledges being assessed at US $155,333,333 for each year of the triennium;

(b) to agree that, as the most effective way of using the carry-over to assist all countries in meeting their 1999 freeze obligations, the entire US $74 million should be allocated to the 1997 budget, for planning purposes;

(c) that financial planning by the Executive Committee for the triennium should be based on the amounts that, based on historical precedent, it knew would actually be paid into the Multilateral Fund;

(d) that eligible projects for which no funding was immediately available would, as in the past, be cleared for approval pending receipt of the necessary funds;

(e) that the Executive Committee would review annually the level of pledged funds that were actually paid into the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/3, para. 9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/5).

Three-year (1997-1999) business plan of the Multilateral Fund

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the three-year (1997-1999) business plan of the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to note that decision 21/3, subparagraph (b), by which it decided to allocate all of the US $74 million carry-over from the triennium 1994-1996 to the budget for 1997, would be reflected in section III of the

[1] In decision Ex.V/1 on replenishment for the triennium 2021–2023, the parties noted, in paragraph 2, that 246 million United States dollars in remaining funds that were due to the Multilateral Fund during the triennium 2018–2020 would be used after 2023 to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

1997-1999 business plan;

(c) that sections III and IV of the plan should be revised, and that section V should be expanded to take into account the comments made during the meeting;

(d) to note the need to improve the business plans for the year 1998 and future years, bearing in mind that, in preparing previous business plans, the most effective procedure had not always been followed, namely, planning of activities first, to be followed by implementation, which would be monitored, and, on the basis of that monitoring, revision and continuation of the activities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/4 (para 10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/6).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the targets for ODS approvals and expenditures for the triennium, noting that the 1998 and 1999 figures were indicative only and would be reviewed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and taking into consideration the following elements:

(i) the Multilateral Fund, in 1997 and the first half of 1998, would give priority to approving projects with the highest ODP value and short implementation duration for countries that had yet to meet their freeze obligations. This would allow these projects to be implemented before 1 July 1999 in order to curtail the ODS consumption growth in these countries;

(ii) the Fund would continue to provide funding for all ODS consumption sectors to enable all Article 5 countries to maintain the momentum of phase-out according to the strategies in their country programmes;

(iii) halon would continue to receive high priority due to its high ODP value and the cost-effectiveness of halon phase-out projects. This would include consideration of the first sectoral phase-out programme from an Article 5 country in the halon sector;

(iv) the Fund would continue the practice of setting up a special allocation for LVCs. Implementing Agencies should be encouraged to target funds to assist those countries;

(v) funding of full and gradual closure projects in the production sector would be considered during this triennium. Considering that the guidelines for shutting down ODS production facilities would be ready in 1997, and project formulation would be under way in the same year, allocations for the production sector would be made in 1998 and 1999;

(vi) future budgets should include project preparation funds for investment projects under investment, rather than non-investment, allocations;

(b) to request the Secretariat to send letters around mid-year to all countries involved in bilateral activities, asking whether they intended to utilize the full amount allocated to them for bilateral activities. If they did not intend to do so, those funds could be reallocated;

(c) to insert a new line in Table 3 of the three-year business plan of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/12), after the investment line, entitled "Funds reserved for preparation of investment projects";

(d) to take into account the possible increase in the importance of non-investment projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/11 (para 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/12).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2000

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with concern the limited coverage of countries in the consolidated draft business plan for the year 2000;

(b) that, if the Parties were to agree a level of replenishment lower than the current triennium (1997-1999), the Executive Committee should maintain the indicative figure approved by the Executive Committee at its Twenty-eighth Meeting for the year 2000 and change the allocation for the years 2001 and 2002. If the agreed level of replenishment is higher, then the resource allocation should be increased equally on a pro

rata basis for each year of the triennium (2000 to 2002);

(c) to note that the issue of including in business plans countries that had not yet ratified the London Amendment would be reviewed by the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/12, para. 31).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to hold, at its Thirtieth Meeting, an in-depth debate among all members, focusing on the issues of the sectoral aspects of ODS phase-out, the status of all Article 5 countries in terms of meeting their commitments under the Montreal Protocol, an analysis of global needs for the attainment of ODS phase-out targets and a strategic plan for ensuring global coverage by the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to authorize the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to prepare the draft three-year business plan of the next triennium for consideration by the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting. This, together with other relevant Secretariat analyses, would be the platform for the discussion on the strategic planning for the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/13, para. 34).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/10 and Corr.1);

(b) that countries which had not ratified the London Amendment might be maintained in the 2000 business plan of the Multilateral Fund;

(c) to request the Secretariat to write to Parties which had not ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol requesting them to proceed rapidly with ratification;

(d) also to request the Implementing Agencies to emphasize further the need to ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in their consultations with Article 5 Parties;

(e) to adopt the disbursement target of US $148.8 million and the phase-out target of 29,542 ODP tonnes for the year 2000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/13, para. 32).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2001

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated draft business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/11);

(b) to determine the appropriateness of mechanisms to ensure funding in 2001 for the compliance of Article 5 countries with the initial control measures of the Montreal Protocol, and establish the criteria for those mechanisms, if and where relevant.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/8, para. 19).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/11).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the planned increase in forward commitments and also the increase in the number of countries that appeared to be able to achieve compliance with the approval and implementation of planned activities in the 2001 business plan;

(d) to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to send a letter to Article 5 countries, in the context of future business planning, to advise on what was left of the ODS consumption in their domestic and commercial refrigeration manufacturing subsectors;

(e) to adopt a phase-out target of 13,926 ODP tonnes and a disbursement target of US $118 million for activities already financed by the Multilateral Fund to be achieved in 2001;

(f) to note the consolidated 2001 business plan of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/8 and Corr.1).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/4, para. 21 (a, d, e, f)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/8 and 33/8/Corr.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2002

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated draft business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2002 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/5;

(b) to request Implementing Agencies to resolve data discrepancy issues before including projects from countries with data inconsistencies in their final 2002 business plans in the light of the Executive Committee's decisions on strategic planning;

(c) to approve a resource allocation of US $176 million for the purposes of the 2002 final business plan, including US $130 million for investment projects, US $22.7 million for non-investment projects, US $20 million for bilateral co-operation, and US $3.3 million for the Secretariat/Executive Committee/Monitoring and Evaluation function;

(e) also to authorize the Secretariat to adjust the resource allocation by the amount of interest and funds returned from completed and cancelled projects when the final accounts of the Fund for 2001 were available, taking into account the balances to be returned up to the 37th Meeting;

(g) also to request the Secretariat to include in its consolidated draft business plans updated versions of the reports on the status of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance, taking into account the Executive Committee's decisions on strategic planning;

(i) to encourage Implementing Agencies to continue to reach out to those countries at risk of non-compliance to provide proposals for activities to be included in the agencies' final business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/2, para. 26 (a, b, c, e, g, h, i).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/5).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated 2002 business plan of the Multilateral Fund, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/8/Rev.1 and Add.1, and to convey its appreciation to Implementing Agencies for taking into account the Executive Committee's strategic planning approach by increasing the number of country-driven and compliance-driven projects in drafting their 2002 business plans;

(b) to adopt a phase-out target from approved projects and activities amounting to 15,936 ODP tonnes for investment projects and 624 ODP tonnes for non-investment projects, and a disbursement target of US $106.28 million for investment projects;

(c) to maintain projects and activities in the 2002 business plan for countries with sectoral data discrepancies in the light of Decision 35/57;

(d) to request the Implementing Agencies to submit to the 37th Meeting addenda to their 2002 final business plans in the light of any modification to the level of resource allocation for 2002;

(e) to adopt a weighting of 10 points for the performance indicator "timely submission of progress reports" with 5 points for submission of the report on time and 5 points for submission of a revision and responses to questions within five working days after receipt of comments.

(f) noting that the overall coordination of projects was the responsibility of the country concerned, that:

  (i) when CFC or ODS terminal phase-out plans were being prepared for a country, the country concerned should ensure that one agency assumed coordination for all related sectors and brought forward complete national proposals for the approval of the Executive Committee;

  (ii) implementing and bilateral agencies should coordinate among themselves when preparing activities for phase-out of ODS in the servicing sector, with a view to bringing to the Executive Committee one complete national proposal for the servicing sector, in line with the principles and requirements of Decision 31/48 on Refrigerant Management Plans (RMP);

  (iii) implementing and bilateral agencies should also coordinate among themselves and with the Fund Secretariat in their business planning for 2003 to ensure that countries that were at risk of non-compliance with either the halon or methyl bromide freezes and were still eligible for projects in those sectors were given special consideration;

(g) to request the Secretariat to monitor the approved and planned forward commitments in the context of business planning and reporting on progress;

(h) also to request the World Bank to provide the Secretariat with estimated figures for its forward commitments for 2003 and beyond before the end of the present Meeting and to report to the Executive Committee thereon.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/5, para. 38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/8/Rev.1 and Add.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2003

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated 2003 business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/8/Rev.1;

(b) to adopt 2003 phase-out targets of 22,936 ODP tonnes for consumption and 10,663 ODP tonnes for production, and a 2003 disbursement target of US $121 million for activities financed by the Multilateral Fund;

(c) to request the Secretariat:

(i) to identify funds not required in the current business plan year beginning with 2003 for possible allocation to the next business plan year for the needs of the Implementing Agencies in assisting Article 5 Parties to meet their compliance targets;

(ii) to propose for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 40th Meeting, criteria for the redeployment of identified funds to additional projects designed to meet additional compliance needs of Article 5 Parties to assist in early phase-out and/or maintain momentum.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/6, para. 37).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/8/Rev.1).

Also, at its Thirty-ninth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided not to consider project proposals for phase-out that was not included in the 2003-2005 phase-out plan of the Multilateral Fund until the availability of funding for accelerated phase-out had been clarified and appropriate criteria for approval had been adopted.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/49, para. 87).

Revised resource allocation for the 2003-2005 triennium

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the 2003-2005 business plan letters submitted by the Governments of Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America and the amendments to the 2003-2005 business plans of Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary and Sweden as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/11, Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1, the business plan submitted by Japan immediately preceding the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee and summarized orally by the representative of Japan at the Executive Committee Meeting, as well as the information that a business plan letter would shortly be received from Austria;

(b) to request contributing Parties that had indicated their interest in undertaking bilateral projects during the triennium but had not submitted specific information with regard to such projects to do so as soon as possible and at a minimum to submit business plans prior to the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, indicating, to the extent practicable, the following information:

(i) the projects planned to be submitted during the triennium;

(ii) the estimated value of each planned project; and

(iii) the phase-out associated with each planned project, where applicable;

(c) to urge contributing Parties to prioritize, for inclusion in their three-year business plans, projects required for countries to comply with impending Montreal Protocol control measures, using as a basis the three-year phase-out plan of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/6, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/11, Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2004-2006

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on financial planning as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/4 and Corrs.1 and 2;

(b) to adopt a resource allocation of US $237 million for 2004 and US $178 million for 2005, with any remaining funds from 2004 to be allocated to 2005;

(c) to note that all projects in the bilateral and Implementing Agencies' 2004 business plans for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum could be considered for funding in 2004.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/3 (a, b, c), para. 32 (a-c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/4 and Corrs. 1 and 2).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated 2004-2006 business plan of the Multilateral Fund as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/6 and Corr.1;

(b) to invite Executive Committee members to submit proposals on qualitative performance indicators to the Secretariat by 31 July 2004;

(c) to request the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to consider further the proposals on qualitative performance indicators, taking into account any proposals received from Executive Committee members, and to report thereon to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(d) also to request the Secretariat to present the development over time of the performance indicators for each Implementing Agency, in the consolidated business plan, to enable comparison and evaluation of their performances.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/5, para. 40).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/6 and Corr.1).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status of the 2004 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/5 and Add.1 and the submission of priority projects as requested in decision 43/3 (c) (iii); and

(b) having agreed that the need for a special funding window for accelerated phase out and maintaining momentum would have to be based on the availability of funds remaining after considering the funding required for projects to meet compliance needs that would be contained in the 2005 business plans of bilateral and Implementing Agencies, to consider the need for a funding window for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum in the context of the 2005 business plans to be submitted to the 45th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/3, para. 38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/5 and Add. 1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2005-2007

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated 2005-2007 business plan of the Multilateral Fund (including its impact on the funding window as per decision 44/3 and status of compliance) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/5;

(b) to maintain metered dose inhaler (MDI) transition strategies in countries with no remaining funding eligibility;

(c) in the light of decision XVI/13 of the Parties, to establish a funding window amounting to US $15.2 million for the chiller sector in 2005;

(d) to request the Secretariat to prepare a study, with input from the Implementing Agencies, on criteria and modalities for chiller demonstration projects, including how different regional funds for the chiller sector might come into operation, taking into account proposals submitted and comments made during the current Meeting, for consideration at the 46th Meeting, examining issues such as fairness of funding and any limits on the number or cost of projects to be funded, etc.;

(e) to handle HCFC survey projects in the manner prescribed in decision 45/6;

(f) to maintain in the business plan any CTC/TCA/methyl bromide projects for countries with a very low volume of consumption;

(g) to defer consideration of ODS destruction projects until the 46th Meeting;

(h) to note that, although planned activities exceeded the 2005 budget, it was expected that, based on historic performance, the funds actually approved were likely to be lower than those planned and therefore within the budget for the 2003-2005 triennium, enabling the Executive Committee to fulfil the Parties' directive to fully commit the 2003-2005 budget, pursuant to decision XIV/39 of the Parties;

(i) to note that, in the light of the expected availability of funds for all projects in the business plans and the fact that the business plans for 2005 included projects for accelerating phase-out and maintaining momentum, there was no need for a special funding window for that purpose; and

(j) to urge bilateral and multilateral Implementing Agencies to increase their efforts to implement approved projects to facilitate the 2005 reductions in consumption and production of controlled substances, bearing in mind that 96,734 ODP tonnes were scheduled to be phased out in 2005 from approved projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/4, para. 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/5/).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2006-2008

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated 2006-2008 business plan of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/6;

(b) to urge bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies to increase their efforts to implement approved projects to facilitate achieving the 2007 reduction in controlled substances, noting that 42,175 ODP tonnes were scheduled to be phased out in 2006 from approved projects; and

(c) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to strive to have as many terminal phase-out management plans as possible from their 2007 business plans ready for submission to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee, provided that the conditions in decisions 45/54 and 46/17 had been met, and on the understanding that the Executive Committee would consider funding the first tranche of those terminal phase-out management plans should sufficient funds be available.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/4, para. 41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/6).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2007-2009

Having considered the priorities for the 2006-2008 triennium for the US $61 million not directly required for compliance with control measures up to the year 2010, the removal or maintenance of any non-priority activities in the 2007-2009 business plans, the need for the development of further guidance on eligible incremental costs for HCFC activities, the report on HCFC surveys by UNDP, and Germany's study on HCFC consumption and production in China, the Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the 2007-2009 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/6 without prejudice to consideration of the individual business plans;

(b) to regard the following areas as priorities when allocating the US $61 million in unallocated funds to activities not required for compliance, according to the compliance-oriented, model rolling three-year phase out plan for 2007-2009:

  (i) additional funding initiatives outside the budget, namely:
    a. additional activities/studies currently outside the budget, on a case-by-case basis;
    b. CFC solvents;
    c. Activities in countries that were currently not Parties, on the understanding that funds would not be disbursed until the country had become a Party;
    d. terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) preparation and a TPMP for Armenia;
    e. institutional strengthening, on a case-by-case basis;
    f. methyl bromide (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;

g. acceleration of CFC production phase-out;

(c) also to consider the following areas as priorities, on a case-by-case basis:

(i) combating illegal trade;

(ii) halon not required by model rolling three-year phase-out plan;

(iii) accelerated MB phase-out;

(iv) MB non-investment projects;

(v) metered-dose inhaler activities, in accordance with decision 51/34;

(d) to remove HCFC activities and ODS disposal 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; and

(e) to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to increase their efforts to implement approved projects to facilitate achieving the 2007 reduction in controlled substances, noting that 35,945 ODP tonnes were scheduled to be phased out in 2007 from approved projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/5 para. 58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/6)

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2008-2010

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated 2008-2010 business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/6;

(b) with respect to HCFC activities:

(i) to request the Secretariat to include an HCFC analysis in future versions of the compliance-oriented model/three-year phase-out plan;

(ii) to request implementing agencies to include tonnage for all HCFC activities, excluding preparatory projects, based on current practices or any modifications subsequently approved by the Executive Committee;

(iii) to remove from the business plans HCFC demonstration and investment activities and associated project preparation, and costs related to technical assistance for start-up, and to reconsider including those activities in the business plans at the 56th Meeting in the light of decision 54/39;

(c) to remove ODS disposal activities from the business plans but to maintain project preparation for Japan's ODS destruction demonstration project, on the understanding that it would not be submitted until 2009, as well as the study on ODS disposal pursuant to the conditions agreed in the context of the Executive Committee's consideration of the World Bank's business plan (see decision 54/10).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/5 para. 49(a,b, c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/6).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2009-2011

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the consolidated 2009-2011 business plan of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/7;

(ii) with concern that the amounts in the business plans exceeded the budget for the triennium owing largely to the uncertainty in the costing of HCFC activities;

(b) that requests for HCFC investment projects and sector plans should be consistent with the requirements of decision 54/39 and provide an indication of how those investment projects related to the HPMP and an indication of when the HPMP would be submitted;

(c) that the value of annual tranches for HCFC multi-year agreement activities should be considered in HPMP proposals in the light of budgetary restrictions;

(d) to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to continue their efforts to implement approved projects to ensure the expected phase-out of 8,836 ODP tonnes in 2009;

(e) to request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 59th Meeting, a strategic analysis to assist the Executive Committee in providing guidance to the bilateral and implementing agencies on how to equitably allocate, in their 2010 and 2011 business plans, funds for all eligible Article 5 countries to enable them to comply with the HCFC 2013 freeze and the 2015 10 per cent reduction, within the limits of available resources. The strategic analysis should take into consideration any decisions on HCFC costs and funding eligibility taken by the Executive Committee prior to the 59th Meeting, and present options on how funding could be allocated, taking into account countries' total HCFC consumption and the sectoral distribution of that consumption;

(f) to remove from the implementing agencies' business plans:

(i) all metered-dose inhaler strategies;

(ii) all HCFC production components;

(iii) all HCFC foam demonstration projects except:

Country	Agency	Sector / Sub-sector	Total value of demonstration project (US $)	Total ODS (ODP tonnes)	Project preparation (US $000)
Brazil	UNDP	Validation of methylal in foams	499,000	0.0	0
China	World Bank	Demonstration of pre-blended hydrocarbon polyol for foam system house	1,000,000*	60.0	86
China	World Bank	Use of hydrocarbon blowing agents in the insulation foam for solar energy water heaters	840,000	20.0	32
China	World Bank	Replace HCFC-141b with liquid carbon dioxide in spray foam applications	323,000	20.0	32
Egypt	UNDP	Validation of low cost hydrocarbons in foams	462,000	0.0	32

*An indicative cap on the value of this project was applied to the activity.

(iv) all HCFC refrigeration demonstration projects, noting that the project in Jordan had been reclassified as an investment project;

(v) all HCFC solvent demonstration projects;

(vi) all ODS disposal projects except:

Country	Agency	Project	Total value of demonstration project (US $)	Total ODS (ODP tonnes)	Project preparation cost (US $)
Brazil	UNDP	ODS disposal project	753,000	75	43,000
Ghana	UNDP	ODS disposal project	753,000	75	32,000
Indonesia	World Bank	ODS disposal project	0	60	54,000
Mexico	UNIDO	ODS disposal project	645,000	40	86,000
Philippines	World Bank	ODS disposal project	0	12	54,000
Turkey	UNIDO	ODS disposal project	538,000	14	65,000

Country	Agency	Project	Total value of demonstration project (US $)	Total ODS (ODP tonnes)	Project preparation cost (US $)
Regional: Asia and the Pacific	Japan	ODS disposal demonstration project	200,000	Not available	Not specified

(g) to include in Annex III to the present report the list of ODS disposal projects removed from the business plans and explanations of those maintained in the business plans with respect to selection criteria; and

(h) to request the Secretariat to prepare a document containing criteria and guidelines for the selection of ODS disposal projects for consideration of the Committee at its 58th Meeting, taking into account decision XX/7 of the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties, and the contact group discussions on ODS disposal project selection held at the 57th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/6 para.61).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/7).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to allow additional HCFC projects that demonstrated alternative or new technology and that could provide the information required by decision 55/43 to be included in the 2010 business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies. This also covered demonstration projects to determine the effectiveness of low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to HCFCs in the air conditioning and refrigeration sector in high ambient temperature areas in Article 5 countries, as requested in decision XXI/9 of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties.:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/9 para.60).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2010-2012

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated 2010-2012 business plan of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7 and the fact that it addressed activities for compliance with the 2015 control measures of the Montreal Protocol;

(b) To adopt a budget of US $193.9 million for 2010, while noting the budget of US $203 million for 2011, established by decision 57/4;

(c) To modify the multi-year agreement amounts in the agencies' business plans to reflect the records of the Fund Secretariat;

(d) To integrate terminal phase-out management plan activities beyond 2010 and those planned for Somalia into HCFC phase-out management plans;

(e) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies to consider the need for methyl chloroform activities in Haiti and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(f) To amend the business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies according to the model rolling three-year phase-out plan for institutional strengthening projects;

(g) To remove new project preparation requests for ODS disposal included in the business plans, except those required by decision 59/10 and requests for countries that had been considered at the 59th Meeting;

(h) To modify the allocation for the ODS disposal activity in China in the business plans of Japan to US $1,320,000 for 100 ODP tonnes and of UNIDO to US $1,320,000 for 100 ODP tonnes;

(i) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies at the 61st Meeting to suggest a level of funding for ODS activities in low-volume-consuming (LVC) counties in light of decision XXI/2 of the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties;

(j) To establish a resource allocation for HCFC production in the business plans amounting to US $147,000,000 for the period 2010 to 2014, guided by the amount suggested by the UNEP's Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in its Assessment of the Funding Requirements for the Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Period 2009-2011;

(k) To maintain activities in the business plans for additional HCFC demonstration projects beyond those for which project preparation had already been approved;

(l) To maintain activities in the business plans for HCFC demonstration projects with no phase-out;

(m) To remove from the business plans activities for HCFC demonstration projects to be submitted after 2010;

(n) To modify the business plans for HPMP, HCFC demonstration and HCFC investment project preparation to correspond to the values approved for such activities in the light of decisions 55/13 and 56/16;

(o) To request:

(i) A status report on establishing or modifying licensing systems, legislation and regulations pursuant to funding provided through decision 54/39(e) to address the accelerated phase out of HCFCs, to be submitted to the 61st Meeting in the context of the agencies' progress reports;

(ii) That the business plans to be submitted to the 61st Meeting address planning for the period 2010 to 2014 and the 63rd Meeting 2011 to 2014; and

(iii) Implementing agencies to indicate in their submissions to the 61st Meeting and in future business plans:

a. The level of HCFC phase-out, by chemical, for example HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b; and

b. The level of climate co-benefits that could be achieved through HCFC phase-out activities required to achieve compliance;

(p) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies to revise their 2010-2012 business plans to take into account the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector adopted by the Executive Committee (see decision 60/44), and in particular:

(i) To ensure that the selection of projects in the business plans was consistent with the cut-off date applicable to HCFC-based capacity;

(ii) To include projects for second-stage conversions when they were necessary, and/or the most cost-effective projects in the manufacturing sector, to facilitate the compliance of Article 5 countries with HCFC control measures up to and including the 2020 reduction step;

(iii) To adjust the indicative costs of HCFC projects in the business plans to reflect the relevant parameters agreed with respect to incremental operating costs, phase-out costs in the refrigeration servicing sector, and cost-effectiveness thresholds; and

(iv) To ensure that for each Article 5 country included in the business plans, the year or years of HCFC consumption used to calculate the quantity of HCFC tonnage to be funded for phase-out to achieve compliance with the 2013 HCFC freeze and 2015 HCFC 10 per cent reduction corresponded to one of the two agreed options for the starting point for aggregate sustained reductions;

(q) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies to submit their revised business plans to the 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee taking into account the above, and

(r) To request the Secretariat to prepare a revised consolidated business plan for the 61st Meeting based on the revised business plans submitted.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/5 para.57).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/7).

Revised 2010-2014 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the revised consolidated business plan for the years 2010 2014 contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/7 and Corr.1, as adjusted, on the understanding that the costs and ODP values related to HCFCs were only indicative and did not restrict the submission of projects to those costs and values;

(b) To consider, at its 62nd Meeting, the issue of financing activities to meet the 2013 freeze target at future Executive Committee meetings as part of the project approval process;

(c) For countries for which ODP values in the business plans submitted by the bilateral and implementing

agencies exceeded the calculated starting point, to reduce the total ODP tonnage to reflect the calculated starting points as per decision 60/5(p)(iv) and pro-rated by agency;

(d) To reduce the HCFC investment component tonnage for Colombia in Canada's business plan to zero tonnage;

(e) To remove the HCFC phase-out management plan for Sri Lanka from the World Bank's business plan;

(f) To maintain terminal phase-out management plan and national phase-out plan entries for activities initially approved in 2008 or 2009 for Burundi, Eritrea and Iraq and allow for their submission up to the 63rd Meeting;

(g) To apply the cost-effectiveness values for the foam and refrigeration sectors (converted to US $/ODP) in the category "Combined Replenishment Study and Decision 60/44(f)" in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/7/Corr.1, plus a 25 per cent climate premium as provided for in decision 60/44(f)(iv), including agency fees, to the ODP tonnages in the business plans as adjusted by sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) above for those sectors; and

(h) To allocate US $22,190,000 included in the adjusted business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies from the 2010 and 2011 business plans for HCFC investment projects in non-low-volume-consuming countries that had not yet been approved, based on the overall ratio of reductions to the values in the business plans for the years 2010 and 2011 applied equally to all relevant bilateral and implementing agencies for the 2012-2014 triennium, pro rated by entry.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/5 para.30).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/7 and Corr.1).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2010 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/5 and Add.1 and the fact that US $44.2 million in activities required for compliance had not been submitted to the 62nd meeting;

(ii) With appreciation, that all annual tranches of multi-year agreements due for submission had been submitted on time to the 62nd meeting;

(iii) The reports provided by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO on their dialogue with countries on the 2009 business plans' qualitative performance evaluations; and

(b) To request UNIDO to implement decision 61/17(d) with respect to Kyrgyzstan and to report to the 63rd meeting on the results of its consultations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/3, para.22).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/5 and Add.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2011-2014

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the 2011-2014 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/7, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding or tonnage levels, and:

(i) That the global project for information, communication and education activities in the development and implementation of a knowledge portal for HCFC phase out and HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) implementation could be implemented under the existing resources of UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);

(ii) To maintain the activities in the business plan for those countries that had already received funding to phase out more than 10 per cent of their estimated baseline/starting point;

(b) To maintain current levels of funding for institutional strengthening for business planning purposes until such time as a decision had been taken on the actual levels;

(c) To set a window for ODS destruction for low-volume-consuming countries, pursuant to decision XXI/2 of

the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties, amounting to US $3 million;

(d) To allow the modification of performance indicators based on data in the business plans only if new Executive Committee decisions were applied to adjust the business plans submitted;

(e) To monitor the results of proposed funding distributions in the light of approved commitments to ensure that planned funding would be available to meet those commitments;

(f) That:

(i) Project preparation could be funded for stage II activities and might be included prior to the completion of stage I in business plans for the years 2012-2014;

(ii) The duration of the next business plan should be only for the next triennium 2012-2014, and include any multi-year funding after 2014;

(g) To remove the UNDP HPMP activities for Gambia (the) from UNDP's business plan, as requested by the Government of the Republic of the Gambia;

(h) To remove the UNDP individual foam project for Argentina from UNDP's business plan, as requested by the Government of Argentina, and to include the individual foam project in the World Bank's business plan;

(i) To transfer the HPMP preparation and the relevant lead agency role in Argentina from UNDP to UNIDO;

(j) To agree that any additional project preparation activity funding should be deducted from the funding eligibility for the HPMP if a country chose to assign an implementing agency other than the one originally approved to conduct the HPMP and to request the initial implementing agency to transfer the results of the HPMP preparation to the new implementing agency; and

(k) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to agree on a distribution of the tonnage for HPMPs, followed by agreement with the relevant countries, and to report to the 64th meeting on the agreement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/5 para.39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/7).

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2011 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/5 and Add.1, and the fact that US $64.9 million in activities in plans required for compliance had not been submitted to the 64th meeting;

(ii) The information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/5;

(iii) That three out of four annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 64th meeting; and

(b) To request the World Bank to work with the Government of India to expedite the signing of the agreements for the accelerated CFC production sector closure project (IND/PRO/59/INV/435) as soon as possible to enable the second tranche of the agreement to be submitted to the 65th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/3, para.27).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/5 and Add.1).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2011 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/5;

(ii) The information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by UNDP and UNIDO, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/5;

(iii) That two out of five annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 65th meeting;

(b) That the balance of the 2011 budget would be included in the carry-over calculation for the next triennium to be addressed in the context of the funding requirements for 2012 2014:

(c) That the balance of US $453,747 set aside for a special funding facility, as per decision 55/2(b), would be included in the carry-over calculation;

(d) To request the Secretariat to send a letter to:

(i) The Government of Armenia to urge the submission of the second tranche of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to the 67th meeting; and

(ii) The Government of Nigeria to urge the submission of the second tranche of its HPMP to the 66th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/3, para.30).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/5).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2012-2014 business plans and tranche submission delays contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/5 and Add.1;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and Germany, as shown in Table 7 in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/5;

(iii) That seven out of 18 tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 67th meeting;

(iv) That the total value of Germany's business plan for the 2012-2014 triennium was within Germany's allocation for bilateral activities;

(b) To encourage implementing agencies to submit requests to enable funding for all remaining eligible countries that had not yet received funding for stage I HCFC phase-out activities during the current triennium and to take into account business plan allocation; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the Governments of Brazil, Chile, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and Saint Lucia urging the submission of the second tranches of their HCFC phase-out management plans to the 68th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/4, para.27).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/5 and Add.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2012-2014

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the consolidated 2012-2014 business plan of the Multilateral Fund, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/7 and Add.1 as further adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding or tonnage levels, and based on its consideration:

(i) To adjust the business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies as proposed by the Secretariat in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/7 and Add.1;

(ii) To also adjust the business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies by applying the cost-effectiveness threshold of US $6.92/kg to all foam projects, including those in the rigid polyurethane foam sector;

(iii) To limit new HCFC phase-out activities that would exceed a 10 per cent reduction of the baseline to no more than a 35 per cent reduction of the baseline in non-low-volume-consuming countries for those activities in the business plan that had not yet been submitted;

(iv) To maintain in the business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies only those ODS destruction projects for which project preparation funds had already been approved by the Executive Committee;

(v) To remove phase-out activities involving swing plants, pending an Executive Committee decision on funding eligibility for swing plants, on the understanding that requests for such activities could be reintroduced into the business plans of the implementing agencies after the Executive Committee had agreed on the HCFC production sector guidelines, as appropriate;

(vi) To remove activities for the United Arab Emirates on the understanding that the Executive Committee would defer the request of the United Arab Emirates for assistance from the Multilateral Fund to a future meeting to allow more time for discussion with the country;

(vii) To further adjust all new activities in the business plan to the budget allocation for the 2012-2014 triennium;

(b) To maintain the project for promoting alternatives to HCFCs in air-conditioning sectors in high ambient temperature countries in West Asia in the business plan for 2012, with adjusted funding of US $250,000 for the entire project;

(c) To request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, to prepare guidelines for stage II of HCFC phase-out management plan preparation in the light of any comments raised during the meeting, including options for phase-out up to the 2020 control target and for total phase-out in accordance with the Montreal Protocol schedule, and to present a first draft of such guidelines to the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) To request the Fund Secretariat to discontinue climate impact data reporting at the business plan stage of project consideration; and

(e) To monitor the results of proposed funding distributions in the light of approved commitments to ensure that planned funding would be available to meet commitments for both the HCFC consumption and production sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/5, para.37).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/7 and Add.1).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2012-2014 business plans and tranche submission delays as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/5 and Add.1;

(iv) The reports provided by UNEP and the World Bank on their discussions with countries on the 2011 business plan's qualitative performance evaluations;

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP to report to the 69th meeting on the action taken for projects in Haiti to improve training components and fund transfer and to provide sufficient technical advice for technology decision-making;

(ii) The bilateral and implementing agencies to address in their 2013-2015 business plans those activities not submitted in 2012 as planned, as contained in Annexes IV and V to the present report;

(iii) The Secretariat:

a. Through its coordination meeting with bilateral and implementing agencies to adjust all new activities in the 2013-2015 business plans for 2013 and 2014 to the budget allocation for the 2012-2014 triennium and for up to an allocation of US $150 million for all activities in 2015, for planning purposes;

(iv) The Secretariat and bilateral and implementing agencies to take into account the planned commitments and standard activities in business planning for new activities in 2015, assuming continued Compliance Assistance Programme, institutional strengthening, core unit and project preparation for HPMPs at current rates, with growth as allowed by existing decisions, for planning purposes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/3, para.31).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/5 and Add.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2013-2015

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the consolidated 2013-2015 business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/6 and Corr.1 as further adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding or tonnage levels;

(b) To adjust the value in the business plans for the production sector to maintain overall activities within the budget for the triennium;

(c) To remove the following projects:

(i) The ODS alternative mapping studies from UNDP's business plan;

(ii) The global project on bridging technology innovation gaps from UNEP's business plan;

(iii) The HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the business plans of UNIDO and UNEP;

(iv) Funding for the methyl bromide technical assistance project in Ethiopia from UNIDO's business plan;

(d) To add to UNEP's business plan stage II of the HPMP project preparation funds for Kiribati in the amount of US $22,600 in the year 2018;

(e) To postpone the inclusion of the HPMPs for Libya and Tunisia in UNIDO's business plan to 2014;

(f) To reinstate the investment activities for stage II of the HPMP for Mexico in UNIDO's business plans for 2014 taking into account decision 64/45(e);

(g) To request a bilateral or implementing agency to include funding for stage I of the HPMP for Botswana in its business plan;

(h) To allow UNEP to include the logical framework analysis tables in the compliance assistance programme (CAP) budget document rather than in its business plan, as had been required by decision 48/7(d);

(i) To allow the submission of ODS destruction projects where project preparation had already been approved in accordance with the approved guidelines no later than the 72nd meeting of the Executive Committee;

(j) To move funding for the institutional strengthening project for Qatar to 2014 in UNIDO's business plan;

(k) To request the Secretariat and the implementing agencies to address the issue raised by the World Bank concerning performance indicators to be submitted to the 70th meeting; and

(l) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the implementing agencies to agree a schedule for the submission of project completion reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/5, para.47).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/6 and Corr.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2014-2016

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated 2014-2016 business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/7;

(b) To add to the 2014 business plans those multi-year agreement and institutional strengthening activities from the 2013 business plans that had not been submitted or not approved at the 71stmeeting;

(c) To remove activities in the refrigeration servicing sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina from Italy's business plan;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To submit stage I HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) activities for Botswana not included in the business plans;

(ii) In future business plans:

a. To provide a distribution of tonnage for HPMPs according to the cost effectiveness of the overall HPMP agreement;

b. To indicate project funding requirements based on the estimated tonnage required to achieve the next scheduled reduction;

c. To indicate those countries for which business plan entries represented a 100 per cent phase-out in accordance with decision 62/10; and

(e) To endorse the consolidated 2014-2016 business plan of the Multilateral Fund, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified

therein nor their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/18 para.71).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/7).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the update on the implementation of the 2014-2016 business plan of the Multilateral Fund and cash flow availability, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/5 and Add.1, and the remaining activities required/not required for compliance, as contained in Annex II to the present report; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to continue to monitor cash flow availability in the update on the implementation of the 2014-2016 business plan to be submitted to the 73rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/3 para.34).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/5 and Add.1).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the update on implementation of the 2014-2016 business plan and cash-flow availability (decision 72/3(b)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/5; and

(b) To add to the 2015-2017 business plan the activities from the 2014 business plan that had not been approved in 2014, as contained in Annex II to the present report.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/3, para.24(c)).31).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/5).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2015-2017

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated 2015-2017 business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18;;

(b) To adjust the business plan as recommended by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18;

(c) To further adjust the business plan as proposed during the discussion by the Executive Committee and/or the presentation of the business plans by bilateral and implementing agencies by:

  (i) Prorating new HCFC activities so that the total budget for the 2015 2017 business plan reflected the decision of the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties on the level of replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the 2015 2017 triennium;

  (ii) Removing:

    a. Project preparation activities for stages I and II of HCFC production phase-out management plans (HPPMPs);

    b. Activities in stage I of HPPMPs that had not previously been approved;

    c. The project for technical assistance for the HCFC servicing sector in the Asia and Pacific region;

    d. Those demonstration projects for alternatives with low global-warming potential (GWP) and district cooling feasibility studies in the business plan so that any demonstration projects and district cooling feasibility studies might be considered by the Executive Committee;

    e. Project preparation for district cooling feasibility studies unless such project preparation was deducted from the allocation for district cooling indicated in decision 72/40;

(d) To request that demonstration projects for low-GWP alternatives and technical assistance for feasibility studies in district cooling, be submitted as per decision 72/40(b), without a requirement for those activities to be included in business plans;

(e) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their business plans activities in stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Kenya; and

(f) To endorse the consolidated 2015-2017 business plan of the Multilateral Fund, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor approval of their funding or tonnage levels, on the understanding that agencies would place significantly greater emphasis on HCFC phase-out in the foam sector in stage II of the HPMPs included in

their business plans for the 2016-2018 period.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/27 para.98).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/18).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The update on the implementation of the consolidated 2015-2017 business plan of the Multilateral Fund and financial planning for the triennium 2015-2017, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/5, Corr.1 and Add.1;

(ii) That US $7,608,250 in activities pursuant to decision XXVI/9 (paragraph 4), which had not been included in the 2015-2017 business plans, had been submitted to the 74th meeting;

(iii) That the total estimated costs of the project preparation requested and proposed demonstration projects for low global-warming potential (GWP) alternatives exceeded the funding window of US$10 million established by decision 72/40;

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/3, para.34(a)(i)-(iii)).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/5 & Corr.1).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The update on the implementation of the 2015–2017 business plans contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/5 and Add.1;

(ii) That activities amounting to US $28,467,046 in the 2015 business plan had not been submitted to the 75th meeting, but that several of those activities had been included in the business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies for the year 2016;

(b) With regard to actions to fully utilize the budget of the 2015-2017 triennium as per decision XXVI/10 of the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties:

(i) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies, in agreements for stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans, to carefully plan the timing and value of tranches to reduce possible carryovers from late submissions; and

(ii) To note that Article 5 countries for which multiple tranche requests had been submitted to the same meeting due to major delays in implementation would submit revised plans of action to take into account the reallocation of the outstanding tranches.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/3, para.38)).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/5 & Add.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2016-2018

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2016–2018 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/21;

(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/21;

(c) To further adjust the business plan by adding to the 2016 business plan the HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) from the 2015 business plan that had been deferred at the 75th meeting;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their business plans project preparation for stage II of the HPMPs for Kenya and the Syrian Arab Republic; and

(e) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2016–2018, as adjusted in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding or tonnage levels.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/22, para.126)).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/21).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the update on the status of implementation of the 2016–2018 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/5, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/3, para 35(a)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/5 and Add.1).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the update on the status of implementation of the 2016-2018 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/5 and Add.1;

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, para 28.
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/5 and Add.1).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2017-2019

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2017–2019 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/20;
(b) To adjust the business plan:
  (i) As proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/20;
  (ii) By adding to the 2017 business plan the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) and institutional strengthening projects from the 2016 business plan that had been deferred at the 77th meeting;
  (iii) Based on decisions taken and the values for HPMPs approved or revised in principle at the 77th meeting;
(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to include in the business plans activities under stage II of the HPMPs for Kenya and Syrian Arab Republic;
(d) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2017–2019, adjusted as per sub-paragraphs (b)(i) to (iii) above, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels; and
(e) To request the implementing agencies each to provide a detailed report to the 79th meeting on the feasibility studies of using not-in-kind technologies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/27, para100)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/20).

The Seventy-ninth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the update on the status of implementation of the 2017–2019 consolidated business plan contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/17 and Add.1; and
(b) Further to note that US $9,700,228 for HFC-related activities in the manufacturing sector pursuant to decision 78/3(g) had been submitted to the 79th meeting, but that it had not been included in the 2017–2019 consolidated business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/23, para 82)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/17 & Add.1).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the update on the implementation of the 2017-2019 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/14.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, para 107)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/14).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2018-2020

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2018–2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/16;
(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/16;
(c) To further adjust the business plan as proposed at the 80th meeting during the discussions and/or during the presentation of the business plans by bilateral and implementing agencies:
  (i) By adding to the 2018 business plan HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) and institutional strengthening activities from the 2017 business plan that had been deferred at the 80th meeting;
  (ii) By taking into account the values approved in principle for new HPMPs at the 80th meeting;
  (iii) By removing:

a. Activities related to stage III of HPMPs;
b. Project activities related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(iv) By adjusting the agency support cost for HFC enabling activities to seven per cent of the project costs;

(v) By prorating, pursuant to any decision taken by the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties on the level of replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the 2018–2020 triennium, new HCFC and HFC activities in order to reach the total budget for the 2018–2020 business plan;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their business plans the activities in stage II of the HPMPs for Mauritania and Syrian Arab Republic that had not been included;

(e) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2018–2020, as adjusted according to sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) above, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding or tonnage levels; and

(f) To request the Secretariat to submit to the 81st meeting a document on the implications for Multilateral Fund institutions in terms of expected workload in the coming years, including in relation to the Kigali Amendment for the phase-down of HFCs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/34, para 114)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/16).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The update on the implementation of the consolidated 2018–2020 business plan of the Multilateral Fund and financial planning for the triennium 2018–2020 as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/12;

(ii) That US $21,912,004 in HFC phase-down activities had been submitted to the 81st meeting, including US $11,290,807 that had not been included in the 2018-2020 business plan;

(c) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit all projects and activities endorsed in the business plan in order to utilize fully the resources available during the for 2018-2020 triennium; and

(d) To consider the availability of cash flow for the 2020 budget at the last meeting of 2019 in light of: the collection of interest; the unexpected return of unused balances from projects/Agreements; the payment of pledges from triennia prior to the previous replenishment; any losses due to non-payment of pledges expected from the previous replenishment; and any losses or gains due to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/27(a)(i-ii),(c),(d), para 96)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/12).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The update on the status of implementation of the 2018–2020 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/23; and

(ii) That US $4,120,570 in HFC phase-down activities had been submitted at the 82nd meeting, including US $2,959,457 that had not been included in the 2018–2020 business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/23).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2019-2021

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2019–2021 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/25;

(b) To adjust the business plan:

(i) As proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/25;

(ii) Further as proposed at the 82nd meeting during the discussions and/or during the presentation of the business plans by bilateral and implementing agencies:

a. By adding to the 2019 business plan HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) from the 2018 business plan that had been deferred at the 82nd meeting;
b. By taking into account the values approved in principle for new HPMPs at the 82nd meeting;

(c) To allow:

(i) The inclusion of stage III of HPMPs in the 2019–2021 consolidated business plan only for those countries that had had stage II of an HPMP approved to meet a reduction target by 2020;

(ii) The inclusion of project preparation for stage III of HPMPs in the 2019–2021 consolidated business plan for those countries for which stage II of the HPMP went beyond 2020, with the understanding that requests for project preparation would not be submitted more than two years before the end date of stage II of the HPMP; and

(d) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2019–2021, as adjusted according to sub paragraphs (b) and (c) above, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/25).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The update on the status of implementation of the 2019–2021 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/13;
(ii) That HFC phase-down activities submitted to the 83rd meeting amounted to US $1,849,684, including US $64,200 for activities not included in the 2019–2021 business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/13).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2019–2021 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/24; and
(b) That US $2,539,511 in HFC phase-down activities had been submitted to the 84th meeting, including US $1,101,777 that had not been included in the 2019–2021 business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/24).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2020-2022

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2020–2022 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/26;
(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/26;
(c) To further adjust the business plan as proposed at the 84th meeting during the discussions and/or during the presentation of the business plans by bilateral and implementing agencies:
(i) By adding to the 2020 business plan HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) from the 2019 business plan that had been deferred at the 84th meeting; and
(ii) By taking into account the values approved in principle for new HPMPs at the 84th meeting;
(d) To reinstate stage I of the HCFC production phase-out management plan and project preparation for India;
(e) To allow the submission of activities related to stage III of HPMPs for countries with an approved stage II of HPMPs with reduction targets below the 2025 compliance targets;
(f) To reinstate HFC phase-down preparation activities for countries that had not ratified the Kigali Amendment but had submitted a letter indicating their Government's intent to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment;
(g) To reinstate activities in the 2022 business plan related to HFC phase-down management plans submitted by countries that had ratified the Kigali Amendment; and
(h) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2020–2022, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 84th meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/26).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2021-2023

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee noted:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2021–2023 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral

Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/11;
(b) That the total value of activities submitted to the 87th meeting amounted to US $22,042,297 (including US $8,802,041 for HFC-related activities), of which US $1,003,880 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2021 business plan; and
(c) With appreciation, the report provided by UNIDO on the outcome of its discussions with the Government of Iraq on the issues raised in the assessment of its qualitative performance, in line with decision 86/8(b).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, para.95).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/11).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2022-2024

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee noted:
(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2022–2024 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/22;
(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/22;
(c) To further adjust the business plan:
(d) By adding to the 2022 business plan an HFC investment project that had been deferred at the 88th meeting;
(e) By taking into account the values approved in principle for revised and new HPMPs at the 88th meeting;
(f) To allow the submission of activities related to stage III of HPMPs including project preparation for countries with an approved stage II of HPMP with a reduction target beyond 2024;
(g) To reinstate the global HFC technical assistance project "Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Policymakers to support Kigali Amendment Objectives"; and
(h) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2022–2024, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 88th meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/22).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2022–2024 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/11;
(b) That the total value of activities submitted to the 90th meeting amounted to US $18,550,280 (including US $2,872,500 for HFC-related activities), of which US $1,043,745 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2022 business plan; and
(c) With appreciation, the report provided by UNIDO on the outcome of its discussion with the Government of Iraq on the issues raised in the assessment of its qualitative performance, in line with decision 88/8(b).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/11).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee noted:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2022–2024 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/20; and
(b) That the total value of activities submitted to the 91st meeting amounted to US $83,048,165 (including US $4,829,989 for HFC-related activities), of which US $18,297,605 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2022 business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/20).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2023-2025

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2023–2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/22;
(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/22;
(c) To adjust the business plan further:
(i) By adding to the 2023 business plan projects and activities that had been deferred at the 91st meeting;

(ii) By taking into account the values approved in principle for revised and new HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) at the 91st meeting;

(d) To allow Nigeria to submit stage IV of its HPMP in 2025 and the request for the associated project preparation in 2023;

(e) To maintain the energy-efficiency activities for Cambodia and Kyrgyzstan, which had agreements for the complete phase-out of HCFCs, noting that the implementing agencies concerned did not have any remaining HPMP tranches to request on behalf of those countries; and

(f) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2023–2025, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 91st meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/22).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee noted:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2023–2025 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/11; and

(b) That the total value of activities as requested at the 92nd meeting amounted to US $31,154,966 (including US $3,822,128 for HFC-related activities), of which US $1,544,028 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2023 business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, para. 97).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/11).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The update on the status of implementation of the 2023–2025 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/23;
(ii) That the total value of activities submitted to the 93rd meeting amounted to US $100,567,379 (including US $23,789,140 for HFC-related activities; US $7,419,281 for pilot projects for energy efficiency; and US $3,222,500 for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances), of which US $12,521,905 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2023 business plan; and

(b) To allow, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, during 2024, projects for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances under the funding window established pursuant to decision 91/66, even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, decision 93/26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/23).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2024-2026

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/25;

(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/25;

(c) To further adjust the business plan:
(i) By adding to the 2024 business plan projects and activities that had been deferred at the 93rd meeting;
(ii) By taking into account the values approved in principle at the 93rd meeting for new HCFC phase-out management plans and Kigali HFC implementation plans; and

(d) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2024–2026, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 93rd meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/28).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/25).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The update on the status of implementation of the 2024–2026 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund and financial planning for the triennium 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/12;
  (ii) That the total value of activities as requested at the 94th meeting amounted to US $62,835,221, including US $4,791,958 for HFC-related activities, US $2,830,001 for pilot projects on energy efficiency and US $2,418,400 for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances, of which US $5,994,565 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2024 business plan;
  (iii) With appreciation, the report provided by UNDP on the outcome of its discussions with the Government of the Dominican Republic on the issues raised in the assessment of its qualitative performance, in line with decision 93/8(b);
(b) To adopt a resource allocation of US $181 million in 2024, US $392 million in 2025 and US $392 million in 2026, with any unallocated funds to be allocated subsequently during the 2024–2026 triennium;
(c) To urge implementing agencies to submit all projects and activities endorsed in the business plan in order to utilize fully the resources available during the 2024–2026 triennium; and
(d) To consider the availability of cash flow for the 2026 budget at the last meeting in 2025 in light of the collection of interest, the unexpected return of unused balances from projects/agreements, the payment of pledges from triennium prior to the replenishment for the period 2024–2026, any losses due to the non-payment of pledges expected from the replenishment for the period 2024–2026 and any losses or gains due to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/15).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/12).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2024–2026 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/23; and
(b) That the total value of activities recommended at the 95th meeting amounted to US $116,476,540 (including US $19,833,551 for HFC related activities; US $4,642,176 for pilot projects for energy efficiency pursuant to decision 91/65; US $1,170,247 for energy efficiency projects pursuant to decision 94/60; and US $2,638,600 for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste controlled substances pursuant to decision 91/66), of which US $15,899,209 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2024 business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/25).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/23).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2025-2027

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2025–2027 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/25;

(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/25;

(c) Also to adjust the business plan:
  i. By adding to the 2025 business plan projects and activities that had been deferred at the 95th meeting;
  ii. By taking into account the values approved in principle at the 95th meeting for new HCFC phase-out management plans and Kigali HFC implementation plans;

(d) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2025–2027, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 95th meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/27).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/25).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2025–2027 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/14; and

(b) That the total value of activities requested at the 96th meeting amounted to US $37,962,033 (including US $20,289,897 for HFC-related activities; US $1,713,080 for pilot projects for energy efficiency pursuant to decision 91/65; US $87,740 for energy-efficiency projects pursuant to decision 94/60; US $642,000 as submitted for the preparation of energy efficiency end-user projects using a revolving fund mechanism pursuant to decision 95/87; and US $1,124,000 for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste controlled substances pursuant to decision 91/66), of which US $1,837,242 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2025 business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/19).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/14).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The update on the status of implementation of the 2025–2027 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund and financial planning for the triennium 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/19; and

(b) That the total value of activities recommended to the 97th meeting amounted to US $108,014,129 (including US $12,667,813 for HFC-related activities; US $3,987,881 for pilot projects for energy efficiency pursuant to decision 91/65; US $21,262,663 for energy efficiency projects pursuant to decision 94/60; and US $2,674,620 for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste controlled substances pursuant to decision 91/66), of which US $10,304,295 was associated with project proposals not included in the 2025 business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/23)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/19).

Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2026–2028

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2026–2028 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/20;

(b) To adjust the business plan as proposed by the Secretariat in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/20;

(c) To adjust the business plan also:

  (i) By adding to the 2026 business plan projects and activities that had been deferred at the 97th meeting;

  (ii) By taking into account the values approved in principle at the 97th meeting for new HCFC phase-out management plans and Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs);

(d) To request the Secretariat to prepare a brief document for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 99th meeting on updating the guidelines on project preparation for stage I of KIPs for use during preparation of stage II of KIPs; and

(e) To endorse the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2026–2028, as adjusted by the Secretariat and the Executive Committee, taking into consideration relevant decisions taken at the 97th meeting, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/20).

STRATEGIC PLANNING OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the question of strategic planning should be discussed informally immediately prior to the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee and should also be included in the agenda of that Meeting for formal consideration;

(b) to request those members who had made detailed comments to submit them in written form to the Secretariat as early as possible;

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper containing the above comments and to provide it, together with the information summary prepared by the meeting of the informal advisory group, held in Paris from 19-21 January 2000 to Executive Committee members for the informal discussions to be held immediately prior to the Thirty-first Meeting;

(d) that the development of an overall strategy should be thorough and careful;

(e) that, in the meantime, however, in order to facilitate the process, to request the Implementing Agencies involved with institutional strengthening in those Article 5 countries unable to comply with the CFC freeze and also with the 2002 freeze on halons and methyl bromide to contact urgently the National Ozone Units of the countries concerned to assess what activities may need to be undertaken to ensure compliance; and

(f) to request the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to report to the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee on the results of the above contacts with the National Ozone Units with proposals for recommendations to be taken into account by the Executive Committee in their deliberations on activities of the Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/57, para. 88).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/35).

Informal meeting on strategic planning

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to hold a two-day informal meeting on strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period immediately prior to the Sub-Committee meetings preceding the Thirty-second meeting of the Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/46, para. 73(a)).

Framework on the objective, priorities, problems and modalities for strategic planning

At the Thirty-second Meeting, there was an exchange of views on the significance and consequences of adopting the "Draft framework on the objective, priorities, problems and modalities for strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period". There was general agreement that the framework could not be used as a basis for action until certain points were elaborated further. It was also evident to the members that, in order to achieve the desired result, the steps required to make the framework a solid basis for formulating implementable strategic planning should be taken as soon as possible. The Executive Committee therefore decided:

(a) to adopt the "Draft framework on the objective, priorities, problems and modalities for strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period", annexed to the report of the second informal meeting on strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/43), as the basis for future work in strategic planning;

(b) to invite members of the Executive Committee to submit their ideas to the Secretariat for onward distribution to all members of the Executive Committee;

(c) to invite members of the Executive Committee to exchange ideas on the issue;

(d) to request the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to prepare an issue paper on this subject for submission to the Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) to hold a discussion on the issue at the Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/75, paras. 92 and 93).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/43).

The Executive Committee at its Thirty-third Meeting had a wide-ranging discussion on the issues raised in the document and reached a consensus on the need for a country-driven approach, allowing countries to retain the flexibility to determine the type of approach that would best enable Article 5 countries to meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Representatives of several Article 5 countries emphasized the need for additional

funding for capacity-building and institutional strengthening that would enable National Ozone Units to compile accurate data and to effect a smooth transition towards a country-driven approach. Several other representatives emphasized that additional funding for such activities would need to be based on the understanding that Article 5 countries made a commitment to reduce national aggregate ODS consumption permanently. As some Article 5 country representatives stressed the need to consider the implications of this, it was understood that there would need to be further discussion of the issue before any use of such a concept. In discussing modalities for the new strategy, several representatives weighed its implications in relation to the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, the issue of fixed shares for Implementing Agencies, the balance between investment and non-investment projects, and the need for clear administrative procedures. It was also noted that country programme updates and/or refrigerant management plans and their updates, could assist countries when preparing their national compliance strategies. It was noted that some representatives emphasized the importance of exchange of information between the Implementation Committee and the Executive Committee, which could be carried out by having the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the respective Committees attend each other's meetings. The Executive Committee therefore decided:

(a) to adopt as the basis for future work in strategic planning the framework on the objectives, priorities, problems and modalities for strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period (Annex I.13);

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare specific proposals for changes in procedures, implementation mechanisms, and modalities made necessary by paragraph (a) above on the understanding that it might not be possible or necessary to cover all topics at once and that consequently several papers might be needed for consideration at different future meetings of the Executive Committee;

(c) to note that updates to country programmes and refrigerant management plans would provide Article 5 countries with a mechanism for national phase-out strategies and to encourage Article 5 countries to take advantage of that opportunity.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/54, paras 82-87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/30).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take up the matter of extension of Decision 33/2, as outlined in paragraph 7 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19, to other sectors in the context of its discussions on strategic planning under agenda item 7.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/17, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19).

Guide for resource planning for the triennium 2003-2005

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt document UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1, in addition to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1, as a flexible guide for resource planning for the 2003-2005 triennium;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare, in collaboration with Implementing Agencies, bilateral agencies and Article 5 countries, a model rolling three-year phase-out plan for the Multilateral Fund, taking into account the results generated by the compliance-oriented model as included in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1, as well as UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1;

(d) to note that interested countries would produce conference room papers on the bidding concept and on alternative concepts for resource allocation, for consideration at the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/68, para. 155 (a, b, d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to express its deep appreciation for the work of the Secretariat in the transition period from project-driven to compliance-driven planning, and for the Chief Officer's extraordinary guidance, talent and innovation in general and in formulating a new funding method based on strategic planning for the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/2, para. 22(b)).

MODEL THREE-YEAR PHASE-OUT PLAN

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that the Multilateral Fund had been established to enable Article 5 countries to comply with the Montreal Protocol. The model three-year phase-out plan, as adjusted and corrected taking into account actions taken at the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee, inter alia, suggested the reductions that would presumably be needed over the next three years to enable the compliance of all Article 5 countries with the interim compliance measures that had to be met in 2005 and 2007;

(b) to adopt the model three-year phase-out plan, as revised, as an important guide that should be considered by UNDP, UNIDO, the World Bank and, as appropriate, bilateral agencies, in the preparation of the annual and/or multi-year business plans of the agencies during the 2003 to 2005 triennium. The model may be further revised taking into consideration guidance provided by the 14th Meeting of the Parties, if any (and any further changes, consistent with and agreed under Decision 35/57 and related decisions as regards tables 1 to 4 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/58 and any changes agreed by the Secretariat and interested parties as regards tables 5 to 7, taking into account more detailed country specific information, where available);

(c) to request UNDP, UNIDO the World Bank and bilateral agencies, as appropriate, to take into account the ODS phase-out generated by the model as a basis for the preparation of multi-year agreements and consider allocating the annual funding tranches accordingly;

(d) that the Secretariat should report to the Executive Committee after each meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review regarding any changes or modification to the model three-year phase-out plan, and the possible implications that that may have for the approval of future projects presumed to be necessary to enable compliance;

(e) to urge Article 5 countries and their co-operating Implementing Agencies to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2003 to 2005 timeframes, considering that the model also demonstrates that compliance over the next three years will also rest on the timely implementation of the very large number of already approved but unimplemented projects;

(f) to request the Secretariat to update the model at each last meeting of the Executive Committee of the calendar year for the following three years, in order to have a rolling model three-year ODS phase-out plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/66, para. 111).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/58).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) a status report on the process undertaken up to the 41st Meeting in implementing the Fund's three-year model phase-out plan; and

(b) guidance on the funding allocations for the remainder of the triennium, including total allocations for 2004 and 2005, allocations of the Implementing Agencies and the bilateral agencies, and a possible allocation for a funding window on accelerated phase-out and maintaining momentum.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/81, para. 120).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that the draft model three-year phase-out plan 2004-2006 presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/5 had been used as the reference for the preparation of the 2004-2006 business plans of the Implementing Agencies;

(b) to adopt the model three-year phase-out plan 2004-2006 as a reference for resource planning for the corresponding triennium;

(c) to urge Article 5 countries with projects approved but not implemented and the cooperating implementing and bilateral agencies to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2004-2006 triennium; and

(d) to request the Secretariat to present an updated model three-year rolling phase out plan for the years 2005-2007 to the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2005 in order to provide guidance, as appropriate, for the preparation of the 2005-2007 business plan of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/4, para. 37).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/5).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the 2005-2007 model three-year phase-out plan as a flexible guide for resource planning to phase out eligible ODS for the corresponding triennium, without prejudice to the level of funding to be agreed by the Parties for the 2005 2007 triennium;

(b) to urge Article 5 countries with approved projects not yet implemented and the cooperating bilateral and Implementing Agencies to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2005-2007 triennium;

(c) to urge bilateral and Implementing Agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as needing immediate assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC and TCA phase-out targets and to include activities in their 2005-2007 business plans as appropriate; and

(d) to request the Secretariat to present an updated model three-year rolling phase out plan for the years 2006-2008 to the last Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2005 to provide guidance as relevant for the preparation of the 2006-2008 business plan of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/5, para. 45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/7 and Corr.1).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the 2006-2008 model three-year phase-out plan as a flexible guide for resource planning for the 2006-2008 triennium;

(b) to urge Article 5 countries with approved but not implemented projects and the cooperating bilateral and implementing agencies to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2006-2008 triennium;

(c) to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as needing immediate assistance to achieve the 2007 and 2010 Montreal Protocol's phase-out targets and to include activities in their 2006-2008 business plans as appropriate; and

(d) to request the Secretariat to present an updated model three-year rolling phase out plan for 2007-2010 to the last meeting in 2006 to provide guidance, as relevant, for the preparation of the 2007-2009 business plan of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/5, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/7).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the 2007-2009 model three-year phase-out plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/7) as a flexible guide for resource planning for the corresponding triennium;

(b) to urge Article 5 countries with approved but not implemented projects and the cooperating bilateral and implementing agencies to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2007-2009 triennium;

(c) to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as needing immediate assistance to achieve the 2007 and 2010 phase-out targets in the Protocol and to include activities in their 2007-2009 business plans as appropriate;

(d) to request the Secretariat to present an updated model three-year rolling phase-out plan for the years 2008-2010 to the last Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2007 to provide guidance, as relevant, for the preparation of the 2008-2010 business plan of the Multilateral Fund; and

(e) to note that:

(i) some 40,254.8 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and 54,509.0 ODP tonnes of ODS production had yet to be phased out in approved multi-year sectoral and national phase-out plans;

(ii) some 37,971.0 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and 40,724.8 ODP tonnes of ODS production had yet to be phased out in approved individual or umbrella projects; and

(iii) sixty-four refrigerant management plan projects for low volume consuming countries; 32 terminal phase-out management plans for low-volume-consuming countries; and 35 national ODS phase-out plans for non-low-volume-consuming countries were currently being implemented.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/5 para. 49).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/7).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the 2008-2010 model rolling three-year phase-out plan as a flexible guide for resource planning for the corresponding period;

(b) to urge Article 5 countries with approved but not implemented projects, and the relevant implementing and bilateral agencies, to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2008-2010 period;

(c) to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as in need of immediate assistance to achieve the Protocol's 2007 and 2010 phase-out targets, and to include activities in their 2008-2010 business plans as appropriate;

(d) to request the Secretariat to present an updated model rolling three-year phase-out plan for the years 2009-2011 to the last Meeting in 2008 to provide guidance, as relevant, for the preparation of the 2009-2011 business plan of the Multilateral Fund;

(e) to note that:

(i) in total about 57,885.5 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and 54,455.0 ODP tonnes of ODS production had yet to be phased out during the remainder of 2007 and in the 2008-2010 period;

(ii) fifty-three terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs) for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, 42 national ODS phase-out plans for non-LVC countries, and 10 phase-out plans in the production sector in five non-LVC countries were currently being implemented; and

(iii) national phase-out plans (NPPs) for two non-LVC countries and TPMPs for 31 LVC countries had yet to be submitted for consideration and approval by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67,Decision 53/5 para. 44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/7).

The Fifth-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To adopt the 2009–2011 model three-year phase-out plan as a flexible guide for resource planning for the corresponding triennium as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/7;

(b) To urge Article 5 countries with approved but not implemented projects, and the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2009–2011 triennium;

(c) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as in need of immediate assistance to achieve the 2010 Protocol's phase out targets, and to include activities in their 2009-2011 business plans as appropriate;

(d) To request the Secretariat to present an updated model three-year rolling phase-out plan for the years 2010-2012 to the last meeting of the Executive Committee in 2009 to provide guidance, as relevant, for the preparation of the 2010–2012 business plan of the Multilateral Fund;

(e) To note that:

(i) In total around 12,197.8 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and 7,997.0 ODP tonnes of ODS production had yet to be phased out during the remainder of 2008 and in the 2009-2011 triennium;

(ii) The 2007 HCFC consumption and production reported by 144 Article 5 countries was 26,367.8 ODP tonnes and 30,581.3 ODP tonnes, respectively. The level of HCFC consumption had been estimated at 32,606 ODP tonnes in 2013 and the HCFC production would follow the demand;

(iii) Eighty-six terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs) for low volume consuming (LVC) countries, 40 national ODS phase-out plans for non LVC countries, and 12 phase-out plans in the production sector in seven non LVC countries were currently being implemented; and

(iv) A national phase-out plan for one non-LVC country and TPMPs for 10 LVC countries had yet to be submitted for consideration and approval by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/5 para 43)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/7).

The Fifth-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To adopt the 2010-2012 model rolling three-year phase-out plan as a flexible guide for resource planning for the corresponding triennium, noting the significant uncertainty with regard to the amount of HCFC consumption to be addressed during this period;

(b) To urge Article 5 countries with approved but not implemented projects, and the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2010-2012 triennium;

(c) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as being in need of immediate assistance to meet the 2010 Montreal Protocol phase-out targets, and to include activities in their 2010 business plans as appropriate;

(d) To request the Secretariat to present an updated model rolling three-year phase-out plan for the years 2011-2013 to the last Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2010 to provide guidance, as relevant, for the preparation of the 2011-2013 business plan of the Multilateral Fund; and

(e) To note that:

(i) Some 17,704 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and 6,018 ODP tonnes of ODS production had yet to be phased out in approved multi-year sectoral and national phase out plans during the remainder of 2009 and in the 2010-2012 triennium;

(ii) Some 19,780 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption had yet to be phased out in approved individual or umbrella projects (on the basis of the progress report submitted by bilateral and implementing agencies to the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee);

(iii) Three refrigerant management plan projects for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries approved in accordance with decision 31/48 (e.g., to achieve the 2005 and 2007 CFC phase-out targets on time); 98 terminal phase-out management plans for LVC countries; 41 national ODS phase-out plans for non-LVC countries; and 12 phase-out plans in the production sector in seven non-LVC countries were currently being implemented.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59 Decision 59/5 para 40)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/7).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the model rolling three-year phase-out plan of the Multilateral Fund for the years 2011-2013, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/7;

(b) To urge Article 5 countries, with approved but not implemented projects, and the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, to accelerate the pace of implementation during the period 2011-2013;

(c) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those countries that had been identified as being in need of immediate assistance to meet the 2013 and 2015 Montreal Protocol phase-out targets, and to include relevant activities in their 2011-2014 business plans, as appropriate;

(d) To request the Fund Secretariat to present an updated model three-year rolling phase-out plan for the years 2013-2015 to the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2012 to provide guidance, as relevant, for the preparation of a business plan for the Multilateral Fund for 2013-2015;

(e) To note:

(i) That some 14,579.3 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption had yet to be phased out in approved multi-year sectoral and national phase out plans during the remainder of 2010 and in the period 2011-2013; and

(ii) That 41 national ODS phase-out plans for non-low-volume-consuming (non LVC) countries, 98 terminal phase-out management plans for LVC countries, and 12 phase-out plans in the production sector in seven non-LVC countries were currently being implemented.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62 Decision 62/5 para 29)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/7).

Following clarification of the future status of the model rolling three-year phase-out plan, and its relationship to the planning process of the Multilateral Fund and to other documents, including that on status reports and compliance, the Executive Committee at its Sixty-sixth Meeting decided:

(a) To note the 2013-2015 model rolling three-year phase-out plan contained in document

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/7;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with those Article 5 countries that did not yet have an approved HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to complete the preparation of their HPMPs and to submit them for the Executive Committee's consideration; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to assess the HCFC compliance requirements for all Article 5 countries in the document on status reports and compliance to serve as a guide for preparation of the Multilateral Fund's business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/6 para 32)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/7).

PROMISSORY NOTES

The Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that promissory notes do constitute committable resources and that the deposit of a promissory note would be considered to be payment of a country's contribution to the Fund.

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that arrears for 1993 and prior years should be paid in cash in accordance with the decision taken at the Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Committee on establishing promissory notes for payment of future contributions. However, in view of the difficulties experienced by countries with economies in transition in meeting their obligations, the Executive Committee decided to extend to them the facilities of payment of their arrears through promissory notes.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 20).

Promissory notes would be encashed on a fixed schedule with the option of accelerated encashment on demand by the Treasurer in light of needs on a pro rata basis. If there was a need for an accelerated encashment, notes deposited prior to 1994 should be encashed before accelerated encashment of notes deposited in 1994 or after was required.

The scheduling of draw down from 1994 promissory notes would begin in 1995. If the notes deposited before 1994 were encashed in totality in 1994, the draw down from 1994 promissory notes could begin in 1994.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 128).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/7).

Encashment schedule

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to adopt the following encashment schedule as an initial encashment schedule which could be modified later on the basis of experience gained:

Encashment dates	1994 portion scheduled	1995 portion scheduled	1996 portion scheduled
1 January 1995	1/6th 1994		
1 July 1995	1/6th 1994		
1 January 1996	1/6th 1994	1/6th 1995	
1 July 1996	1/6th 1994	1/6th 1995	
1 January 1997	1/6th 1994	1/6th 1995	1/6th 1996
1 July 1997	1/6th 1994	1/6th 1995	1/6th 1996
1 January 1998		1/6th 1996	1/6th 1995
1 July 1998		1/6th 1995	1/6th 1996
1 January 1999			1/6th 1996
1 July 1999			1/6th 1996

This schedule would be subject to acceleration in the light of needs. As also decided by the Committee, the schedule begins in 1995; if, however, notes deposited before 1994 were encashed in totality in 1994, the draw-down from 1994 notes could begin in 1994.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 31, and Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/4).

The Executive Committee urged the Treasurer, in collaboration with the World Bank, to put in place modalities for transferring promissory notes from the Treasurer to the Bank, in consultation with the Parties concerned and as and when those Parties informed the Treasurer of their intention to pay their contributions in the form of promissory notes.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 31).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to express the hope that any outstanding issues related to the full use of promissory notes would be resolved by the time of the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/1 d, para. 7).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, in view of the significant shift in the composition of cash and promissory notes in the resources of the Multilateral Fund and operational needs, the Treasurer should have the flexibility to implement the Executive Committee decision on accelerated encashment on need, provided that any accelerated encashment was done on a pro-rata basis across all the promissory notes received by the Treasurer, to provide fairness, and with a reasonable period of time of advance notice.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/2, para. 23(b)).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Treasurer to provide a report to the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee on the historical use of promissory notes. For each promissory note submitted to date, the report should include: country of origin, denomination, date of submission, place of custody, deposit bank of account, date of final Treasurer encashment, any exchange rate loss or gain that resulted to the Fund from the use of the note, schedule of encashment or other stipulation (if any) included by the country concerned with the submission of the note, but should not be drafted with a view to limiting countries' right to use promissory notes;

(b) also to request the Treasurer to report on rules and/or systems for the transparent and equitable encashment of promissory notes used in other forums, with a view to enabling the Executive Committee to determine the advisability of establishing more standardized rules for the use of promissory notes, and in an effort to ensure that the notes, as well as the contributions in cash, of all donors were treated equitably and exchange rate loss was minimized.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/4, para. 34).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the additional information provided by the Treasurer; and

(b) to request UNEP to complete the study on the encashment of promissory notes and submit a report thereon to the Executive Committee at its 43rd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/44, para. 143).

The Executive Committee at its Sixty-seventh Meeting decided:

(a) To note:

(iii) The feedback received from the Government of Germany on the proposed accelerated encashment schedule to the effect that it would not be possible to accelerate encashment of such notes during the current replenishment period and that the German Parliament's approval would be required to accelerate the encashment of promissory notes during the next replenishment period;

(iv) That the encashment schedule for Germany's promissory notes for the 2012-2014 triennium went beyond the replenishment period and that some of the notes would be due for encashment between 2015 and 2017;

(b) To request the Government of Germany to pursue with the relevant authorities the issue of encashment of Germany's promissory notes within the next replenishment period, and to inform the Executive Committee accordingly at its first meeting in 2014;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/2, para. 23(a)(iii and iv) and (b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/3).

The Executive Committee at its Seventy-second Meeting decided:

(d) To further urge the Government of Germany to continue to consider the accelerated encashment of its promissory notes during the replenishment period.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/1, para. 27(d)).

Exchange rate fluctuations

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that contributing parties which issued promissory notes in currencies other than the United States dollar should be responsible for the upward or downward movement of the value of their promissory notes due to exchange rate fluctuations. The variance between the

value of the note when it was deposited and the value of the note when it was cashed should be credited or debited to the account of the note-issuing party and reflected in the contribution due from the party in the following year.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/2, para. 23(c)).

CONCESSIONAL LOANS

Assistance for investment projects shall generally be provided in the form of grants. However, where the investment project has a short payback period (e.g., one to two years), financing may take the form of highly concessional loans. If an Implementing Agency believes that a highly concessional loan is appropriate for a particular project, it shall recommend this action at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. The Committee shall make the final decision on the terms of assistance.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (sections V.1, V.2, V.3).

Facility for additional income from loans and other sources

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider a facility for additional income from loans and other sources to be maintained and the potential uses of those funds.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/2(f), para. 29(b)).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request that the discussions held at the 56th Meeting be taken into account when preparing a revision of the desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects and when preparing a policy paper on "a facility for additional income from loans and other sources" in response to decision 55/2.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/10 para 65).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/11/Add.1).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat:

(a) to take note of the document on the facility for additional income from loans and other sources (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/64).

(b) to prepare a paper on a special funding facility within the Multilateral Fund, together with an executive summary. The paper should take into account the views that had been expressed at the 57th Meeting as compiled by the Secretariat, and would be posted on its intranet, together with any views received by the Secretariat during the intersessional period; and

(c) to submit the revised paper to the Executive Committee at its 58th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/37 para 192).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/64).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:
(b) that the detailed account of the Executive Committee's discussion on the establishment of a facility for additional income and loans and other sources would be included in the Report of the Executive Committee to the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties, together with a reference to the document considered by the Executive Committee on the subject (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/49);
(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare a further concept paper for the 59th Meeting expanding on papers presented to date with respect to the elements raised at the 58th Meeting, and in particular, highlighting a definition of a facility and the added value of establishing a facility;
(d) to request the Secretariat and the Treasurer to address the implications of optimally managing credits for climate change and other environmental benefits from the global carbon markets with a view to making that component of a facility operational;
(e) to request the Secretariat to seek advice from external carbon market specialists on how the market might best be employed in the longer term in the context of a facility;
(f) to accept the offer of the World Bank to make a representative from its Treasury Department available to the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee to present mechanisms, such as advanced commitments, for dealing with additional financing and blending Multilateral Fund funds with carbon financing; and
(g) to defer consideration of requests for resource mobilization pending further discussion on this topic.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/37 para 171 (b, c, d, e, f).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/49).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to consolidate the material

presented during the Meeting on the Special Funding Facility, with any additional contributions submitted by Members by the end of 2009, into a single agenda item addressing both the Facility as well as any issues related to decision XIX/6 paragraph 11(b) of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties for consideration at its 60th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/48 para 263f).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/54).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to present the report of the Executive Committee on the special funding facility to the 30th Meeting of the of the Open-ended Working Group of Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (OEWG), based on Annex V to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/50, the "Excerpt from Report of the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee, Agenda item 12: Further Concept Paper for a Special Funding Facility for Additional Income from Loans and Other Sources (decision 58/37)"..
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/48 para 209).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/50).

Study on concessional loan mechanism

The World Bank should be asked to prepare a study on how to set up a concessional loans mechanism; i.e., what options were available given current Implementing Agencies and their procedures, what steps would be required to put the mechanism in place, and to what extent could the Bank use its resources or the resources from other sources for phase-out in Article 5 countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 82e).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the joint World Bank/Fund Secretariat document on concessional lending for ODS phase-out;

(b) to take note of the information provided during the discussion in the Committee on the interest expressed by the Inter-American Development Bank in providing concessional loans for ODS phase-out and the possibility of mobilizing funding from other sources, including the private sector;

(c) to note also the reservations expressed by some members of the Committee with respect to the provision of concessional loans from the Multilateral Fund;

(d) that, in the light of the discussion at the current meeting of the Executive Committee, there was a need for a wider examination of the various possibilities of concessional lending for ODS phase-out;

(e) to request the Secretariat and the World Bank to prepare for submission to the Executive Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Financial Matters, a further report exploring the practical options for providing concessional loans for ODS phase-out in Article 5 countries, *inter alia*, through regional development banks and the private sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/39, para. 58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/59).

Innovative funding

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to invite the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to submit for the consideration of the Executive Committee an innovative proposal for a demonstration project or projects to illustrate how concessional lending and other forms of innovative funding, including financing from the private sector, can be used to advance the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances by providing funding for projects and activities that may or may not otherwise be eligible for full funding in the form of grants from the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to approve the request of the World Bank for US $60,000 toward the cost of a concessional financing study to be carried out by the International Finance Corporation with a view to providing the Executive Committee with a comprehensive report that would:

  (i) explore ways in which private-sector finance can be mobilized to assist Article 5 countries in phasing out ozone-depleting substances, particularly in sectors with a good return on investments in ozone-friendly technologies;

  (ii) provide a final theoretical overview of ways in which concessional funding and other forms of innovative funding, including on-lending, can be used to augment and make most effective use of the

resources of the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/39, para. 55).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/34).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the World Bank to consider how innovative funding could be applied to this or a similar project;

(b) that any project along these lines should be considered in the context of the paper on concessional loans currently being prepared by the World Bank.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/30, para. 55).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request members of the Executive Committee to submit their thoughts on the issue of concessional loans, in writing, to the Secretariat by the end of April;

(b) to request the Secretariat to circulate those views to all members of the Executive Committee before the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request the World Bank to submit to the Twenty-fifth meeting of the Executive Committee the results of its study on concessional loans, and to resubmit its project proposal on concessional loans in accordance with Decision 23/30; and

(d) to undertake substantive discussion on the subject of concessional loans at its Twenty-fifth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/62, para. 104).

Open-ended contact group on concessional lending

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to establish an open-ended contact group, with no specific terms of reference to consolidate all views and formulate a consensus on concessional lending. The group should begin its discussions immediately and should report back to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/53, para. 94).

The convener of the Contact Group on Concessional Lending, which had held two meetings in Cairo during the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee, gave a report on the work of the group and said that its conclusions were as follows:

(a) progress was made by the Group in getting a better understanding of both the fears of countries in initiating concessional financing, and the broad conceptual framework under which such financing could exist;

(b) there was agreement that it would be useful to more fully develop potential models for such financing, and provide examples, which, to the degree possible, describe how the fears were addressed;

(c) there was agreement that it would be useful to ask Implementing Agencies, bilateral donors, Article 5 countries and companies to, if they desired, bring forward innovative ideas in this area for the Executive Committee's consideration.

The Executive Committee took note of the presentation of the convener of the Contact Group on Concessional Lending and noted that the full report on its meetings would be circulated to all members of the Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70 (paras. 81 and 82).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a document for the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee containing a compendium of past decisions and describing experiences so far with loan components;

(b) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to collaborate on real-life scenarios, highlighting issues and problems that might be associated with them, including such concerns as the lack of management capacity in some countries and the fear of augmenting the national debt of countries that were already in economic crisis.

(c) to consider this subject again at the Twenty-eighth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/84, para. 128).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/47).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the following principles presented by the representative of Canada and discussed by the Executive Committee:

  (i) recipient Governments should not be required to assume additional official debt as a result of agreeing to Multilateral Fund projects that utilized more innovative financing arrangements;

  (ii) if a country agreed to a project which included concessional lending or "innovative funding" arrangements, any funds which are eventually repaid to the project should be used, at the direction of the Executive Committee, to address further related needs within the same country;

  (iii) the parameters of innovative financing projects must be tailored to meet the needs of the project being considered and the capacity of the recipient country;

  (iv) the operation of concessional loans, or other innovative financing mechanisms, required an appropriate provision for administrative costs;

(b) to invite the members of the Executive Committee to submit to the Secretariat comments on these four principles or further such principles required, to be incorporated into a broad framework document to be considered at the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to discuss the issue and principles at the Twenty-ninth Meeting, both as an item on the agenda and in a large-scale informal meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/48, para. 87).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the documents on the subject, including an analysis prepared by the World Bank on past experience with concessional loans, and the proposed framework contained in pages 4 and 5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/59, as a useful basis for further discussion, and to seek the guidance of the Meeting of the Parties on how to proceed further.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/71, para. 113).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to include an item on concessional lending in the agenda of its Thirty-first Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/2, para. 7).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer further consideration of concessional lending at this time.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/83, para. 105).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that concessional lending would be placed on the agenda of the Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/59 para. 101).

Technical workshop on concessional lending

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to consider the proposal for a technical workshop on concessional lending at its 35th Meeting;

(b) to request the Secretariat, as preparation for that meeting:

  (i) to recirculate its document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/59, as well as the note produced by the representative of Canada, reporting on the informal meeting convened on 23 November 1999 during the 29th Meeting of the Executive Committee at Beijing;

  (ii) to prepare a report containing a compilation of the experience of the World Bank, which had applied innovative funding modalities to projects financed by the Multilateral Fund in Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, as well as other relevant information that could facilitate the understanding of the process of concessional lending;

(c) to take the proposal made by the Government of Japan as a basis of further discussion at its 35th Meeting, the text of which is reproduced as follows:

"The Executive Committee, having discussed the document submitted by the Government of Japan (UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/34/CRP. 1 of 22 June 2001):

"(a) decides to approve the convening of a technical workshop, in a project to be implemented by the Government

of Japan with the assistance of the Implementing Agencies, to:

"(i) promote exchange of views on the objectives and modalities of concessional lending including pros and cons to Article 5 countries among the Member Governments of the Executive Committee;

"(ii) deepen the understanding of operations of any practical and workable concessional lending schemes available within the United Nations system;

"(iii) review relevant experience of the Fund and the Implementing Agencies as well as Article 5 countries in innovative financing in this field;

"(b) requests the Government of Japan in co-operation with the Secretariat and interested Implementing Agencies to make substantive and the relevant logistical arrangements for the convening of the workshop in a most cost-effective manner, at a time in which the Japanese Government deems appropriate by the end of June 2002, on the understanding that the agencies should make substantive contributions based on their experience in this area; and

"(c) requests the Secretariat and, as appropriate, the agencies to report on the findings of the workshop to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

"(d) requests the Executive Committee at its 34th Meeting to approve US $[75,000] to support the participation of the relevant experts and resource persons from Article 5 countries. This amount should be offset against Government of Japan's 2001 contribution to the Multilateral Fund."

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/69, para. 118).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/CRP.1).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the information paper provided by the World Bank on innovative financing for effective ODS phase-out;

(b) to approve the convening of a technical workshop, in the context of a project to be implemented by the Government of Japan with the assistance of the Implementing Agencies, to:

(i) promote exchange of views on the objectives and modalities of concessional lending including pros and cons, among Article 5 countries members of the Executive Committee;

(ii) deepen the understanding of operations of any practical and workable concessional lending schemes available within the United Nations system;

(iii) review relevant experience of the Fund and the Implementing Agencies, as well as Article 5 countries, in innovative financing in this field;

(c) to request the Government of Japan, in co-operation with the Secretariat and interested Implementing Agencies, to make the substantive and relevant logistical arrangements for the convening of the workshop in the most cost-effective manner at a time deemed appropriate by the Japanese Government, preferably back-to-back with the meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, to be held at the end of December 2002, on the understanding that the agencies would make substantive contributions based on their experience in this area;

(d) also to request the Secretariat and, as appropriate, the agencies to report on the findings of the workshop to the next appropriate Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) to approve US $75,000, on an exceptional basis, to support the substantive and relevant logistical arrangements, including the participation of Executive Committee members from Article 5 countries and the relevant experts and resource persons from Article 5 countries. This amount should be offset against the Government of Japan's 2001 contribution to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/61, para. 134).

Report of the Fund Secretariat on the technical workshop on concessional lending

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the report of the Fund Secretariat on the Technical Workshop on Concessional Lending (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/67 and Corr.1) as well as the report of UNEP on the proceedings of the workshop (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/Inf.2);

(b) to express gratitude to the Government of Japan for the convening of the technical workshop with the assistance of UNEP;

(c) to note that the technical workshop served for useful exchange of views between Article 5 countries and non-Article 5 countries on concessional lending;

(d) to further note that the respective reports contained useful information on the modalities of concessional lending and their practical applications;

(e) to acknowledge the significant progress achieved in discussing the issue of concessional lending at the technical workshop and at the Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(f) to include an item on concessional lending on the agenda of the 39th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/75, para. 144).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/67, 38/67/Corr.1 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/Inf.2).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to defer consideration of the issue to the Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare historical documentation on concessional lending for distribution to members of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/57, para. 112).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that, having reviewed the experiences of the Multilateral Fund and the progress made in the implementation of the projects on highly concessional terms approved to date for Article 5 countries, the Implementing Agencies and the Article 5 countries concerned had accumulated sufficient useful competence and expertise to further identify and implement projects with innovative financing; and

(b) to request the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies to continue to explore opportunities and possibilities for carrying out more pilot and demonstration projects in countries that wished to do so in order to illustrate how concessional lending or other innovative financial mechanisms could be used in accordance with Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol and thereby facilitate and/or advance national compliance with the Protocol, and to report from time to time to the Executive Committee and to the Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/96, para. 155).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/83).

FIXED EXCHANGE RATE MECHANISM

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund to prepare, in consultation with relevant institutions and Parties and in time for the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a discussion paper which describes how a mechanism using fixed currency exchange rates could be implemented for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2000-2002. The paper should examine the administrative framework, the potential impact and any risks for the operation of the Fund that are associated with the adoption of such a mechanism. The paper should also include criteria for determining if a particular currency's fluctuations had been of such a magnitude that a fixed exchange rate mechanism would not be practical, in which case that country would continue to make its commitments and payments in United States dollars;

2. to request the Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund to monitor exchange rates of donor country currencies, including the Euro, between 1 March 1999 and 30 September 1999, and to submit in time for the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties a table showing the average exchange rate for each donor country currency with the United States dollar and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for this period.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/32).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund promptly and in full;

2. that the purpose and objective of introducing the new mechanism is to ease some of the contributing Parties' administrative difficulties due to commitments in other than their national currencies, to promote the timely payment of contributions, and to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the level of available resources

of the Multilateral Fund;

3. to direct the Treasurer to proceed with the implementation of the fixed exchange-rate mechanism on a trial basis for the replenishment (2000-2002), so that payments by contributing Parties to the Fund for the triennium commencing in 2000, can be made in accordance with this mechanism;
4. that only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per the published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;
5. that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the six months preceding the replenishment period. Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies may continue to pay in United States dollars;
6. that the Meeting of the Parties should review the implementation of the mechanism at the end of 2001 for consideration at the technical segment of the Meeting of the Parties to determine the impact of the mechanism on the operations of the Multilateral Fund and its impact on the funding of the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 countries during this triennium so that the ozone-depleting substances phase-out process is not adversely affected;
7. that, in order to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the Multilateral Fund, Parties should strive to pay their contributions as early in the calendar year as possible and no later than 1 June of each year. Parties unable to make their contributions by 1 June should notify the Treasurer as to when during the calendar or fiscal year their payment will be made, but contributing Parties should strive to pay their contributions no later than 1 November of that year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/6).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Treasurer to prepare for submission to the Committee at its Thirty-second meeting a status report on the implementation of paragraph 6 of decision XI/6 of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/1, para. 15(e)).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to urge Parties eligible to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism to inform the Treasurer by the Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee of their intention to do so;

(e) noting the provisions of para. 7 of Decision XI/6, request Parties unable to make contributions by 1 June of the current year to notify the Treasurer of their proposed payment schedule for the current triennium by the Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/2, para. 13 (c, e)).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Treasurer and the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to finalize the review, as per decision XI/6, and give a final report to the Parties at the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group; and
2. that in so doing, the Secretariat should:
   a. consult, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral funding institutions that use a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism, or similar mechanisms;
   b. identify options on how a fixed-exchange-rate mechanism could be implemented so that the process of phasing out ozone-depleting substances is not adversely affected, and hire consultants for that purpose, as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/4).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for a further trial period of three years;
2. that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the twelve-months preceding the replenishment period. This average will be based on the twelve-month period immediately preceding the first day of the meeting of the Parties during which the replenishment level will be decided. Subject to paragraph 3 below, Parties not choosing to pay in

national currencies, pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism, will continue to pay in United States dollars;

3. that no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium period;
4. that only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;
5. to urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of Decision XI/6;
6. to agree, if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the next replenishment period, that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on an average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 July 2004.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/40).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism for a further trial period of three years;
2. that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 July 2004. Subject to paragraph 3 below, Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
3. that no Party should change currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium period;
4. that only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to utilize the mechanism;
5. to urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
6. to agree if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the next replenishment period, that Parties choosing to pay in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2008.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/41).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2009–2011;
2. that Parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six month period commencing 1 January 2008;
3. that, subject to paragraph 4 below, Parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. that no Party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium 2009–2011;
5. that only Parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism;
6. to urge Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
7. to agree that if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2012–2014 Parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six month period commencing 1 January 2011.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/11).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) also to note the new information provided by the Treasurer on the gains and losses resulting from the fixed exchange rate mechanism;

(c) to request the Treasurer to break down the information on gains and losses resulting from the fixed exchange

rate mechanism by country and to include it in a separate column of the relevant table in future reports.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/2 (a, b, c), para. 28 (b-c)).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the new information provided by the Treasurer on the gains and losses resulting from the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/1 (b), para. 25).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to urge Parties eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism option to inform the Treasurer by the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee of their intention to do so;

(c) to request the Treasurer to add to his report to the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee the list of countries opting to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism facility in making their contributions to the Fund for the triennium 2006-2008; and

(d) also to request the Treasurer to contact Parties with pending contributions urging them to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/1, para. 23).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to urge Parties eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism (FERM) to advise the Treasurer of their intention to do so before the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(d) to request the Treasurer to add to his report to the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee the list of Parties that had opted to use the FERM in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2009-2011.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/2, para.30 ((c)(d)).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note the list of Parties that had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism when making their contributions to the Multilateral Fund during the 2009-2011 replenishment period, as contained in Annex I to the present report; and

(c) to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/1, para.28 ((b)(c)).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) (ii) The list of Parties that had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2009 2011 as contained in Annex I to the present report; and

(b) to urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/1, para.22 ((a)(ii) and (b)).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) (ii) The list of Parties that had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2009-2011, as contained in Annex I to the present report; and

(b) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/1 para.30 ((a)(ii) and(b)).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note: (ii) The list of Parties that had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2009-2011, as contained in Annex I to the present report; and

(b) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/1 para.20 ((a)(ii) and(b)).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2012–2014;

2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2011;
3. That, subject to paragraph 4 below, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium 2012–2014;
5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, as per published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;
6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
7. To agree that if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2015–2017 parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2014;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/16).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To urge all Parties eligible to use the fixed-exchange rate mechanism (FERM) to advise the Treasurer of their intention to do so before the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) To request the Treasurer to add to his report to the Executive Committee the list of Parties that had opted to use the FERM in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2012-2014;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/1 para.20 (b) and(c)).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) That France should be added to the list of Parties that had opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism in making their contributions to the Fund during the replenishment period 2012-2014, as contained in Annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/2 para.23(a)(ii)).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2015–2017;
2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2014;
3. That, subject to paragraph 4 below, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium 2015–2017;
5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent, pursuant to published figures of the International Monetary Fund, for the preceding triennium will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;
6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
7. To agree that if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2018–2020, parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2017;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/11).

The Seventy–fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report updated by the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, and the information on promissory notes and countries which had opted to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism (FERM) during the 2015–2017 triennium, as contained in Annex I to the present report

(c) To urge all Parties eligible to use the fixed-exchange rate mechanism (FERM) to advise the Treasurer of their intention to do so before the 75th meeting of the Executive Committee;\

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/1 para.26 (a) and (c)).

The Seventy–fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes, and the countries which opted to use the fixed exchange-rate mechanism (FERM) during 2015–2017 triennium contained in Annex I to the present report;

(b) To further note the exceptional basis for the Russian Federation making its contribution under the FERM in US dollars rather than in its national currency owing to a particular administrative banking constraint;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/1 para.26 (a) and (b)).

The Seventy–sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report by the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes, and the countries that opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism during the 2015–2017 triennium, as contained in Annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/1 para.28 (a)).

The Seventy–seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report by the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes, and the countries that opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism during the 2015–2017 triennium, as contained in Annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/1 para.24 (a)).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

  (i) The report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements and the information on promissory notes, the countries that had opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism (FERM) during the 2015–2017 triennium, and the implementation of the FERM, contained in Annex I to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/1(a)(i), para 24)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/3).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2018–2020;
2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2017;
3. That, subject to paragraph 4 below, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium 2018-2020;
5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent for the preceding triennium, pursuant to published figures of the International Monetary Fund, will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;
6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;

7. To agree that, if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2021–2023, parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2020.

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/2)

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements and the information on promissory notes and the countries that had opted to use the fixed exchange-rate mechanism (FERM) during the 2018–2020 triennium, contained in Annex I to the present report;

(b) To urge all Parties eligible to use the FERM to advise the Treasurer of their intention to do so before the 82nd meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/1(a)(i) and (b))

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements, the information on promissory notes, and the countries that had opted to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism during the 2018–2020 triennium, contained in Annex I to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/1(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/3).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note that the extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the triennium 2021-2023 was pending a decision by the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties; and

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/1).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/3(b)).

The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2021–2023;
2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions on the basis of the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2020;
3. That, subject to paragraph 4 of the present decision, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution during the triennium 2021–2023;
5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent for the preceding triennium, pursuant to published figures of the International Monetary Fund, will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;
6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
7. To agree that, if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2024–2026, parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions on the basis of the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January or 1 July ending at least three months prior to the replenishment to be decided.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMOP.5/3/Add.1, Decision Ex.V/2)

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2024–2026;
2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2023;

3. That, subject to paragraph 4 below, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium 2024–2026;
5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent for the preceding triennium, pursuant to published figures of the International Monetary Fund, will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;
6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible, in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
7. To agree that if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2027–2029, parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January or 1 July and ending at least three months prior to the replenishment that is to be decided.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/2)

ACCOUNTS OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

2001 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note with appreciation of the Accounts of the Multilateral Fund for the years 1991-2000 and the certified accounts for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/8 and Corr.1).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/6, para. 2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/8 and Corr.1).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request the Secretariat and the Treasurer to pursue their efforts to complete the reconciliation of the accounts of UNDP and the World Bank;

(d) also to request that a full reconciliation of the Accounts of the Fund with the data in the Implementing Agencies' progress reports be presented to the third meeting of the Executive Committee each year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/9, para. 40 (c, d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/12).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(e) to request UNDP to address the financial inconsistencies in the context of the reconciliation of accounts pursuant to Decision 38/9(d), noting that overruns should not be allowed pursuant to Decision 17/22.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/10, para. 48(e).

(h) to request UNEP to address any financial inconsistencies between the progress report data and the audited UNEP accounts in the context of the reconciliation of accounts pursuant to Decision 38/9(d), noting that overruns should not be allowed pursuant to Decision 17/22.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/11, para. 49(h).

(e) to request UNIDO and the Secretariat to address the financial inconsistencies between UNIDO's progress report and the Secretariat's Inventory of Approved Projects in the context of the reconciliation of accounts to be submitted to the 41st Meeting pursuant to Decision 38/9(d), noting that overruns should not be allowed pursuant to Decision 17/22.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/12, para. 50(e).

(h) to request the World Bank and the Secretariat to address the financial inconsistencies between the Bank's progress report and the Secretariat's Inventory of Approved Projects in the context of the reconciliation of accounts to be submitted to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee pursuant to Decision 38/9(d), noting that overruns should not be allowed pursuant to Decision 17/22.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/13, para. 51(h).

2002 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/19/Rev.1;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to submit audited accounts for 2002 to the Treasurer no later than 1 September 2003 for submission to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/14, para.52)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/19/Rev.1).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the reconciliation of accounts as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/12 and Schedules 1.1 to 1.7 of the 2002 accounts of the Fund, attached as Annex II to the present report;

(b) to request the Treasurer, together with the Secretariat, to review the following adjustments requested for UNEP and UNIDO and to report to the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee in the context of the reconciliation of accounts for 2002:

(i) add US $112,619 to the income of UNEP;
(ii) add US $1,169,476 to the income of UNIDO;

(c) also to request Implementing Agencies to ensure that the expenditures in their progress reports submitted to the Secretariat were consistent with their expenditures in the annual accounts of the Implementing Agencies submitted to the Treasurer; and

(d) further to request the Secretariat and the Treasurer to pursue their efforts to complete the reconciliation of the accounts of the World Bank on the basis of audited 2002 accounts and UNDP on the basis of the UNDP Comptroller's review, with reports on the status of these efforts at each meeting until the accounts were fully reconciled, noting that this was the second consecutive year that the accounts of UNDP and the World Bank had not been fully reconciled with their progress reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/10, para.41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/12).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on reconciliation of the 2002 accounts of the Multilateral Fund (follow-up to Decision 41/10(b)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/46;

(b) to note the explanation by the Treasurer on how the following funds shown to be due to the Implementing Agencies were addressed in 2003, or what adjustments would be made in 2004 to provide the resources owed to the respective agencies as follows:

(i) US $112,619 for UNEP;
(ii) US $1,169,476 for UNIDO;

(c) to request the Secretariat, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to approach the board of external auditors of the United Nations for assistance in determining the initial start-up costs for UNDP;

(d) That adjustments should be made to the inventory of approved projects to reflect the amounts indicated in the World Bank's progress report for the projects listed in Annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/46;

(e) to request the Treasurer to complete the reconciliation of the accounts of the World Bank on the basis of audited 2002 accounts, and the accounts of UNDP on the basis of the UNDP Comptroller's review, based on the figures derived from the reconciliation presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/12 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/46, as well as any relevant decisions taken at the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(f) to urge the World Bank and UNDP to submit the information required for reconciliation as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/41, para. 137)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/46).

Having considered the adjustments regarding UNDP's initial start-up costs and its 2002 accounts and given that the World Bank's audited 2002 accounts had not been submitted to the 43rd Meeting, the Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the reconciliation of the 2002 accounts as presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/52 and Add.1, together with Japan's reservation;

(b) also to note that the Treasurer would make the appropriate adjustments to account for the additional interest

reported by UNDP and the audited level of initial start-up costs as indicated by UNDP to be US $596,500; and

(c) to urge the World Bank to submit the audited 2002 accounts to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/39, para. 137).

2003 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the 2003 accounts of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/65/Rev.1;

(b) to continue with the particular practice of recording any changes reported by Implementing Agencies to a previous period's expenditures as part of the current period's transactions as a result of the reconciliation exercise between the Treasurer and the Implementing Agencies, without prejudice to existing United Nations financial rules and regulations;

(c) to note that, notwithstanding UNEP's policy regarding its own fund to the effect that any pledges to the Fund remaining unpaid after four years were written off with the approval of the Governing Council, in the case of the Multilateral Fund, any decision on writing off such unpaid amounts would remain the responsibility of the Meeting of the Parties; and

(d) to direct the Treasurer to review the pertinent aspects of the Implementing Agency agreements to address the issue of new cash advances being granted to Implementing Agencies when old ones had not been fully accounted for.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/54, para. 210).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/65/Rev.1).

Reconciliation of the 2002 and 2003 accounts

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the reconciliation of the 2002 and 2003 accounts presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/66, Corrs.1 and 2;

(b) to request the Treasurer to make the necessary adjustments in accordance with his ongoing responsibility to ensure sufficient funds to cover Executive Committee approvals;

(c) to request those bilateral agencies that advanced funds to Implementing Agencies, which were then placed in interest-bearing accounts, to return the interest collected as additional income to the Multilateral Fund in accordance with United Nations standard accounting practices, unless their agreements with Implementing Agencies stipulated otherwise; and

(d) to request the Treasurer, the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to hold a workshop in the margins of the next inter-agency coordination meeting on common terminology and procedures for the reconciliation of accounts and to forward the results of the workshop to the Executive Committee if deemed necessary by the workshop participants.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/55, para. 214).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/66, Corrs. 1 and 2).

Reconciliation of the 2003 and 2004 accounts

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the reconciliation of the 2003 and 2004 accounts as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/51/Rev.1;

(ii) the changes to the Inventory of Approved Projects for the projects indicated in Table 2 of the document;

(b) to request the Treasurer to make the appropriate adjustments and to ensure that funds transferred to the implementing agencies were the net amounts authorized by the Executive Committee; and

(c) to request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies and the Treasurer, to submit a report, as a follow-up to the present decision, on options for a consistent approach to the application of miscellaneous income, exchange rate losses and gains, and bank charges for funds approved by the

Executive Committee and any consequences of alternative approaches, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 48th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/47, para. 172).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/51/Rev.1).

2005 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the Fund's 2005 provisional accounts as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/41;

(b) to note that the 2005 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Committee at the 50th Meeting taking into account adjustments for prior years;

(c) to note the actions taken by the Treasurer to reflect adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2003 -2004 accounts exercise;

(d) to request the Treasurer to make the necessary adjustments in 2006 to transfer bank charges on transfers made by the Treasurer to the implementing agencies from the Secretariat budget to the administrative costs, or as directed by the Executive Committee;

(e) to take note of the Treasurer's report on the audit of the Multilateral Fund accounts and the possibility that a separate audit of the financial statements of the Multilateral Fund might take place;

(f) to take note of the additional information provided on the outstanding contributions from countries with economies in transition and disputed contributions from countries not belonging to this category; and

(g) to note the explanations provided in respect of the submissions of the implementing agencies' provisional accounts to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/35, para. 150).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/41).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the audited financial statement of the Fund as at 31 December 2005;

(b) that the attention of the Meeting of the Parties should be drawn to the need for all outstanding contributions to be paid; and

(c) to note the auditors' statement on the need for reconciliation of the recorded figures as soon as the audited financial statements became available.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/43 para. 179).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/59).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to request the Treasurer to present to the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee an amended report on the reconciliation of the 2005 accounts containing additional information and explanations where required;

(b) to note:

  (i) that UNIDO had written to confirm that it would comply with decision 48/38(b) by assigning miscellaneous charges of US $361,966 for the period up to December 2005 to either project or administrative costs; and that it proposed to absorb US $107,048 against UNIDO's administrative costs and assign US $254,918 to project costs;

  (ii) that any interest received on behalf of the Swedish bilateral contribution would be returned to the Fund; and

  (iii) that the implementing agencies were unable to commit to project expenditures against promissory notes without assurance that the promissory notes were encashable upon demand and that that had already resulted in delays in implementation;

(c) to request the Treasurer to review the Executive Committee's policy on promissory notes in recognition of financial requirements to reflect the emerging business circumstances of the Multilateral Fund;

(d) to urge the Treasurer to provide a schedule of encashment of promissory notes;

(e) to request UNIDO to present, in the balances report to the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee, the list of projects to which the charges of US $254,918 were proposed to be recorded at that Meeting;

(f) to acknowledge the updated status of overruns reported by UNDP, noting that whilst progress had been made further explanations were still required; and

(g) to request the Treasurer to make the following adjustments to funds approved for implementing agencies by offsetting these amounts against current or future approvals: UNDP US $2,370; UNEP US $373,357; World Bank US $96,680 for 2004 and US $622,257 for 2005.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/44 para. 184).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/60 and Add.1).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the new and more informative report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements contained in Annex I to the present report, which provided additional information on promissory notes;

(b) to note with concern the 9.87 per cent ratio of payments to 2007 pledges at the first meeting of the year; and

(c) to again urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/2 para. 3).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/4).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) The reconciliation of 2005 accounts as presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/43 and Corr.1;

  (ii) The updated status of overruns reported by UNDP contained within those documents, and that the additional explanations requested by decision 50/44(f) had been provided;

  (iii) The following adjustments being made by the Treasurer: UNDP US $2,370, UNEP US $373,357, World Bank US $96,680 and US $622,257, as per normal practice of the World Bank; and

(b) to urge the Treasurer to provide information regarding UNEP support costs in time for the 52nd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/37 para. 182).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/43 and Corr.1).

2006 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the 2006 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Executive Committee at its 53rd Meeting;
(b) the actions taken by the Treasurer to reflect adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2005 accounts; and
(c) the return to the Fund by UNEP of the amount of US $143,956 that had previously been reported as a programme support cost charge.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/45, para. 188).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/53).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the audited financial statement of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2006;

(b) to note the auditors' request that the attention of the Meeting of Parties should once again be drawn to the necessity to declare as bad debts the longest-standing and largest debit balances;

(c) to request the Treasurer to advise the auditors to treat as closed their observations and recommendation on long-outstanding debts, considering the fact that the Executive Committee had already drawn the Parties' attention to the matter in its report to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties; and

(d) to request the Treasurer to record in the 2007 accounts the differences between the agencies provisional and final 2006 accounts as reflected in Tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/64.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/41, para. 217).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/64).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the reconciliation of 2006 accounts as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/65;

(b) to request UNEP to review the Inventory of Approved Projects figures versus progress reports and to make corrections according to the approvals recorded in the reports of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request UNEP to present to the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee a report on its findings on reconciling the amount of US $105,494 and the actions it proposed to take to reconcile the data in its progress report with that in its final financial statement;

(d) to note the explanations of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank on the expenditures of the programme support costs in respect of approved projects, and to request UNEP to do the same at the 54th Meeting so as to enable a better understanding of expenditures incurred against the agency's programme support costs;

(e) to request the Treasurer to report to the 54th Meeting on the methodology used by the implementing agencies when reporting on expenditures incurred against the programme support costs for approved projects;

(f) to request the World Bank to provide an explanation of the US $303 excess income in order to offset that amount against future transfers, if required; and

(g) to request the Treasurer and the agencies to make the adjustments required in the 2007 accounts as a result of the 2006 reconciliation exercise as reflected in Tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/65.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/42, para. 221).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/65).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the reconciliation of the 2006 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/55;

(b) to agree to UNEP's request to report on its findings with regard to the US $105,494 difference in expenditures recorded in its financial statement and its progress report, and the nature of the corrective action required, to the 55th Meeting;

(c) to note that further work would be undertaken in the administrative cost study to address the adequacy of the agency fees and core unit funding, as well as how programme support costs received for bilateral activities were recorded;

(d) to recommend that the consultant for the administrative cost study take into consideration document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/55;

(e) to note:

  (i) that there was no standard methodology for reporting on programme costs in the financial statements of the implementing agencies;

  (ii) that UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank had separate trust funds for their Montreal Protocol activities; and

  (iii) that UNDP and the World Bank had separate accounts for core unit costs and for agency fees.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/41, para. 180).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/55).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note UNEP's explanation on the cause of the difference of US $105,494 between the disbursements and obligations recorded in the progress report and UNEP's 2006 financial statements;

(b) to note that corrective action would be taken to reduce UNEP's 2006 expenditures by US $105,494 and bring them within the correct 2006 disbursement level as reflected in the progress report;

(c) to note that UNEP was taking corrective actions to adjust the same errors that were likely to have occurred in its 2007 accounts;

(d) to note that UNEP would put in place a system for ongoing projects to calculate and record support costs manually to eliminate the risk of incorrect generation of support costs in future; and

(e) to request UNEP to report to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee on progress made in implementing

those actions as part of the 2007 reconciliation of accounts exercise.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/46, para. 222).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/51).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note that, in order to complete the 2006 reconciliation exercise, a further update from UNEP and the World Bank was required on:

(i) US $105,494 project support cost expenditures;

(ii) US $303 excess in the World Bank's income to allow the Treasurer to offset that amount from future transfers.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/67 para 240 (b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/60).

2007 financial statements

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the Fund's 2007 provisional financial statements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/52;

(b) to note that the 2007 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Executive Committee at the 56th Meeting;

(c) to note that the World Bank reflected expenditures against the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand (THA/REF/26/INV/104) in its 2007 financial statement and not in its progress report, which constituted a reconciling item in the 2007 reconciliation of the accounts exercise;

(d) to note that necessary actions had been taken by the Treasurer to reflect the adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2006 accounts exercise;

(e) to request the Treasurer to report to the 56th Meeting audit observations and recommendations on the Multilateral Fund Secretariat accounts for the Committee's consideration; and

(f) to note the Secretariat's explanation relating to an overrun against certain budget lines in the Secretariat's main accounts.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/47, para. 226).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/52).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the audited financial statement of the Fund as at 31 December 2007;

(b) to note the Auditors' request that the attention of the Meeting of the Parties should once again be drawn to the need for the long-outstanding contributions to be paid or written off; and

(c) to request the Treasurer to record in the 2008 accounts the differences between the agencies' provisional and final 2007 accounts as reflected in tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/59.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/66 para 237)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/59).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to note that the 2007 reconciliation of the accounts exercise was pending further explanation from the World Bank on the shortfall of US $2,686,741 in its income and US $45,161 surplus from UNEP in its income and to request UNEP and the World Bank to report on those two amounts to the 57th Meeting;

(d) to note that UNEP was still investigating an entry of US $93,622 in its 2007 final expenditures to explain the difference between the expenditures in its progress reports and in its provisional statement, and would report on those items at the 57th Meeting;

(e) to request UNDP to adjust its 2007 expenditures by US $6,445 in 2008;

(f) to request the Treasurer to record in 2008 the 2007 income of US $1,320,670 for UNDP, US $187,233 for UNEP, US $633,576 for UNIDO and US $1,838,022 for the World Bank in 2008; and

(g) to request the Treasurer to record the 2007 expenditures of US $299,485 for UNDP in 2008.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/67 para 240)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/60).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the document on reconciliation of the 2006 and 2007 accounts as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/65;

(b) to note that reconciliation of the 2006 and 2007 accounts had been completed for UNEP;

(c) to note the return of the US $45,161 surplus for UNEP and to request the Treasurer to offset this amount against future transfers to UNEP;

(d) to note the World Bank's explanation on the shortfall of US $2,686,741 and to request the Treasurer to return US $1,176,270 to the World Bank;

(e) to note that follow-up actions on the 2006-2007 reconciliation of the accounts exercise had been completed for UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO; and

(f) that the 2006-2007 reconciliation of the accounts exercise is pending the following reports to be submitted to the 59th Meeting:

  (i) a report from the World Bank, on the amount of US $303; and

  (ii) a report from the Treasurer verifying that the amount of US $1,510,471 had been deducted twice from the transfers that had been made to the World Bank.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/38, para 196)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/65).

2008 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note:
  (i) the action taken by the Treasurer to reflect adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2007 accounts exercise;
  (ii) that the 2008 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Committee at its 59th Meeting; and
  (iii) that UNEP, including the Multilateral Fund, had been subject to an external audit in June - July 2009 and that the external auditors had visited Montreal from 15 to 26 June 2009.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/39, para 177, b)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/51).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the audited financial statement of the Fund as at 31 December 2008;

(b) To note that the final audit report on the 2008 financial statement would be submitted to the Committee as soon as it became available; and

(c) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2009 accounts the differences between the agencies' provisional statements and their final 2008 accounts as reflected in tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExComm/59/55.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/49, para 265)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/55).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

  (i) The reconciliation of the accounts as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/56;

  (ii) That the World Bank had adjusted its inventory of projects by US $303 and that the 2006 outstanding reconciling item of the US $303 from the World Bank on approved projects had been closed; and

  (iii) That all agencies had completed their 2006 reconciliation at approval, income and expenditure levels;

(b) To note with appreciation the report provided by the World Bank on the outstanding 2007 reconciling item of US $1,510,471;

(c) To request the Treasurer to return the amount of US $1,510,471 to the World Bank based on:

(i) The double reporting and deduction by the Treasurer of US $870,549 of the promissory note gains;

(ii) The double reporting and deduction by the Treasurer of US $640,225 on the unrealized investment loss;

(iii) The return of US $303 from the Bank to the Fund.

(d) To note the following outstanding reconciling items in the 2008 reconciliation of the accounts exercise:

UNDP

(i) An additional amount of US $11 in UNDP's records of approved projects to be aligned with the 2008 approved projects as per the Secretariat's Inventory;

(ii) US $18,567 in expenditure reported by UNDP as a project-level error adjusted in the progress report but not adjusted in the 2008 accounts;

UNEP

(iii) A shortfall of US $176,401 against project GLO/SEV/50/TAS/276 in the approved amounts in the progress report, to be adjusted in accordance with UNEP's balance report to the 59th Meeting;

(iv) A shortfall of US $1,905 in the 2008 expenditures in the accounts reported as expenditure in the 2009 accounts;

UNIDO

(v) A US $14 surplus in UNIDO's income;

(vi) A US $208 shortfall in 2008 final expenditures; and

World Bank

(vii) The 2008 standing reconciling item of US $5,375,000 in the World Bank's income related to the United States of America bilateral project in China on accelerated production phase-out (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439);

(e) To request the Treasurer to carry 2008 adjustments forward to 2009 by:

(i) Recording the amount of US $297,686 decision 59/51 related to UNDP 2008 expenditure in 2009; and

(ii) Recording of the amount of US $504,841 related to UNDP's 2008 interest income in 2009.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/50, para 269)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/56).

2009 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Fund's 2009 provisional accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/56;

(b) Also to note the actions taken by the Treasurer to reflect adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2008 accounts exercise; and

(c) Further to note that the 2009 final accounts of the Multilateral Fund would be submitted to the Executive Committee at its 62nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/49, para 118)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/56).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the audited financial statement of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2009, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/58;

(b) Also to note that the audit report by the United Nations Board of Auditors referred to the ageing of the Multilateral Fund long-outstanding pledges and recommended that UNEP consider formulating an accounting policy for the treatment of long-outstanding pledges;

(c) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To bring to the Executive Committee's attention any change UNEP intended to make in the presentation of long-outstanding pledges in the Multilateral Fund accounts;

(ii) To bring to the Executive Committee's attention any change in the current practice of separating the

Multilateral Fund accounts from UNEP's accounts; and

(iii) To record in the 2010 accounts the differences between the agencies' provisional statements and their final 2009 accounts, as reflected in tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/58.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/64, para 164)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/58).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2009 accounts, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/59;

(b) To request the implementing agencies to carry out 2009 adjustments in 2010 as follows:

(i) UNDP to adjust its records of approved amounts by US $(19), and its records of income by US $9 in its progress report;

(ii) UNEP to adjust its records of approved amounts by $7 in its progress report; and US $222,749 income not reflected in its progress reports;

(c) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To transfer US $81 that had been overlooked during the transfers made to UNEP for the approved amounts at the 55th and 56th meetings of the Executive Committee;

(ii) To refund to the World Bank an amount of US $64,500 to rectify the double deduction on the transfer of the Chile halon project (CHI/HAL/42/TAS/156);

(d) To note the 2009 reconciling items as follows:

(i) US $197 additional expenditure in UNIDO's 2009 accounts;

(ii) US $8 reported as a rounding difference in UNEP's income;

(iii) US $1,198,946 for the return of the loan for the Thai Chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), still recorded in the World Bank's 2009 Financial Statement as income;

(e) To note the standing reconciling items for UNDP and the World Bank as follows:

(i) UNDP standing reconciling items for unspecified projects at the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;

(ii) World Bank standing reconciling items for the following projects:

- Sweden bilateral (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120) at the amount of US $225,985;
- United States bilateral (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425) at the amount of US $5,375,000;
- United States bilateral (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439) at the amount of US $5,375,000; and
- US $8 investment income adjustment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/65, para 166)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/59).

2010 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the Fund's 2010 provisional accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/51;

(b) To note that the 2010 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Committee at its 65th meeting and that further adjustments would be introduced if required;

(c) To note the actions taken by the Treasurer in 2010 to reflect the adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2009 accounts exercise; and

(d) To request the Treasurer to reclassify the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism loss, presently classified as Secretariat's expenditure, as a separate line item in the financial statement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/52, para 180)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/51).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The audited financial statement of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2010, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/56;

(ii) The actions taken with respect to recording the loss on the fixed-exchange-rate-mechanism previously recorded as part of the Secretariat's expenditures as a separate line item in the accounts of the Fund and that any losses or gains under the mechanism would be recorded in UNEP's accounts using an identifying code;

(iii) The action taken regarding the return of bilateral project balances in cash as part of prior years' contributions instead of miscellaneous income;

(iv) The indicative breakdown of the US $500,000 annual fees of the Treasurer, provided by the Treasurer as a supplement to the 2010 accounts only;

(v) That document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/58 on the revised 2012, approved 2013 and proposed 2014 budgets contained the Secretariat's report on monitoring staff costs and assessing the appropriate rate of increase for future years;

(vi) That the final audit report on the 2010 financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2010 was pending UNEP's review; and

(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2011 accounts the differences between the agencies' provisional statements and their final 2010 accounts, as reflected in tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/56.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/50, para 194)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/56).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2010 accounts, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/57;

(b) To request the implementing agencies to carry out 2010 adjustments in 2011 as follows:

(i) UNDP to adjust its records of approved amounts by US $(33) in its progress report;

(ii) UNEP to adjust its records of approved amounts by US $3,984 and its income by US $22,807 and US $13,494 in its progress report; and

(iii) UNIDO to adjust its records of approved amount by US $(14) and its income by US $226,429 and US $3,015 in its progress report;

(c) To request the Treasurer to refund to UNDP an amount of US $32,642 to rectify the overstated interest income reported by UNDP as of September 2010;

(d) To note the 2010 outstanding reconciling items as follows:

(i) US $11 difference in income in UNDP's 2010 accounts;

(ii) US $(12) in income and US $184 additional expenditure in UNIDO's 2010 accounts; and

(iii) Shortfall in income of US $38,234 in the World Bank's 2010 accounts;

(e) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) UNDP standing reconciling items for unspecified projects at the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054; and

(ii) World Bank standing reconciling items for the following projects:

a. Sweden bilateral (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120) at the amount of US $225,985;

b. United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425) at the amount of US $5,375,000; and

c. United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439) at the amount of US $5,375,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/51, para 196)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/57).

2011 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The Multilateral Fund's provisional 2011 accounts;

(ii) That the final 2011 accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Committee at the 68th meeting, and that further adjustments would be introduced as required;

(iii) The actions taken by the Treasurer in 2011 to reflect the adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2010 accounts exercise; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to bring to the attention of the Executive Committee elements of the 2010-2011 audit of UNEP's accounts by the United Nations Board of Auditors of relevance to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/33, para 114)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/35).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the audited financial statement of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2011 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/48;

(b) To note that the final audit report on the 2011 financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2011 had been completed;

(c) To take note of the United Nations Board of Auditors' findings and recommendations on the MLF's 2011 accounts and:

(i) To request the Treasurer:

a. To note that the auditors had undertaken a review of the appropriateness of the current reporting arrangements for expenditures by the Trust Fund of the Multilateral Fund, and determined that the inclusion, and the presentation as a separate statement, were proper under United Nations System Accounting Standards (UNSAS);

b. To request UNEP to consult the Executive Committee prior to any decision regarding possible integration of the accounts of the Multilateral Fund with the accounts of UNEP under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS);

c. To reflect the footnote regarding the Russian Federation in the 2012 accounts, as directed by the Executive Committee in decision 67/1(c), requesting the Treasurer to maintain the outstanding contributions of the Russian Federation in the outstanding contributions category of the Fund's accounts;

d. To ensure that the recommendation by the United Nations Board of Auditors to record audited statements from implementing agencies (World Bank and UNIDO) would not prevent the annual reconciliation of the accounts taking place within the same time frame;

e. To request UNEP to inform the Executive Committee of any options it considers to mitigate exchange rate risks prior to their implementation;

(ii) To request UNEP, as implementing agency, to advise the Executive Committee if it determines that any changes to its current practices and procedures related to cash advances may be needed; and

(d) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2012 accounts the differences between the agencies' provisional statements and their final 2011 accounts, as reflected in tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/48.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/43, para 180)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/48).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2011 accounts, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/49;

(b) To request the implementing agencies to carry out the following 2011 adjustments in 2012:

(i) UNDP to adjust its records of approved amounts by US $33 in its progress report;

(ii) UNEP to adjust its progress report records on approved amounts by US $-21,960 and the Secretariat by

US $-6,232;

(iii) UNEP to adjust its income by US $10,939 and US $9,720 in its progress report;

(iv) UNIDO to adjust its records of approved amounts by US $1,506;

(c) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To withhold from its future transfers to UNDP an amount of US $321,101, representing the additional interest income reported by UNDP;

(ii) To refund to UNEP an amount of US $10,939 to rectify an over-recovery reported by UNEP;

(d) To note the 2011 outstanding reconciling items as follows:

(i) US $39 difference in income in UNEP's 2011 accounts;

(ii) US $-12 in income and US $6 less expenditure in UNIDO's 2011 accounts;

(iii) US $-10 in the World Bank's approved amounts;

(e) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) UNDP standing reconciling items for unspecified projects at the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;

(ii) World Bank standing reconciling items for the following projects:

- Thailand chiller Project (THA/REF/26/INV/104) at the amount of US $1,198,946;
- Sweden bilateral (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120) at the amount of US $225,985;
- United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425) at the amount of US $5,375,000; and
- United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439) at the amount of US $5,375,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/44, para 182)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/49).

2012 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the Fund's 2012 provisional accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/56;

(b) To note:

(i) That the 2012 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Committee at the 71st meeting and that further adjustments would be introduced as required;

(ii) The actions taken by the Treasurer in 2012 to reflect the adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2011 accounts exercise;

(iii) The following responses provided by the Treasurer as a follow-up to decision 68/43(c)(i):

a. A decision on the methodology to be adopted to integrate the accounts of the Fund with those of UNEP was still pending the outcome of discussions involving UNEP, the International Public Sector Accounting Standard team at United Nations headquarters, and the United Nations Board of Auditors;

b. A footnote reflecting the outstanding contribution of the Russian Federation was not necessary in the light of accounting standards, rules and practices, according to which any outstanding contributions not written off were maintained in the outstanding contributions category of the accounts;

c. The issue of recording only the audited financial statements of UNIDO and the World Bank instead of their provisional accounts, as was currently the practice, was pending further discussions on the subject with the new external audit team from the National Audit Office of the United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) As UNEP had not yet addressed the issue of mitigating exchange rate risks, to request the Treasurer to follow the matter up with UNEP, as requested by decision 68/43(c)(i)e, and to report back at the 71st meeting;

(d) To note the response provided by UNEP, as implementing agency, as a follow-up to decision 68/43(c)(ii), on its current practices and procedures relating to cash advances; and

(e) To request UNEP to update the Committee at its 71st meeting on the procedures set by the UNEP-wide

standard on cash advances and the potential impact on Multilateral Fund-funded project implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/24, para 134)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/56).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2012 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/60;

(b) To note that UNEP had yet to receive the final audit report of the 2012 accounts from the United Nations Board of Auditors;

(c) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2013 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional financial statements and their final 2012 accounts, as reflected in Tables 1 and 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/60;

(d) To request the Treasurer to report to the Executive Committee at its 72nd meeting on the:

  (i) Consolidation of the Multilateral Fund accounts with those of UNEP under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

  ii) Mitigation of exchange rate risks on pledged contributions;

  (iii) Procedures set by the UNEP-wide standard on cash advances and the potential impact on Multilateral Fund-funded project implementation; and

(e) To request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies and the Treasurer, to further consider the impact of fund transfers to implementing agencies from the Treasurer, including information on rates of return on interest, in the light of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/58, and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 72nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/46, para 175)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/60)

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2012 accounts, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/61;

(b) To request UNEP to adjust its income by US $11,982 in interest accrued and US $3,675 in prior years' savings in its next progress report;

(c) To request the Treasurer:

  (i) To reflect in UNIDO's 2013 accounts as prior years' adjustment:

    a. Income transfers made to UNIDO in 2012 related to the refund on completed projects amounting to US $104,472;

    b. Interest earned amounting to US $221,896 for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2012, as adjusted at the 68th meeting;

    c. US $99,041 for the 4th quarter of 2012, as adjusted at the 69th meeting;

    d. The difference in interest income between the provisional and final accounts for 2012, amounting to US $50,951;

  (ii) To withhold from future transfers to UNDP an amount of US $551,278, representing the additional interest income reported by UNDP in its final financial statement but not in its provisional financial statement, and a US $12 historical difference in income, and to reflect these amounts as a prior year adjustment in UNDP's 2013 accounts;

  (iii) To withhold from future transfers to the World Bank an amount of US $71,078, representing interest earned in the 4th quarter of 2011, which had not been deducted from the 2012 approvals, as the Treasurer had made no payments to the World Bank at the 66th and 67th meetings owing to a large return in balances; and

  (iv) To note that the adjustments of US $2,880 returned twice by UNIDO against five projects, and US $810 in agency support costs returned twice by UNEP against one project, had been effected in the report on

balances and availability of resources (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/4) for each agency separately;

(d) To note the 2012 outstanding reconciling items as follows:

(i) US $3,119 in income between UNEP's progress report and final accounts;

(ii) US $15 in income and US $1,197 in expenditure between UNIDO's progress report and final accounts; and

(iii) US $9 in income between the World Bank's progress report and final accounts; and

(e) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) UNDP for unspecified projects in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054; and

(ii) World Bank for the following projects implementing with other bilateral agencies where applicable:

- Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104) in the amount of US $1,198,946;
- Sweden bilateral (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120) in the amount of US $225,985;
- United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425) in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
- United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439) in the amount of US $5,375,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/47, para 177).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/61).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the accounts of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/44;

(b) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To report on the status of consolidation of the accounts of the Multilateral Fund to the 74th meeting once the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Umoja were fully operational;

(ii) To seek, in consultation with the Secretariat, expert views on the issue of fund transfers from the Treasurer to the implementing agencies and to report back to the 73rd meeting; and

(iii) To include in the next report on the accounts of the Multilateral Fund integrated information on the UNEP-wide standard on cash advances and the 20 per cent disbursement threshold for tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans to show clearly the relationship between the two issues, together with further information on the criteria used for the placement of funds to ensure risk reduction and the maximization of interest accrual.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/42, para 199).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/44).

2013 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The final financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2013 contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/55 and Corr.1;

(ii) That UNEP had received the report of the United Nations Board of Auditors for the biennium ending 31 December 2013 and that there were no major issues of relevance to the Multilateral Fund;

(iii) That the report of the Treasurer (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/57), produced pursuant to decision 72/42(b)(ii) and (iii), contained the information requested on the issue of funds transfers from the Treasurer to the implementing agencies and on the UNEP-wide standard on cash advances and the 20 per cent disbursement threshold for tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans, and clearly showed the relationship between the two issues, and also contained further information on the criteria used for the placement of funds to ensure risk reduction and the maximization of interest accrual; and

(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2014 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2013 financial accounts and final 2013 accounts as reflected in Tables 1 and 2 of documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/55 and Corr.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/66, para 216)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/55 and Corr.1).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2013 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/56;

(b) To request UNDP to adjust, in its progress report, the previously understated support costs under the Nigeria HCFC phase-out management plan project preparation (NIR/FOA/57/PRP/123) by US $144;

(c) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To withhold from its future transfers to UNDP an amount of US $205,719 representing the additional interest income reported by UNDP in its provisional financial statement, but not in its final financial statement, and to reflect that amount as a prior year adjustment in UNDP's 2014 accounts;

(ii) To record the decrease in expenditure, in the amount of US $157,470, between UNDP's provisional and final financial statements in 2014;

(iii) To withhold from its future transfers to UNIDO an amount of US $17,064 representing an additional interest income reported by UNIDO in its final statements, but not in its provisional statements, and to reflect that amount as a prior year adjustment in UNIDO's 2014 accounts;

(d) To note the 2013 outstanding reconciling items as follows:

(i) US $322,396 in income and US $1,578 in expenditure between UNEP's progress report and final accounts;

(ii) US $16 in income and US $57 in expenditure between UNIDO's progress report and final accounts;

(iii) US $8 in income between the World Bank's progress report and final accounts;

(e) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054; and

(ii) The World Bank, for the following projects implemented with other bilateral agencies where applicable:

a. The refund by Government of the Philippines of US $28,434, representing an undocumented balance to the ODS project special account, which was a new item;

b. Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104) in the amount of US $1,198,946;

c. Japan bilateral (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158) in the amount of US $342,350, which was a new item;

d. Sweden bilateral (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120) in the amount of US $225,985;

e. United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425) in the amount of US $5,375,000; and

f. United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439) in the amount of US $5,375,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/67, para 218)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/56).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on fund transfers from the Treasurer to the implementing agencies (decision 72/42(b)(ii) and (iii)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/57;

(b) To maintain the current system for the management and transfer of funds under the Multilateral Fund from the Treasurer to implementing agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/68, para 221)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/57).

2014 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the status of consolidation of the accounts of the Multilateral Fund (decision 72/42(b)(i)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/52;

(b) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To submit the final 2014 accounts of the Multilateral Fund containing the required information on the fixed-exchange rate mechanism, promissory notes, outstanding contributions, and counterpart contribution by the Government of Canada, to the 75th meeting;

(ii) To continue submitting separate sub-accounts for each implementing agency, one for the budget of the Fund Secretariat, and another on the financial status of the Multilateral Fund, using the same format when the accounts were reported under United Nations System Accounting Standards;

(iii) To report on the status of the Multilateral Fund bank account located in New York and its impact on the

financial operation of the Fund Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund to the 75th meeting; and

(iv) To organize, together with the Fund Secretariat, an information workshop to update the implementing agencies on the reporting requirement under International Public Sector Accounting Standards prior to the 75th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/52, para 168)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/52).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The final financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2014 prepared in accordance with decision 74/52(b) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/80;
  (ii) That UNEP had received the report of United Nations Board of Auditors for the biennium ended 31 December 2014 and that there were no major issues of relevance to the Multilateral Fund;
  (iii) The feedback from the Treasurer on the bank account of the Multilateral Fund in New York;
  (iv) That under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) contributions outstanding for up to three years are reported under the "voluntary pledges receivable" category and contributions outstanding for more than three years were maintained under "the doubtful accounts receivable" category;
  (v) The report of the workshop on the reporting requirements under IPSAS contained in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/80;
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2015 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2014 financial statements and their final 2014 statements as reflected in Tables 1 and 2 of the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/80; and
(c) To authorize the Treasurer to restate the 2014 expenditure balance in the 2015 accounts so that the UNIDO 2014 accounts met the IPSAS reporting requirements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/70, para 288)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/80).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2014 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/81;
(b) To request the Treasurer to adjust the accounts of UNDP and UNIDO by US $82,831 and US $24,667, respectively, representing a higher interest income reported in their provisional financial statements than in their final financial statements;
(c) To note the 2014 outstanding reconciling items as follows:
  (i) US $157,952 between UNEP's progress report and the Secretariat's inventory of approved projects; US $36,178 in income and US $2,962,802 in expenditure between UNEP's progress report and the final accounts;
  (ii) US $10 in income between the World Bank's progress report and the final accounts;
(d) To request UNEP to submit a revised 2014 progress report to the 76th meeting with a view to completing the 2014 reconciliation of accounts exercise;
(e) To request UNIDO to adjust in its 2015 accounts the expenditures of US $58,045, representing the difference in agency support costs; US $33 in income between UNIDO's progress report and final accounts; and US $15 between UNIDO's progress report and the Secretariat's inventory of approved projects;
(f) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
  (i) UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054; and
  (ii) The World Bank, for the following projects implementing with bilateral agencies where applicable:
    - Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104) in the amount of US $1,198,946;
    - Japan bilateral (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158) in the amount of US $342,350;
    - Sweden bilateral (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120) in the amount of US $225,985;
    - United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425) in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
    - United States of America bilateral (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439) in the amount of US $5,375,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/71, para 290)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/81).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2014 accounts (decision 75/71(d)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/61;

(b) To note with appreciation the submission by UNEP of a revision to its progress report as at 31 December 2014;

(c) To request UNEP to reconcile in the 2015 accounts:

(i) US $182,570, representing the differences between the accounts in the United Nations System Accounting Standards and the revised 2014 progress report of UNEP; and

(ii) US $39,000, representing more expenditure in the revised 2014 progress report of UNEP than in the International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/53, para 186)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/61).

2015 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The final financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2015, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/72;

(ii) The report of the United Nations Board of Auditors (UNBoA) for the year ending 31 December 2015 submitted to UNEP;

(iii) The UNBoA observation and recommendation indicating that UNEP should bring the issue of long-outstanding contributions receivable to the attention of the Executive Committee for its consideration or write-off, and the subsequent response by UNEP, taking into account the Secretariat's comments on the issue;

(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2016 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2015 financial statements and their final 2015 statements, as reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/72; and

(c) To request the Chair of the Executive Committee to report, to the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the UNBoA observation and recommendation that UNEP should "bring again the matter to the attention of the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee for its consideration or write-off".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/61, para. 219)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/72).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2015 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/73;

(b) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To deduct from future transfers to UNDP the amount of US $105,346, on account of an interest income reported in its 2015 final accounts that was higher than in its provisional accounts;

(ii) To transfer US $21,467 to UNIDO, which represented interest earned for China in 2012, which had been offset twice, against approvals at the 71st and 74th meetings;

(c) To request UNEP to make the following adjustments in its 2016 accounts:

(i) US $329,000 in expenditure adjustments required for 2015;

(ii) US $221,570 in expenditure representing an unreconciled amount carried forward from 2014;

(iii) US $907,514 representing 2014 reconciliation items not adjusted/actioned in 2015;

(iv) US $219,231 in agency support costs recorded incorrectly in the final 2015 accounts;

(d) To request UNEP to make the following adjustments in its 2016 progress report:

(i) US $217,633 in income recorded in UNEP's 2015 accounts but not in the progress report; and

(ii) US $123,412 in expenditure, and US $190,385 in savings reflected in UNEP's 2015 accounts but not in its progress report;

(e) To request UNIDO to reflect in its 2016 accounts US $2,040,715 in 2015 income not recorded in 2015;

(f) To note that the following 2015 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 80th meeting by relevant implementing agencies:

(i) Differences of US $41,106 in income and US $18,992 in expenditure between UNEP's progress report and final accounts;

(ii) Differences of:

a. US $26 between UNIDO's progress report and the Secretariat's inventory of approved projects, to be adjusted by UNIDO in its progress report;

b. US $43 in income between UNIDO's progress report and final accounts;

c. US $37,725 in agency support costs expenditure between UNIDO's progress report and the final accounts; and

(iii) A difference of US $143,940 in income between the World Bank's progress report and final accounts;

(g) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054; and

(ii) The World Bank, for the following projects, being implemented with other bilateral agencies where applicable:

- The bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
- The bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
- The bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
- The bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
- The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946;
- Stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan for Thailand (THA/PHA/74/INV/164 and 165), in the amount of US $10,385,585; and
- Stage I of the HCFC production phase-out management plan for China (CPR/PRO/75/INV/568), in the amount of US $17,740,800.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/62, para. 221)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/73).

2016 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2016, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/5; and

(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2017 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2016 financial statements and their final 2016 financial statements, as reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/3, para 30)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/5).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2016 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/6;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from the future transfers:
    (i) To UNDP, US $309,668, on account of an interest income reported in its 2016 final accounts that was higher than in its provisional accounts;
    (ii) To UNIDO, US $78,754, on account of an interest income reported in its 2016 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
    (iii) To the World Bank, US $131,618, on account of an investment income reported in its 2016 accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(c) To request UNDP to make the following adjustments in its 2017 progress report:
    (i) US $56,760 in income, representing additional funds approved for a project (IDS/PHA/64/INV/195) at the 66th meeting but not adjusted in the 2016 progress report;
    (ii) US $312,406, representing interest from the HCFC phase-out management plan for China, adjusted in UNDP's income but not reflected in its 2016 progress report;
    (iii) US $39, representing an incorrect adjustment for one project (DOM/PHA/77/INV/60) in its 2016 progress report;
    (iv) US $34, representing a rounding difference in agency support costs adjusted in UNDP's 2015 progress report but not in its 2016 progress report;
(d) To request UNIDO:
    (i) To make an adjustment of US $1,122 in its 2017 progress report, representing balances returned for several projects incorrectly reflected in its 2016 progress report;
    (ii) To reflect in its 2017 accounts US $2,055,000 in 2016 income not recorded in 2016;
(e) To request the World Bank to address the rounding difference of US $7 for 2016, of which US $4 had been carried forward from 2015;
(f) To note that the following 2016 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 82nd meeting by relevant implementing agencies:
    (i) Differences of US $110,654 in income between UNEP's progress report and final accounts;
    (ii) Differences of US $135,304 in income between the World Bank's progress report and final accounts;
(g) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
    (i) UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
    (ii) The World Bank, for the following projects, being implemented with other bilateral agencies, where applicable:
        - The bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
        - The bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
        - The bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
        - The bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
        - The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/4, para 32)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/6).

2017 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2017, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/6; and
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2018 accounts of the Multilateral Fund, the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2017 financial statements and their final 2017 financial statements as

reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/6.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/4)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/6).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2017 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/7;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers:
    (i) To UNDP, US $634,258, on account of income from interest reported in its 2017 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
    (ii) To the World Bank, US $122,167, on account of income from investment reported in its 2017 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(c) To request UNDP to make an adjustment of US $410,975 in its 2018 progress report, representing interest from the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for China, adjusted in the income of UNDP but not reflected in its 2017 progress report;
(d) To request UNIDO:
    (i) To make an adjustment of US $38,693 in its 2018 progress report, representing income recorded in its 2017 accounts and returned in 2018;
    (ii) To reflect in its 2018 accounts, US $2,069,358 in income that had been recorded in 2017; and US $61,894, representing interest from the HPMP for China that had been offset in 2017 but not reflected in its 2017 accounts;
(e) To request the World Bank to make an adjustment of US $4,813 in its 2018 progress report, representing funds returned from income from investment in relation to a project (CPR/PHA/73/INV/551);
(f) To note that the following 2017 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 84th meeting by relevant implementing agencies:
    (i) Differences of US $6,117 in income and US $60,213 in expenditure between the progress report and final accounts of UNIDO;
    (ii) Differences of US $135,299 in income between the progress report and final accounts of the World Bank;
(g) To request UNEP to submit a revised 2017 progress report at the 83rd meeting with a view to completing the 2017 reconciliation of accounts exercise, noting the following outstanding reconciliation items:
    (i) Differences of US $7,357 in income between the progress report and final accounts of UNEP;
    (ii) Differences of US $15,528,515 in expenditures between the progress report and final accounts of UNEP; and
(h) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
    (i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
    (ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects implementing with other bilateral agencies where applicable:
        a. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
        b. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
        c. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
        d. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/7).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
    (i) The reconciliation of the 2017 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/6;
    (ii) The submission by UNEP of a revision to its progress report as at 31 December 2017;
(b) To request UNEP to reflect in its 2018 accounts:

(i) US $7,357 in income representing exchange-rate gains in prior years that had not been recorded in its 2017 final accounts; and
(ii) US $317,438 in expenditure representing the difference between projected and actual agency support costs that had not been recorded in its 2017 final accounts.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/6).

2018 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2018, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, and the certified statement of income and disbursements of the additional contributions for fast-start support for the implementation of HFC phase-down pursuant to decision 83/4(b), all contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/6 and Corr.1; and
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2019 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2018 financial statements and their final 2018 statements reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/4)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/6).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2018 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/7;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers:
    (i) To UNDP, US $827,039, on account of income from interest reported in its 2018 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
    (ii) To UNEP, US $616,416, on account of income from interest earned in 2018, US $449,123, on account of income from interest earned in prior years, and US $28,906, on account of income from exchange-rate gain reported in its 2018 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
    (iii) To the World Bank, US $441,943, on account of income from investment reported in its 2018 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(c) To request UNDP:
    (i) To make an adjustment of US $33 in its 2019 progress report, representing rounding differences related to agency support costs;
    (ii) To reflect in its 2019 accounts, US $246,281, representing a bilateral expenditure misreported in its 2018 final accounts;
(d) To request UNEP to make adjustments, in its 2019 progress report, of US $317,438 and US $83,383, representing the difference in projected and actual agency support costs in the 2017 and 2018 final accounts, respectively;
(e) To request UNIDO:
    (i) To make an adjustment of US $109,825 in its 2019 progress report, representing income recorded in its 2018 accounts and balances returned only in 2019;
    (ii) To reflect, in its 2019 accounts, US $2,083,871 in income that had been recorded in 2018 and US $88,547, representing interest from the HCFC phase-out management plan for China that had been offset in 2018 but not reflected in its 2018 accounts;
(f) To request the World Bank, in its 2019 progress report, to make adjustments of US $4,813, representing funds returned from income from an investment project (CPR/PHA/73/INV/551), and US $1,102,100, representing funds approved at the 80th and 81st meetings;
(g) To note that the following 2018 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 86th meeting by the relevant implementing agencies:
    (i) Differences of US $11,093 in income and US $65,856 in expenditures, between the progress report and final accounts of UNIDO;

(ii) Differences of US $120,198 in income, between the progress report and final accounts of the World Bank;

(h) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
   (i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
   (ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects implemented with other bilateral agencies where applicable:
      a. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
      b. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
      c. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
      d. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
      e. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/7).

2019 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2019 prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/5;
   (ii) The return of US $1,782,262 (US $1,735,073 from the approved 2019 budget of the Fund Secretariat and US $47,189 from the approved budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme) to the Multilateral Fund at the 86th meeting; and
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2020 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2019 financial statements and their final 2019 statements reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/5)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/5).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2019 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/6;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers:
   (i) To UNDP, US $1,302,751, on account of income from interest reported in its 2019 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
   (ii) To UNEP, US $450,092, on account of income from interest earned in 2019, US $1,094,455, on account of income from interest earned in prior years, and US $41, on account of income from exchange rate gain, all reported in its 2019 final accounts, that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
   (iii) To the World Bank, US $1,930,263, on account of income from investment earned in the fourth quarter of 2018 and in 2019, and US $4,436,475, on account of funds returned from the 83rd and 84th meetings, both reported in its 2019 final accounts, that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(c) To request UNIDO to make adjustments in its 2020 accounts of US $174,682, representing income adjustments that had been recorded in different years, and US $2,098,458 in income that had been recorded in 2019;
(d) To request the World Bank to make adjustments of US $1,060,319 in its 2020 progress report, representing funds returned in relation to one project (PHI/SEV/80/TAS/01);
(e) To note that the following 2019 outstanding reconciling items would be updated by relevant implementing agencies prior to the 88th meeting:
   (i) Differences of US $12,597 in income and US $61,615 in expenditures between the progress report and the final accounts of UNIDO;

(ii) A difference of US $115,560, in income, between the progress report and the final accounts of the World Bank;

(f) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
   (i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
   (ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects, implemented with other bilateral agencies where applicable:
      a. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
      b. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
      c. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
      d. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
      e. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/6)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/6).

2020 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2020, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/5; and
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2021 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2020 financial statements and their final 2020 statements reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/4)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/5).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2020 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/6;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers:
   (i) To UNEP, US $1,080,630, on account of income from interest earned in 2020 and prior years, reported in its 2020 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
   (ii) To UNIDO, US $85,020, on account of income from interest reported in its 2020 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
   (iii) To the World Bank, US $22,119, on account of income from interest reported in its 2020 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(c) To request UNDP to make adjustments of US $6,740 in its 2021 progress report, representing the amount withheld for penalty in relation to a project (SRL/PHA/86/INV/58);
(d) To request UNEP to make adjustments of US $4,723 in its 2021 progress report, representing the amount withheld for penalty in relation to a project (SRL/PHA/86/TAS/56);
(e) To request UNIDO to make adjustments of US $2,022,000 in its 2021 accounts, representing income that had been recorded in 2020; and US $89,600 in its 2021 progress report, in grants closed in 2020 but funds returned in 2021;
(f) To request the World Bank to make adjustments in its 2021 progress report of:
   (i) US $314,015 representing the closing balance of US $33,907 in relation to a project (CPR/PRO/57/INV/487) and US $280,108 in relation to a project (CPR/FOA/56/INV/478);
   (ii) US $1,060,319, representing funds returned in relation to a project (PHI/SEV/80/TAS/01);
(g) To note that the following 2020 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 91st meeting by relevant implementing agencies:

(i) Differences of US $12,657 in income, and US $69,436 in expenditures between the progress report and the final accounts of UNIDO;
(ii) Differences of US $121,562, in income between the progress report and the final accounts of the World Bank;

(h) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
(i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
(ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects implementing with other bilateral agencies where applicable:
a) Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
b) Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (VIE/PHA/76/TAS/71) and (VIE/PHA/84/INV/75), in the amount of US $234,170;
c) Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
d) Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
e) Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
f) The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/5)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/6).

2021 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2021, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/5; and

(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2022 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2021 financial statements and their final 2021 statements reflected in table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/4).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/5).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2021 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6;

(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers:
(i) To UNEP, US $540,089, on account of income from interest earned in 2021 and prior years reported in its 2021 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(ii) To UNIDO, US $104,843, on account of income from interest reported in its 2021 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;

(c) To request UNIDO to make:
(i) In its 2022 accounts, adjustments of US $2,036,154 representing income that had been recorded in 2021, US $11,317 representing grants closed in 2021 that had been recorded in 2021 progress report but not in the final accounts and US $65,400 representing deferred income from grants that had been recorded in 2021 in the progress report but not in the final accounts;
(ii) In its 2022 progress report, an adjustment of US $63,435 representing expenditure that had not been recorded in 2021;

(d) To note that the following 2021 outstanding reconciling items would be updated by relevant implementing agencies prior to the 93rd meeting:

(i) Differences of US $1,377 in income and US $173,352 in expenditure between the progress report and the final accounts of UNIDO;

(ii) Differences of US $417,517 in income between the progress report and the final accounts of the World Bank;

(e) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;

(ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects implemented with other bilateral agencies where applicable:

a. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;

b. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (VIE/PHA/76/TAS/71) and (VIE/PHA/84/INV/75), in the amount of US $234,170;

c. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;

d. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;

e. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and

f. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6).

2022 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2022, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/5;

(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2023 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2022 financial statements and their final 2022 statements reflected in table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/5; and

(c) To note that the audited 2022 financial report of UNEP referred to the matter of outstanding contribution receivables.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/5).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2022 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/6;

(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers:

(i) To UNDP, at the 93rd meeting, US $457,877, on account of income from interest reported in its 2022 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;

(ii) To the World Bank, at the 95th meeting, US $45,143, on account of income from cumulative interest accrued during stage I and stage II of the HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) between 2015 and 2019 that had been reported in its final accounts but that had yet to be offset against the future approval of the third tranche of stage II of the HPPMP as per subparagraph (c) of decision 86/99;

(c) To request UNDP to make the following adjustments:

(i) In its 2023 progress report, adjustments of US $316,592, representing expenditure that had been recorded in the 2022 final accounts but not in the progress report, and of US $1,805,836, representing expenditure that had been overstated in the 2022 progress report;
(ii) In its 2023 accounts, adjustments of US $455,191, representing expenditure from agency support costs that had been recorded in the 2022 progress report but not in the final accounts, and of US $886, representing over-expenditure reflected in the financial statement but not in the progress report;

(d) To request UNIDO, in its 2022 accounts, to make adjustments of US $2,050,407, representing income that had been recorded in 2021, and of US $122,492, representing interest for China deducted in its 2021 accounts but not yet offset against payments by UNIDO;
(e) To note that the following 2022 outstanding reconciling items would be updated by the relevant implementing agencies prior to the 95th meeting:
(i) Differences of US $288 in income and US $1,524,873 in expenditure between the progress report and the final accounts of UNIDO;
(ii) Differences of US $390,363 in income between the progress report and the final accounts of the World Bank;
(f) To note also the standing reconciling items as follows:
(i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
(ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects implemented with other bilateral agencies, where applicable:
a. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $339,013;
b. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan ((VIE/PHA/76/TAS/71) and (VIE/PHA/84/INV/75)), in the amount of US $234,170;
c. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
d. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
e. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
f. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/6).

2023 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2023, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/5; and
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2024 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2023 financial statements and their final 2023 statements, as reflected in table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/5).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2023 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/6;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers at the 95th meeting:
(i) To UNEP, US $659,258, owing to income from interest reported in its 2023 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(ii) To the World Bank, US $705,796, owing to income from interest reported in its 2023 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;

(c) To request UNDP to make adjustments in its 2024 accounts of US $5,871, representing expenditure that had been reflected in its 2023 progress report but not in the final accounts;
(d) To request UNIDO to make adjustments in its 2024 accounts of US $2,264,760, representing income that had been recorded in 2023, and US $121,092, representing interest for China deducted in the 2023 accounts of UNIDO but not yet offset against payments by the agency;
(e) To note that the following 2023 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 97th meeting by relevant implementing agencies:
    (i) Differences of US $66,187 in income and US $1,959,198 in expenditure between the progress report and the final accounts of UNIDO;
    (ii) Differences of US $336,162 in income and US $198,115 in expenditure between the progress report and the final accounts of the World Bank;
(f) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:
    (i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;
    (ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects implemented with bilateral agencies where applicable:
        a. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158), in the amount of US $342,350;
        b. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Japan (VIE/PHA/76/TAS/71), (VIE/PHA/84/INV/75) and (VIE/PHA/87/INV/79), in the amount of US $234,170;
        c. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120), in the amount of US $225,985;
        d. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425), in the amount of US $5,375,000;
        e. Bilateral cooperation of the Government of the United States of America (CPR/PRO/47/INV/439), in the amount of US $5,375,000; and
        f. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/6).

2024 accounts of the Multilateral Fund

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final audited financial statements of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2024, prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/5; and
(b) To request the Treasurer to record in the 2025 accounts of the Multilateral Fund the differences between the implementing agencies' provisional 2024 financial statements and their final 2024 statements as reflected in table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/5).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the reconciliation of the 2024 accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/6;
(b) To request the Treasurer to deduct from future transfers at the 97th meeting:
    (i) To UNDP, US $845,811, on account of income from interest reported in its 2024 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
    (ii) To UNEP, US $136,654, on account of income from interest reported in its 2024 final accounts that had yet to be offset against new approvals;
(c) To request UNDP to make the following adjustments in its 2025 accounts: US $6,018 representing expenditure that had been reflected in its 2024 progress report but not in the final accounts and US $148,798 representing expenditure that had been overstated in its final accounts;
(d) To request UNIDO to make the following adjustment in its 2025 accounts: US $2,279,213 representing income that had been recorded in 2024;

(e) To note that the following 2024 outstanding reconciling items would be updated prior to the 99th meeting by relevant implementing agencies:

(i) Differences of US $67,642 in income and US $403,024 in expenditure, between the progress report and the final accounts of UNIDO;

(ii) Differences of US $97,253 in income between the progress report and the final accounts of the World Bank;

(f) To note the standing reconciling items as follows:

(i) For UNDP, for unspecified projects, in the amounts of US $68,300 and US $29,054;

(ii) For the World Bank, for the following projects:

a. Bilateral cooperation projects of Japan (THA/PHA/68/TAS/158 in the amount of US $342,350; and VIE/PHA/76/TAS/71, VIE/PHA/84/INV/75 and VIE/PHA/87/INV/79 in the amount of US $261,402), Sweden (THA/HAL/29/TAS/120 in the amount of US $225,985) and the United States of America (CPR/PRO/44/INV/425 in the amount of US $5,375,000 and CPR/PRO/47/INV/439 in the amount of US $5,375,000); and

b. The Thailand chiller project (THA/REF/26/INV/104), in the amount of US $1,198,946.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/6).

Workshop on common terminology and procedures for reconciliation of accounts

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the workshop on common terminology and procedures for the reconciliation of accounts contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/50;

(b) to request that draft agreements/memorandums of understanding between the Treasurer and the Implementing Agencies be submitted to the Executive Committee for review and endorsement;

(c) to note that a detailed description of procedures, roles and responsibilities for the reconciliation of the accounts would be available in the minutes of the workshop and that further work was required by the Secretariat in cooperation with the Treasurer and the Implementing Agencies to finalize and develop a manual/primer on reporting and recording of the Multilateral Fund accounts; and

(d) to note the Treasurer's explanation on the issue of new cash advances being granted to Implementing Agencies when old ones had not been fully accounted for.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/58, para. 190).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/50).

Application of miscellaneous income, exchange rate losses and gains, and bank charges

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on options for a consistent approach to the application of miscellaneous income, exchange rate losses and gains, and bank charges for funds approved by the Executive Committee, and any consequences resulting from alternative approaches (follow-up to decision 47/47) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/43);

(b) To confirm that the costs approved for implementing agencies should be classified as either project or administrative costs; and

(c) To request that all implementing agencies that had any costs charged to their Multilateral Fund accounts that were not assigned to either project or administrative costs identify those costs relating to the last replenishment period, and before that, where possible, and inform the Executive Committee at the 49th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/38, para. 167).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/43).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on costs charged to the Multilateral Fund accounts that had not been assigned to either project or administrative costs with respect to the application of miscellaneous income, exchange-rate losses and gains, and bank charges (follow up to decision 48/38) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/40;

(b) to note, with appreciation, that all the costs of UNDP and the World Bank had been assigned to either project or administrative costs;

(c) to note, with appreciation, UNEP's agreement that all costs would be classified as either project or administrative costs and that expenditures amounting to US $60,556 that had previously not been so assigned would be categorized as such; and

(d) to request UNIDO to continue its efforts to comply with decision 48/38(b) and to report on the outcome to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee in the context of the annual reconciliation of accounts required by decision 38/9(d).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/34, para. 135).

REQUESTS BY THE PARTIES

Performance and reporting

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to continue to make its best efforts to ensure, in accordance with national priorities and procedures and in conformity with the terms of reference of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, that:

(a) continued improvements are made to the implementation processes for country programmes, workplans and projects with the aim of ensuring their speedy implementation and, in particular, the disbursement of funds; and

(b) the Fund Secretariat, Implementing Agencies and the Parties concerned develop implementation processes to avoid duplication of effort, working within their respective areas of expertise.

The Parties also requested the Executive Committee to ensure that its annual reports cover the achievements of the operation of the Fund in accordance with its terms of reference, paying particular attention to priorities set, actions taken and progress made.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/7 (section 3).

Review of the operation of the Multilateral Fund

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to prepare a report in respect of the review referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account section II, paragraph 4, of decision IV/18 (to evaluate and review, by 1995, the Financial Mechanism established by Article 10 of the Protocol and Section I of the present decision, with a view to ensuring its continue effectiveness, taking into account chapters 9, 33 and 34, and all other relevant chapters of Agenda 21 as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992), and submit it to the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties through the Secretariat by 31 December 1994 and to prepare, and submit through the Secretariat, an addendum to its report no later than three months before the 1995 Meeting of the Parties with a view to its consideration at that Meeting. Such a report shall include consideration of:

(a) the operation of the Fund to date;

(b) the rate at which low and non-ozone depleting substance technologies are being transferred to or developed by Parties operating under Article 5, including the report on the actual implementation of these technologies;

(c) the progress made and problems encountered by Article 5 Parties in implementing their country programmes;

(d) the current plans of Article 5 Parties as articulated in their country programmes;

(e) the financial implications of various phase-out strategies, including a comparison in achieving the targets set in the London and the Copenhagen Amendments;

(f) the feasibility of achieving the greatest possible reduction as soon as possible.

NOTE: This review is separate from the review of the Financial Mechanism for which Decision V/12 of the Fifth Meeting of the Parties requested the Open-Ended Working Group to develop a terms of reference.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/11 (section 1).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the review referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol should be prepared by a well-qualified consulting firm with experience in Article 5 countries. The Fund Secretariat was requested to invite consulting firms to tender bids based on the terms of reference of the report as soon as possible so that they could be received before 1 May 1994. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee would inform the Treasurer of the additional allocation to cover the costs of the review. The funds would be transferred to the account of the Fund Secretariat and recorded in the report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37 (paras. 170, 177).

The Executive Committee further decided that the review should take into account:

(a) the current plans of Article 5 Parties as articulated in their country programmes;

(b) the Report on the Operation of the Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/36) updating the pertinent information;

(c) the progress made and problems encountered by Article 5 Parties in implementing their country programmes, determining, on the basis of the country programmes approved by the Executive Committee, the current status of ODS technologies used in Article 5 countries and the current per capita consumption, as well as the likely growth in consumption of ODS in Article 5 countries;

(d) provide information on legislation being enacted in Article 5 countries in consonance with the strategies and action plans included in the country programmes;

(e) describe market dynamics impacting the phase-out of controlled substances in Article 5 countries, including determination of the background of the industrial structure of Article 5 countries and the impact of ODS phase-out on the small-scale and informal industrial sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37 (Annex V).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/35).

The requests by the Executive Committee to the Consultant's draft Report are presented in Annex I.14.

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee authorized the Secretariat to transmit the document to the Ozone Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45 (paras. 135, 137).

Declaration of 2007 as "International Year of the Ozone Layer"

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, considering that entry into force of the Montreal Protocol has resulted in:

(a) a decline in the level of ozone-depleting substances in the atmosphere;

(b) the expectation that the ozone layer will recover by about 2050 if there is full compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol;

(c) the avoidance of further significant increases in ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface; and, thereby, improved the expectations of human health and reduced environmental risks for life on Earth,

Gratified by the transcendent success of the Montreal Protocol,

Declares 2007 "International Year of the Ozone Layer".
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/45).

Dialogue on key future challenges to be faced by the Montreal Protocol

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to convene a two-day open-ended dialogue, including participation by the Assessment Panels, the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the implementing agencies, and inviting other relevant multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and non-governmental organizations as observers, to discuss issues related to the future key challenges of the Montreal Protocol, in accordance with the agenda contained presented below this decision;

2. that the above-mentioned dialogue will be held during the two days immediately preceding the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and that interpretation in the six United Nations languages will be provided;

3. to request the Secretariat, liaising with the appropriate Montreal Protocol bodies, to prepare and to post on its website by 30 April 2007 a background document to serve as context for the above-mentioned dialogue,

containing:

(a) a summary of the key achievements of the Montreal Protocol, lessons learned and its present status;

(b) volumes of ozone-depleting substances phased out and phased in, including feedstock, by substance and by category of Parties (i.e., Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and Parties not so operating), forecasts of future trends in production and consumption and emissions from ozone-depleting substance banks;

(c) a compilation of submissions by Parties received in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present decision;

(d) concise factual information on the topics contained in the agenda of the dialogue;

(e) data on the ozone-depleting substances phased out and phased in under projects approved and implemented under the Multilateral Fund;

(f) An overview of the current and predicted future state of the ozone layer;

4. to invite Parties to submit to the Secretariat by 16 April 2007 any suggestions they may have on the topics to be discussed under the agenda contained in the annex;

5. to further request the Secretariat to prepare, in cooperation with the co-chairs of the dialogue, a summary report of the discussions that take place during the dialogue;

6. that a summary of key issues arising from the dialogue will be prepared by the co chairs of the dialogue and presented at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

7. to select Mr. Khaled Klaly (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mr. Tom Land (United States of America) as co-chairs of the dialogue.

Agenda for a dialogue on key future challenges faced by the Montreal Protocol
Nairobi, Kenya.
Day 1
Welcome / Introduction
Speech by an eminent person
Summary of key achievements of the Montreal Protocol (Ozone Secretariat)
Questions / Discussion of summary presented by the Ozone Secretariat
Lunch
Future challenges related to scientific assessment, analysis and monitoring of the state of the ozone layer
Challenges in phasing-out HCFCs. Open discussion.
Key future policy challenges related to the further management, control and/or phase-out of ozone depleting substances other than HCFCs
Day 2
Issues related to sustaining compliance, maintaining enforcement and combating illegal trade beyond 2010
Lunch
Improving cooperation and coordination of the Montreal Protocol with other multilateral environmental agreements and processes
The future of the Multilateral Fund beyond 2010
Administration and institutional issues related to the Montreal Protocol including issues related to the Meeting of the Parties, the assessment panels, the Implementation Committee and the Ozone Secretariat
Summary and conclusions
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/36).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Cooperation between the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and other relevant conventions or organizations

With respect to the cooperation between the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and other relevant conventions or organizations, the Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat:

(i) to enhance its communication of information to the Executive Committee by adding to its reports on Secretariat activities any known or anticipated requests for information about, or for interactions with, the Multilateral Fund;

(ii) to respond to the request by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for information on the Multilateral Fund, in line with the information already provided, attaching the full text of Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/1, para. 27 (b)).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to transmit any relevant official documents issued by other multilateral environmental agreements, and the Global Environment Facility, to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/1 para. 22 (b)).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to circulate, via e-mail, the draft responses to the requests from the Executive Secretary of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure and the Chemicals Branch of UNEP/DTIE on experiences relevant to the Convention and experiences gained in technology transfer or technical support to developing countries, respectively, before issuing them.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/1 para.24 (b)).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Secretariat to incorporate into future reports on Secretariat activities an additional section summarizing the advice given by the Secretariat to other bodies and organizations to enable monitoring and to ensure consistency.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/1(b) para.23 (b)).

The Seventy-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Secretariat to include in Annex I to future reports on Secretariat activities a full and comprehensive overview of the status of all discussions with multilateral environment agreements and other relevant organizations, rather than only providing new information;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/1, para 20)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51).

Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the light of the Kyoto Protocol

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request, with a view in particular to assisting the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to assess the implications for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol of the inclusion of HFCs and PFCs in the Kyoto Protocol, the relevant Montreal Protocol bodies, within their areas of competence:

(a) to provide relevant information on HFCs and PFCs to the Secretariat of the Framework Convention on Climate Change by 15 July 1999 in accordance with operative paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned decision;

(b) to convene a workshop with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which will assist the bodies of the Framework Convention on Climate Change to establish information on available and potential ways and means of limiting emissions of HFCs and PFCs in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned decision;

(c) to continue to develop information on the full range of existing and potential alternatives to ozone depleting substances for specific uses, including alternatives not listed in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol;

(d) to otherwise continue to co-operate with the relevant bodies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and IPCC on these matters; and

to report to the Open Ended Working Group at its nineteenth meeting and to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on this work.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/16).

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assessment report on ODS

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat to organize an experts workshop in the margins of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in 2006, to consider issues as described in paragraph 3 of the present decision, arising from the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's supplementary report;

2. to request Parties to provide nominations for experts to participate in the workshop to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 March 2006, aiming for a balanced representation from regional groups;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to present a summary of the reports at the workshop and that experts then produce a list of practical measures relating to ozone depletion that arise from the reports, indicating their associated ozone-depleting substances cost effectiveness and taking into account the full costs of such measures. The list should also contain information on other environmental benefits, including those relating to climate change, that would result from these measures;
4. to request the Ozone Secretariat to produce a report of the workshop to the Parties by 1 September 2006 and report to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties;
5. to request the Ozone Secretariat to inform the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of the workshop and invite its representatives to attend as observers and report back to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
6. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to coordinate with the World Meteorological Organization and the Scientific Assessment Panel to clarify the source of the discrepancy between emissions determined from bottom-up methods and from atmospheric measurement, with a view to:
   (a) identifying the use patterns for the total production forecast for the period 2002–2015 in both Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and Parties not so operating;
   (b) making improved estimates of future emissions from banks, including those in the refrigeration, foams and other sectors, given the accuracy of calculations of the size of banks and the emissions derived from them, as well as servicing practices, and issues relating to recovery and recycling and end-of-life;
7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report to the Parties at their Eighteenth Meeting on the activities referred to in paragraph 6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/19).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to further assess the measures listed in the report of Ozone Secretariat workshop on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change/Technology and Economic Assessment Panel special report, in the light of current and expected trends of ozone-depleting substance production and consumption and with a focus on hydrochlorofluorocarbons, taking into account timing, feasibility and environmental benefits in Parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not operating under Article 5 of the Protocol;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide information on current and future demand for, and supply of, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, giving full consideration to the influence of the Clean Development Mechanism on hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 production, as well as on the availability of alternatives to hydrochlorofluorocarbons;
3. to request the Ozone Secretariat to facilitate consultations, as appropriate, by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel with relevant organizations, namely, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Executive Board of Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, and the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, to enable the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to draw on the work already carried out under these organizations, including any work relating to hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22, and consider, in cooperation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, the implications of these findings for the recovery of the ozone layer;
4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report its findings on the issues mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting for consideration, with a view to providing a final report to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/12).

International Conference on Chemicals Management

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request the Chair of the Executive Committee to bring to the attention of the Ozone Secretariat, prior to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties, the invitation by the first session of the International Conference on

Chemicals Management (ICCM) to the Montreal Protocol and its Multilateral Fund to consider whether and how these might support implementation of appropriate and relevant strategic approach objectives within their mandates and to report to the ICCM; and

(d) to request the Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund, in her response to the Deputy Executive Director of UNEP, to inform him of the procedure started under subparagraph (c) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/1, para. 27 (c, d)).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to request the Secretariat:

(i) to prepare a report for the second session of the International Conference on Chemical Management (ICCM2), taking into account the guidance provided at the 57th Meeting and the letter sent to the Secretariat of the Rotterdam Convention;

(ii) to circulate the draft report to interested Executive Committee Members and the Chair, by mid-April 2009 for review, before sending it to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Secretariat in time for the May meeting;

(c) to request the Chief Officer to report back to the Executive Committee at its 58th Meeting on her attendance at ICCM2.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/1, para. 26 (b,c)).

World Summit on Sustainable Development

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to continue to explore the possibility of further participation at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/1, para. 22(a)).

Relationship between the Montreal Protocol and the World Trade Organization

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on any meetings it attends at the World Trade Organization and any substantive contacts with the World Trade Organization Secretariat and its Committee Secretariats;

2. to request the Secretariat to monitor developments in the negotiations of the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment in special session and report to the Parties;

3. to further request that the Ozone Secretariat, in coordination with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, when called upon to provide general advice to the World Trade Organization on trade provisions of the Montreal Protocol and activities of the Multilateral Fund, consult with the Parties of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee before providing this advice. If the Ozone Secretariat is asked for interpretations of the Protocol's trade provisions, the Secretariat should refer the matter to the Parties before providing that advice.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/11).

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PARTIES BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee recommended that the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, through the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties at its Eleventh Meeting, should give consideration to the following:

(a) that, as a consequence of active and welcome action within Article 5 countries, there had been a substantial increase in project development and presentation and, therefore, in funding requests;

(b) in this regard, the level of contributions agreed for the 1994-1996 period, was not expected to enable approval in 1995 of a significant proportion of projects that had already been identified by Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries; and

(c) the current difference between available funds and anticipated project requests could mean that the phase-out efforts of Article 5 countries would be slower than otherwise possible and could also be expected to create a number of other difficulties in smooth implementation of Article 5 ODS phase-out programmes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 32h).

FUTURE OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to include in the agenda of its 50th Meeting an

item dealing with the preparation of a discussion paper on the issues raised at the 26th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group with regard to the future of the Montreal Protocol, as they related to the Multilateral Fund, taking into account the comments made on the issue at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/38, para. 157).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the presentations and agreed that no further discussion was necessary at the current Meeting. Members were urged to present their views to the Ozone Secretariat to assist it in preparing for the open-ended dialogue on the matter.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62, para. 174).

IMPLICATIONS FOR MULTILATERAL FUND INSTITUTIONS IN TERMS OF EXPECTED WORKLOAD IN THE COMING YEARS, INCLUDING IN RELATION TO THE KIGALI AMENDMENT FOR THE PHASE-DOWN OF HFCS

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the overall analysis of the implications for Multilateral Fund institutions in terms of expected workload in the coming years, including in relation to the Kigali Amendment for the phase-down of HFCs (decision 80/34(f)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/55;
(b) To request the Secretariat to submit to the 84th meeting an analysis, conducted in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, of the implications of parallel or integrated implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities, taking into account, inter alia, resource availability and cost-effectiveness and the capacity of Fund institutions and Article 5 countries, especially national ozone units and programme management units; and
(c) To further request the Secretariat to take into account in the analysis relevant partnerships and the engagement of Fund institutions with other institutions, particularly in HFC phase down activities, supported by the Multilateral Fund, in line with the Kigali Amendment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/69, para 223)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/55).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the analysis of the implications of parallel or integrated implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/65; and
(b) To request the Secretariat:
(i) To prepare an update of the analysis referred to in sub-paragraph (a), above, for the 87th meeting; and
(ii) In light of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/65, to take into account the opportunities for integrated implementation of the phase-out of HCFC and phase-down of HFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector when developing the document on an analysis of the level and modalities of funding for the HFC phase-down in the refrigeration servicing sector requested by decision 83/65.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/86)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/65).

The Eighty-nineth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the status of the analysis of the implications of parallel or integrated implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/5; and
(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare an analysis related to the capacity of the Multilateral Fund institutions to address HFC phase-down, for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16, Decision 89/4)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/5).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the overall analysis related to the capacity of the Multilateral Fund institutions to address HFC phase-down (decision 89/4), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/67, as a framework for the discussions that would take place under other agenda items and further to the documents submitted under those agenda items; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to continue discussions with the implementing agencies on their perspectives regarding the additional resources needed on the basis of the expected increase in workload associated with HFC phase-down and to consider them in its review of the administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund, to be submitted at the 93rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/67).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/67).

ASSESSMENT OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND BY THE MULTILATERAL ORGANISATION PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT NETWORK (MOPAN)

The Eighty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/2 and the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/2/Add.1 which outlined observations and actions proposed by the Secretariat related to the five key areas of improvement identified in the 2019 Assessment of the Multilateral Fund by the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN);

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, taking into account the discussions on the matter at part I of the 89th meeting, to include, in the monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2023 for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting, the actions to enhance the evaluation function outlined in paragraphs 13 to 18 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/2/Add.1;

(c) To request the Secretariat, taking into account the discussions on the matter at part I of the 89th meeting:

  (i) To develop a results framework and a scorecard that fit the operations of the Multilateral Fund for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting;

  (ii) To update the information strategy of the Multilateral Fund, to include a detailed plan for information and knowledge management, the website/information technology requirements, the resources needed and clear timelines for implementation and to submit the strategy for consideration by the Executive Committee at the 91st meeting;

  (iii) To explore opportunities to further highlight how the sustainability of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund would be ensured, including by further clarifying in the documents submitted by the Secretariat how partner capacity, risks and critical assumptions were considered, and to report to the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting; and

  (iv) To prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting, a draft management response from the Executive Committee to the Secretariat of MOPAN in relation to its 2019 Assessment of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/15, Decision 89/1).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/2 & Add.1).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information provided relative to a results framework that fits the operations of the Multilateral Fund, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52;

(b) To request the Secretariat to develop, for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 93rd meeting, taking into account the discussions of the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting:

  (i) A revised results framework;

  (ii) A scorecard based on the revised results framework referred to in subparagraph (b)(i) above;

(c) To note the communication tool for the achievements of the Multilateral Fund referred to in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/53; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to disseminate the communication tool referred to in subparagraph (c) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/52).

Sustainability of Multilateral Fund-Supported Activities

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the report on opportunities to further highlight how the sustainability of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund would be ensured (decision 89/1(c)(iii)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/68.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72 paras.275-277)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/68).

ANNEX I.1: ACTIONS TO IMPROVE THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Action 1

(a) Completion of the development by the Executive Committee of (i) a systematic approach to policy development, (ii) monitoring and evaluation guidelines, bearing in mind that operational responsibility remains with Governments, financial intermediaries or the Implementing Agencies, (iii) project templates for all sectors, with a view to having a project evaluation system in place by the end of 1995.

(b) The Executive Committee to examine the integration of Agencies' and Secretariat's project review activities no later than six months after it has concluded that the preconditions for increased delegation set out in the recommendations in paragraphs 90 and 91 have been met.

(c) Further delegation by the Executive Committee in due course, with a view to achieving appropriate delegation on over time.

(d) Evaluation of the Small Project Approval Process (SPAP) by the Executive Committee on completion of the current project group.

Action 2

(a) The Executive Committee to develop and take decisions on policy issues already identified, so that a satisfactory number of such issues have been clearly addressed by late 1996. New policy issues are likely to continue to emerge, but would be dealt with more expeditiously with refined administrative processes.

(b) A list of foreseeable policy issues to be drafted by the Executive Committee with the help of the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat over the next two meetings.

(c) The Fund Secretariat and designated consortia of Implementing Agencies to produce consensus options for consideration by the Executive Committee.

(d) Decisions proposed for the consideration of the Executive Committee should clearly indicate the implications for project proposals if the decisions were to be adopted.

Action 3

The Committee members should normally refrain from speaking on projects in which they have a direct interest. However, this should not apply to projects which present policy issues, on which the Chair may invite all members to speak, in order to expedite consideration of such projects. It should be evident from records of Meetings of the Executive Committee that all projects are given equal treatment by the Committee.

Action 4

The Executive Committee should oversee the completion by the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat, jointly, by the end of 1995 of a comprehensive, integrated database common to all agencies and the Secretariat, in conjunction with the completion of standard project outlines (templates), with a view to achieving a decrease in the number of projects undergoing substantial revision or reduction in proposed project costs due to the project review process and review the database in mid-1996.

Action 5

(a) The Executive Committee should examine the effectiveness of its policy dissemination procedures in early 1996. The procedures should include the provision of practical examples of the application of policy decisions, with a view to reducing the extent of project revision during the review process, and also examine the degree to which national ozone protection units and consultants consider they have sufficient information to guide project development.

(b) The Executive Committee should develop operational guidelines for agencies and their consultants.

(c) The Executive Committee should consider a report on incremental costs for the production of CFC-substitutes and establish firm compensation policies with a view to completing incremental cost guidelines for the production of CFC-substitutes by mid-1996.

Action 6

The Executive Committee should evaluate the regime adopted for 1995, taking into account the study's

recommendations, including the recommendation that: "Cost-effectiveness norms should be prepared based on model projects of different capacities under standard conditions. Thereafter, projects should be assessed on their own merits." Nonetheless, all eligible projects shall continue to be funded overtime irrespective of their relative cost-effectiveness. In case of delayed funding, however, lump-sum payments could be considered.

Action 7

(a) Relevant Implementing Agencies should review institutional strengthening experiences and present a combined paper to the Executive Committee, which will include guidelines on the possible proportionate commitment of Article 5 countries in such areas as financial, organizational and human resource support, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of ODS phase-out strategies.

(b) Institutional strengthening could include, at the request of Article 5 countries, assistance to meet their country programme goals relative to laws and regulations.

Action 8

The Executive Committee should select a lead Agency to prepare the framework for a policy dialogue with Article 5 countries by the end of 1996, with a view to enhancing regulatory support to ODS phase-out in Article 5 countries.

Action 9

The Executive Committee should request a lead Implementing Agency, with the other Agencies and the Secretariat, to further develop, as appropriate, the guidelines for country programmes, taking into account these recommendations, with a view to the adoption by the Executive Committee of revised guidelines. The Executive Committee will consider these guidelines in the light of its experience to date taking into account, as appropriate, the sectoral approach to technology transfer. However, approval of eligible projects should not be made contingent upon revision of country programmes. Any revision of the country programme would be at the request of the Party concerned.

Action 10

The study by the World Bank on the establishment of a concessional loan mechanism, requested by the Executive Committee at its Sixteenth Meeting, should be completed as soon as possible, and analyzed and discussed by the Executive Committee at its Nineteenth Meeting, and a decision on suitable future steps be taken by the Executive Committee by its Twentieth Meeting or by the Meeting of the Parties in 1996, as appropriate, with a view to starting the use of concessional loans by the end of 1996, to the extent that the need and demand exist.

Action 11

The Executive Committee should examine the issue of industrial consolidation, taking into account national industrial strategies of Article 5 countries, with a view to achieving more effective approaches to ODS phase-out.

Action 12

Noting that the Executive Committee approved funding for Latin American and African Networks, the Executive Committee should review the existing similar networks and establish new networks, as appropriate.

Action 13

The Implementing Agencies should report to the Executive Committee on measures to include ODS phase-out issues into their ongoing dialogue on development programming and on measures they could to take to mobilize non-Fund resources in support of Montreal Protocol objectives, with a view to achieving an increase in the number of ozone-protection projects.

Action 14

The Executive Committee should consider the need for new Implementing Agencies for loan programmes in the light of emerging sectoral strategy policies and for methyl bromide after the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.

Action 15

The Executive Committee should urge the Article 5 countries concerned to select Implementing Agencies and mode of implementation keeping in mind the need to implement projects without delay.

Action 16

The World Bank should report on the training and incentive structure and, at its Nineteenth Meeting, the Executive Committee should consider this report and the relationship of the costs of training to total overhead costs, in order to ensure that the Executive Committee is fully informed about the role, resourcing and effectiveness of Financial Intermediaries.

Action 17

The Executive Committee should request each Implementing Agency to report, as and when the issue arises, on legal and institutional impediments to project implementation and measures taken to address them as soon as possible.

Action 18

(a) The World Bank and all other institutions associated with the Financial Mechanism should propose measures to assist UNEP in collecting contributions in arrears.

(b) The World Bank should review with UNEP the processes for acceptance of promissory notes.

Action 19

The Executive Committee should monitor the extent to which the available bilateral component is utilized.

Action 20

The Executive Committee should pay attention to training directly related to investment projects and consider training of technical experts from Article 5 countries, especially when addressing the needs of small-ODS users. Where the Fund supports eligible projects of research to adapt technology to local circumstances, it should encourage the involvement of Article 5 country technical experts in the discussions of technical options, and the effective involvement of local experts in field missions.

Action 21

(a) The Executive Committee should prepare an itemized progress report on measures taken so far, in the context of Article 10 of the Protocol, to establish a mechanism specifically for the transfer of technology and the technical know-how at fair and most favorable conditions necessary to phase-out ozone-depleting substances; and at the same time.

(b) The Executive Committee should request UNEP to intensify its efforts to collect information from relevant sources, and to prepare an inventory and assessment of environmentally sound and economically viable technologies and know-how conducive to phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. This inventory should also include an elaboration of terms under which transfers of such technologies and know-how could take place.

(c) The Executive Committee should consider what steps can practicably be taken to eliminate any impediments in the international flow of technology.

(d) The Executive Committee should further elaborate the issue of the eligible incremental costs of technology transfer, including costs of patents and designs and the incremental costs of royalties as negotiated by the recipient enterprises.

The actions in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) should be completed by its Nineteenth Meeting and updated periodically, and the action in subparagraph (d) should be taken immediately.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, Annex V).

ANNEX I.2: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Preamble

1. The financial mechanism was established by Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol to provide financial and technical cooperation to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of article 5 to enable their compliance with the control measures set out in articles 2A-2E and 2I, as well as any control measures contained in Articles 2F-2H, that are decided pursuant to paragraph 1 bis of Article 5. The mechanism includes a multilateral fund, financed by contributions from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. An executive committee was established by the Parties to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund. A secretariat assists the Executive Committee in the discharge of its functions. The assistance activities requested by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 approved by the Executive Committee and funded by the Multilateral Fund are implemented by four multilateral Implementing Agencies (the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank) and also by bilateral agencies as agreed in decision II/8.

2. The Fourth Meeting of the Parties, which established the Multilateral Fund on a permanent basis, recognized the need to review periodically the operation of the financial mechanism in order to ensure maximum effectiveness in addressing the goals of the Montreal Protocol. Accordingly, in decision IV/18, the Parties requested an evaluation study, which was carried out in 1995. Based on the results of that study, the seventh Meeting of the Parties adopted Decision VII/22, in which they decided:

(a) to request the Executive Committee to consider innovative mobilization of existing and additional resources in support of the objectives of the Protocol and any further action by the end of 1996 and to report thereon to the eighth Meeting of the Parties;

(b) that the actions set out in annex V to the report of the seventh Meeting of the Parties should be taken to improve the functioning of the financial mechanism.

Purpose

3. Recognizing that more than five years after that first study it was appropriate to evaluate and review the financial mechanism, the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided in its decision XIII/3:

(a) to evaluate and review, by 2004, the financial mechanism established by Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol with a view to ensuring its consistent, effective functioning in meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties and non-Article 5 Parties in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol and to launch a process for an external, independent study in that regard to be made available to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(b) that the study should focus on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol;

(c) that the terms of reference and modalities of the study should be submitted to the fifteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(d) to consider the necessity to launch such an evaluation on a periodic basis;

(e) to request the existing evaluation mechanism in place within the United Nations system to provide the Meeting of the Parties, for its consideration, with any relevant findings on the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol at any time such findings are available.

Scope

4. In carrying out the study, the consultant should consider the management of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol as follows:

(a) Executive Committee decision-making process:

(i) review of the adequacy of planning and implementation process of activities to ensure compliance;

(ii) the adequacy of information presented to the Executive Committee to enable it to take decisions on projects and policies;

(iii) coherence and effectiveness in project review process;

(iv) cost-effectiveness of approved ODS phase-out projects and programmes;

(v) effectiveness and cost of the administrative organization of the Executive Committee, including the structure and functions of the Subcommittee for Project Review and the Subcommittee for Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance and their role in the Executive Committee. This should include analysis of options for management in the future, given implementation of the new country driven and compliance-focused programme;

(vi) assessment of the necessary level of confidentiality of the Executive Committee meeting documentation, bearing in mind the interest of project proponents;

(vii) use of performance indicators;

(b) Multilateral Fund secretariat activities:

(i) appraisal of the efficiency and effectiveness of the review process of ODS phase-out projects and programmes with respect to the goals of the Montreal Protocol and decisions of the Meetings of the Parties;

(ii) monitoring the efficiency of the implementation of projects and programmes, in particular the monitoring and management of fund transfer and disbursement;

(iii) adequacy and comprehensiveness of the information provided to the Executive Committee on the financial reports submitted for the Executive Committee's consideration;

(c) activities implemented by multilateral and bilateral Implementing Agencies:

(i) review of the adequacy in identifying plans and projects to assist national compliance with the Montreal Protocol;

(ii) evaluation of the fund management and disbursement policy of each Implementing Agency;

(iii) investment strategy of cash advances;

(iv) assessment of the use of the administrative costs, with special consideration to smaller versus larger projects;

(v) cost-effectiveness of each agency, taking separately into account the investment projects and other activities (institutional support, ODS officer network management, etc.)

(vi) assessment of the proportion of approved funds between investment and non investment projects in the different agencies;

(vii) adequacy and effectiveness of fund disbursements, and fund disbursement management, including reporting to the Multilateral Fund secretariat;

(viii) additional costs for the Multilateral Fund, if any, of overlapping activities between agencies;

(d) Fund management:

(i) assessment of past experience of fund management as performed by the Treasurer;

(ii) comparison with management and financial practices of other funds (Global Environment Facility, development banks) as benchmarks;

(e) additional matters:

(i) adequacy of the interaction between the Implementing Agencies, the Multilateral Fund secretariat and relevant subsidiary bodies;

(ii) analysis and reconciliation of financial data from different sources (Treasurer, Implementing Agencies, Multilateral Fund secretariat accounts and audited United Nations Environment Programme Fund accounts);

(iii) performance of donor countries in fulfilling their obligation vis-à-vis the Multilateral Fund.

Conclusions and recommendations

5. In carrying out the study, the consultant(s) will identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and, where relevant, make recommendations suggesting possible improvements. The study will include a general

overall review of the achievements of the Fund in phasing out controlled substances and in enabling the compliance of Article 5 Parties with the Montreal Protocol.

Source of information for the evaluation

6. The Ozone Secretariat, the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies (multilateral and bilateral), ozone offices, recipient countries and companies and non-Article 5 Parties are invited to cooperate with the consultant(s) and to provide all necessary information. The report should take into account the relevant decisions of the Meetings of the Parties and the Executive Committee.

7. The consultant(s) should consult widely with relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful.

8. The following table presents tentative milestones for the study.

November 2003	Approval of the terms of reference by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties
	Selection of a panel
December 2003	Finalization of the procedure for the selection of qualified external and independent consultant(s)
	Analysis of bids by the Ozone Secretariat and recommendation to the steering panel
	Independent consultant(s) selected by the panel
	Contract awarded
January 2004	Independent consultant(s) meet with the steering panel to discuss study modalities and details
May 2004	Mid-term review/preliminary draft report review by the steering panel
Mid-June	First draft report submitted to the Open-ended Working Group at its Twenty-fourth meeting
November 2004	Submission to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/47, and Annex V).

ANNEX I.3: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

General recommendation	Considered Yes	Considered No	Implem. Ongoing	Time to implement Short	Time to implement Medium	Time to implement Long	Recommended action
General recommendations							
1. Make further structural changes to the ExCom, if necessary to specifically address compliance.	X		X				
2. Continue to evaluate ExCom structure and consider reduction of annual meeting numbers.	X		X				
Technical Recommendations							
3. Develop a primer to provide background on the Fund for new ExCom members.	X			X			
4. Ensure that results of review of project implementation delay are not only applied to determine project cancellation, monitoring, or removal from the list of delays, but also to inform IAs of how to avoid future delays.	X			X			
5. Request the Secretariat to take action to develop prescriptive approaches to address project implementation delays.	X		X				
6. Build on Decision 40/19 and the subsequent report submitted by UNEP (UNEP/OzL.pro/ExCom/41/Inf.2) to assist countries that consume very low quantities of methyl bromide, CTC, and methyl chloroform.	X		X				
7. Continue to collaborate with the Secretariat and IAs to maintain effectiveness in dealing with issues of project overlap, ineligible funding, and inflated costs.	X		X				
8. Reclassify ExCom meeting documentation as general distribution.	X			X			
9. Extend performance indicators to bilateral Implementing Agencies.	X				X		
10. Add performance indicators to address project identification.	X				X		
11. Increase the weighting of the performance indicator "ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports."	X				X		
12. Continue process of developing qualitative indicators.	X		X				
13. Share results of performance evaluations with upper management of IA.	X		X				
14. Eliminate selected administrative indicators if relevant administrative problems are resolved.	X			X			
15. Increase efforts to improve country level data reporting.	X		X				
16. Continue efforts to reduce/avoid project implementation delays.	X		X				Obvious
Financial recommendations							
17. Increase communication between IAs and the Treasurer when promissory notes are transferred, received and encashed.	X		X				
18. Continue to maximize proportion of budget spent on implementation and minimize proportion of budget spent on core components.	X		X				
19. Request IAs to explain significant increases in their core budget expenses.	X		X				Obvious
20. Conduct a study regarding the efficiency of IA administration of smaller projects.	X				X		
21. Monitor the use of funds for non investment versus investment activities within national or sectoral phase out plans.	X		X				

General recommendation	Considered		Implem.	Ongoing	Time to implement			Recommended action
	Yes	No			Short	Medium	Long	
22. Provide in Table 1 of the status report on contributions and disbursements the incremental income, allocations and provisions, and balance available for new allocations, in addition to the cumulative totals of these financial components.	X		X					
23. Document the internal procedures and practices of the Treasurer.	X			X				
24. Take action to encourage timely payment by the donor countries.	X			X				
25. Implement internal quality control measures to improve the accuracy of recordkeeping.	X			X				
26. Clarify how, when, and what financial data should be accounted and reported by IAs.	X				X			
27. Consider engaging an independent auditor to assist with account reconciliation if financial discrepancies persist.		X						Has not been necessary, un auditing system if necessary
28. Continue to analyse the FERM's effect on Fund value.		X						Cannot be addressed by the excom, should be addressed by the parties

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/60, para. 251).

ANNEX I.4: ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE 2004 EVALUATION AND REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Report of the Executive Committee

1. As requested by decision XVI/36 of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Executive Committee has reviewed the general recommendations made by the Consultant and submits the following report for the consideration of the Meeting of the Parties.

2. After the deliberation at its 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee considers that 11 general recommendations are related to ongoing activities of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies and the Treasurer and do not need any new action, but instead require regular follow-up at meetings of the Committee. The Executive Committee will report back to the Meeting of the Parties on these recommendations, as appropriate, in the context of its Annual Report.

3. Ten general recommendations are related to ongoing activities of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies and the Treasurer but may require new actions in the short term. The Executive Committee will report back to the Meeting of the Parties on these recommendations, as appropriate, in the context of its Annual Report.

4. Seven general recommendations were considered not necessary to be implemented. Six because future action would be redundant in the light of recent developments or existing practices. One because of the potential negative incentive. The Executive Committee considers that there is no need for further reporting on these recommendations.

5. The general recommendations that correspond to the previous three paragraphs of this chapeau are:

Category	General Recommendation Numbers
PARAGRAPH 2	2, 6, 7, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28
PARAGRAPH 3	1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 23, 26
PARAGRAPH 4	5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 19, 27

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 1: Make further structural changes to the Executive Committee, if necessary to specifically address compliance. The Executive Committee felt that there was no need for a structural change to the Executive Committee to address compliance as this was being addressed under the existing structure through planning, monitoring, and funding activities. In addition, the Committee at its 45th Meeting decided to consider at its 46th Meeting a process for intersessional approval that might expedite project approval for new Parties and Parties in non-compliance or at risk of non-compliance. The Executive Committee will continue to consider further structural changes if necessary for compliance and report to the Parties as appropriate on any new developments.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 2: Continue to evaluate Executive Committee structure and consider reduction of annual meeting numbers. The Executive Committee considered structural changes to the Executive Committee including the reduction in the annual number of meetings and an intersessional approval process that were discussed at the 44th and 45th Meetings. At its 45th Meeting, the Committee decided to continue to meet three times each year due to the current workload of the Committee. The Executive Committee will continue to evaluate its structure and report to the Parties as appropriate on any new developments.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 3: Develop a primer to provide background on the Fund for new Executive Committee members. After considering this issue, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a draft outline of an Executive Committee primer for consideration at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee with the aim of a draft primer being presented to the 47th Meeting. The primer would be a living document and would therefore be updated. The Executive Committee will report the completion of the first primer to the Meeting of the Parties and provide copies to all Parties.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 4: Ensure that results of review of project implementation delay are not only applied to determine project cancellation, monitoring, or removal from the list of delays, but also to inform implementing agencies of how to avoid future delays. After considering this issue, the Executive Committee requested the implementing agencies to provide information on how to avoid future delays as part of a lessons

learned document to be considered at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will update the Parties on its future decision and report subsequently, as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 5: Request the Secretariat to take action to develop prescriptive approaches to address project implementation delays. Although the recommendation includes a request to the Secretariat, the Executive Committee felt that it was responsible for taking such actions instead of the Secretariat. Moreover, the Executive Committee has prescriptive approaches to avoiding delays currently in place and under enforcement. Prescriptive approaches are enforced to address project implementation delays primarily through the process of monitoring such projects at each meeting and other decisions related to reasons for delays such as delays due to counterpart funding and customs clearance. In view of these facts, the Committee felt that this recommendation should not be implemented as stated but was being implemented by the Committee.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 6: Build on decision 40/19 and the subsequent report submitted by UNEP (UNEP/OzL.pro/ExCom/41/Inf.2) to assist countries that consume very low quantities of methyl bromide, CTC, and methyl chloroform. At its 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee endorsed business plans and approved work programmes that included projects for countries with very low consumption of methyl bromide, CTC and methyl chloroform. It adopted guidelines for CTC and methyl chloroform projects for countries with baselines of 2 ODP tonnes and lower. Guidelines already exist for addressing low-volume countries consuming very low quantities of methyl bromide. The Executive Committee will continue to report as appropriate on the extent to which it assists countries with very low quantities of these substances.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 7: Continue to collaborate with the Secretariat and implementing agencies to maintain effectiveness in dealing with issues of project overlap, ineligible funding, and inflated costs. The Secretariat and bilateral and implementing agencies meet annually to avoid project overlap and any potential overlaps are brought to the attention of the Executive Committee in the context of annual business plans. As well, the Secretariat brings cases of ineligible funding and inflated costs to the attention of the Executive Committee at every meeting. As suggested by the recommendation, the Executive Committee will continue to collaborate to avoid project overlaps, ineligible funding and inflated costs and would report to the Parties on any new developments as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 8: Reclassify Executive Committee meeting documentation as general distribution. The Executive Committee decided that from the 46th Meeting onwards pre-session documents would be classified as General Distribution while restricting access to any project document that a Party had requested to be classified as such until the Committee's consideration of the matter.

The Executive Committee also requested that the Secretariat publish all documents starting from the 46th Meeting on the web site in the languages produced for the meetings pursuant to decision II/8. Since the Committee has agreed to reclassify its meeting documentation as general distribution unless restricted at the request of a Party, the Executive Committee felt that the recommendation was implemented.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 9: Extend performance indicators to bilateral implementing agencies. After considering this issue, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper addressing the feasibility and desirability of extending the current and proposed performance indicators (see general recommendation 12) to bilateral implementing agencies for submission to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Based on the decision at the 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee considered this matter ongoing to be completed in the short term with the results to be reported back to the Parties.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 10: Add performance indicators to address project identification. Based on its consideration of this issue at the 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee considered that this recommendation should not be implemented, as project development or identification are tied to compliance needs and are coordinated effectively by the agencies and the Secretariat.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 11: Increase the weighting of the performance indicator "ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports". Based on the discussion at its 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to consider at its 46th Meeting whether a further review of the weighting of the quantitative performance indicators is warranted based on their application in the Evaluation of the Implementing Agencies' 2004 Business Plans to be submitted to the 46th Meeting. In the light of this decision, the Executive Committee considered this matter to be ongoing for completion in the short term with results to be reported back to the Parties.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 12: Continue process of developing qualitative indicators. Pursuant to decision 44/6, National Ozone Units have been given an opportunity to consider proposed qualitative performance indicators that were developed by the Committee at its 44th Meeting. The results of their consideration of the matter will be submitted to the 46th Meeting. The Executive Committee considered this matter to be ongoing for completion in the short term with the results to be reported back to the Parties.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 13: Share results of performance evaluations with upper management of implementing agencies. Based on the discussion at its 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee believed that it had the ability to share such evaluations with upper management or others when it felt that such an approach was warranted, as it had done at its 32nd Meeting. Therefore, it considered that the recommendation should not be implemented on a regular basis, but implemented as needed.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 14: Eliminate selected administrative indicators if relevant administrative problems are resolved. Based on the discussion at its 45th Meeting, the Executive Committee believed that the elimination of these indicators might encourage poorer performance. Therefore, it considered that the recommendation should not be implemented.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 15: Increase efforts to improve country-level data reporting. The Executive Committee continues to seek improvements in data reporting by supporting institutional strengthening projects and UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme. It should be noted that 2003 data reporting was excellent, with only a very few countries not reporting in time. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee would continue to seek improvement in country level data reporting and report back to the Meeting of the Parties as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 16: Continue efforts to reduce/avoid project implementation delays. The Executive Committee considered that the past and ongoing efforts to reduce/avoid implementation delays were being effectively implemented through the effort of the agencies and the Secretariat. The Executive Committee would, however, continue its efforts to reduce delays and report back to the Parties as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 17: Increase communication between implementing agencies and the Treasurer when promissory notes are transferred, received and encashed. After having considered this matter, the Executive Committee decided to request the Treasurer to circulate to the Secretariat and implementing agencies prior to each Executive Committee meeting a ledger indicating when promissory notes are transferred, received and encashed. The Executive Committee will report back to the Meeting of the Parties on the implementation of the reporting mechanism for promissory notes and would continue to report as appropriate on its efforts to increase communication between the agencies and the Treasurer.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 18: Continue to maximize proportion of budget spent on implementation and minimize proportion of budget spent on core components. The Executive Committee determined that this recommendation was being implemented on an ongoing basis through the annual review of the core unit costs and that it would continue to report to the Parties on this matter as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 19: Request implementing agencies to explain significant increases in their core budget expenses. At its 44th Meeting, the Executive Committee requested implementing agencies to provide more in-depth information on their administrative costs in the context of the required annual review of such costs. The Committee requested this information in order to *inter alia* understand all core budget expenses including those cases where there may have been a significant increase. Since the Committee has already requested this information, the Committee considered that this recommendation had been implemented.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 20: Conduct a study regarding the efficiency of implementing agency administration of smaller projects. The Executive Committee was of the view that this issue was partially addressed in the context of the post-2007 RMP review. An Administrative costs study will be submitted to the 46th Meeting. The Executive Committee will report back to the Meeting of the Parties on any new action it might take at its 46th Meeting and report subsequently if needed.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 21: Monitor the use of funds for non-investment versus investment activities within national or sector phase-out plans. The Executive Committee monitors the use of all funds for all activities in national and sector phase-out plans. The Committee will continue to monitor the use of all funds and report back to the Meeting of the Parties as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 22: Provide in Table 1 of the status report on contributions and disbursements the incremental income, allocations and provisions, and balance available for new allocations, in addition to the cumulative totals of these financial components. The Executive Committee agreed that Table 1 of the status report on contributions and disbursements contains the information requested in this recommendation. The Committee would continue to report on this matter as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 23: Document the internal procedures and practices of the Treasurer. After considering the issue of documenting the internal procedures and practices of the Treasurer, the Executive Committee decided at its 45th Meeting to request the Treasurer to report on final progress in this regard to the 46th Meeting. The Executive Committee will report back to the Parties once the internal procedures and practices of the Treasurer had been documented and would report subsequently as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 24: Take action to encourage timely payment by the donor countries. The Executive Committee will continue to take action to encourage timely payment by donor countries and will continue to report to the Parties on any actions that it might take as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 25: Implement internal quality control measures to improve the accuracy of recordkeeping. After considering the issue of internal quality control, the Executive Committee decided at its 45th Meeting to request the Treasurer to provide a detailed report once each year, and interim reports at other times as appropriate, on quality control measures to improve the accuracy of recordkeeping. The Executive Committee considered this recommendation as ongoing and would report to the Parties as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 26: Clarify how, when, and what financial data should be accounted and reported by implementing agencies. After considering the report of the workshop on common terminology and procedures for the reconciliation of accounts, the Executive Committee found that the roles of the agencies in terms of data reporting had been clarified. Agreements between the Treasurer and each agency were under development, and the Secretariat in cooperation with the Treasurer and the Implementing Agencies intended to produce a primer to clarify how, when and what financial data should be accounted and reported by implementing agencies. The Executive Committee would report back to the Parties when these agreements were in place and when the primer had been developed. The Committee would report to a subsequent Meeting of the Parties as appropriate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 27: Consider engaging an independent auditor to assist with account reconciliation if financial discrepancies persist. Since any audit of United Nations agencies, when necessary, has to be conducted under UN financial rules, the Executive Committee was of the view that this recommendation could not be implemented.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 28: Continue to analyze the FERM's effect on Fund value. At its 44th Meeting, the Committee noted that in Annex XIX to the report, the issue of FERM was a matter for decision by the Meeting of the Parties. After its review at the 45th Meeting, the Committee noted that the impact of the FERM on the value of resources available to the Fund was monitored by the Treasurer as part of his report on the Status of Contributions and Disbursements to each meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee would continue analyzing FERM and report to the Parties as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/59, para. 193).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/59 Annex XVII).

ANNEX I.5: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EVALUATION OF THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

A. Preamble

1. The achievements of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol have often been recognized by the international community, and there is no doubt that the mechanism is both a cornerstone of the Protocol and an outstanding example of multilateral cooperation. Indeed, by the end of 2009 the Multilateral Fund had approved projects to phase out the consumption and production of about 458,000 ozone depleting potential (ODP) tonnes of ozone-depleting substances in developing countries, and over 85 per cent of this amount had already been phased out. As a result of those activities, nearly all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol are in compliance with their obligations under the Protocol, while most of their consumption and production of ozone depleting substances, except for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), has been eliminated.

2. The financial mechanism was established by Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol to provide financial and technical cooperation to parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to enable their compliance with the Protocol's control measures. The Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol recognized the need to review periodically the operation of the financial mechanism to ensure maximum effectiveness in pursuing the goals of the Montreal Protocol. Since its inception in 1991, the mechanism, which includes the Multilateral Fund, an Executive Committee, a Secretariat and implementing and bilateral agencies, has been evaluated twice by the parties, in 1994–1995 and 2003 2004.

3. The year 2010 is a landmark year in the history of both the Montreal Protocol and the financial mechanism, as virtually all remaining production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons and carbon tetrachloride was to be phased out by 1 January 2010. In the light of this major milestone, it is particularly timely for the parties to the Protocol to take a retrospective look at the achievements of the financial mechanism, the challenges that it has faced, the manner in which they have been addressed and the lessons that have been learned, with a view to ensuring that the mechanism is well placed to address the challenges of the future effectively. Those challenges include phasing out HCFCs and the remaining consumption of methyl bromide and implementing ozone depleting substance destruction pilot projects.

B. Purpose

4. In the light of the above, and considering that it has been more than five years since the last evaluation was conducted, the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties decided that it was appropriate to evaluate and review the financial mechanism with a view to ensuring its effective functioning in meeting the needs of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and parties not so operating in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol. The study should be based on the present terms of reference, defined by the scope described below and carried out by an independent evaluator and completed by May 2012, in time for consideration by the Open ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its thirty second meeting.

C. Scope

5. In carrying out the study, the evaluator should consider the results, policy framework, organizational structure and lessons learned associated with the financial mechanism as follows:

(a) Results of the financial mechanism:

(i) Extent to which both investment and non-investment projects approved under the Multilateral Fund have contributed to phasing out ozone-depleting substances in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in accordance with Montreal Protocol compliance targets;

(ii) Total reductions of ozone-depleting substances in ODP-tonnes and metric tonnes resulting from Multilateral Fund activities;

(iii) Analysis of other environmental and health co-benefits, including climate benefits, as well as adverse effects resulting from activities funded by the Multilateral Fund to phase out ozone-depleting substances;

(iv) Comparison of ozone-depleting substance phase-out planned in approved projects and ozone depleting substance phase-out achieved;

(v) Comparison of planned cost-effectiveness of approved projects and actual cost effectiveness;

(vi) Comparison of planned project implementation time and implementation time achieved;

(vii) Effectiveness of capacity-building provided, including institutional strengthening and compliance assistance;

(b) Policies and procedures:

(i) Effectiveness of timing between meetings, submission deadlines and reporting deadlines;

(ii) Effectiveness, consistency and efficiency of procedures and practices to develop, review and approve project proposals under the Multilateral Fund;

(iii) Ability of the project and activity planning and implementation process to ensure compliance;

(iv) Effectiveness and efficiency of monitoring, reporting procedures and practices;

(v) Ability and efficiency of internal evaluation and verification mechanisms to monitor and confirm results, including an analysis of existing databases;

(vi) Extent to which policies and procedures are adapted or improved based on experiences and relevant circumstances;

(c) Other issues:

(i) Review of the distribution of funding among regions where parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 are located, as well as between low volume consuming countries and non-low-volume consuming countries;

(ii) Extent to which programmes and projects approved under the financial mechanism have facilitated the implementation of the technology transfer provisions under Articles 10 and 10A of the Montreal Protocol and related decisions of the Parties, taking into account the geographical origin by region of technology provided in a representative sample of projects;

(d) Lessons learned:

(i) Lessons learned in view of the future challenges of the Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund;

(ii) Lessons learned from other international environmental institutions and agreements.

D. Form and presentation of the study

6. The study shall be presented using a practical, easy-to-use and easy-to-read layout, and should include a comprehensive summary for policymakers of some 30 pages and a detailed index followed by the body of the study and its annexes.

E. Conclusions and recommendations

7. In carrying out the study, the evaluator will identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the financial mechanism and, where relevant, make recommendations suggesting possible improvements with regard to: results achieved; organizational effectiveness and decision-making processes; effectiveness of technology transfer; information dissemination and capacity-building activities; cooperation with other organizations; and any other area of particular relevance.

F. Sources of information

8. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the Ozone Secretariat, the Executive Committee, the implementing and bilateral agencies, the Treasurer, ozone offices, recipient countries and companies are invited to cooperate with the evaluator and to provide all necessary information including information on cost-effectiveness. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat is invited to provide all necessary data related to the items listed above in paragraphs 5 (a) (i), (ii), (iv), (v) and (vi). The evaluation should take into account the relevant decisions of the Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee.

9. The evaluator should widely consult relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful.

G. Time frame and milestones

10. The following table presents a tentative time frame and milestones for the study.

November 2010	Approval of the terms of reference by the Meeting of the Parties
	Selection of a steering panel by the Meeting of the Parties
January 2011	Finalization of the criteria and procedure for the selection of the qualified external and independent evaluator
March 2011	Analysis of bids by the Ozone Secretariat and, on the basis of the criteria, recommendations to steering panel
	Independent evaluator selected by the panel
April 2011	Contract awarded
	Evaluator provides an inception report and meets the steering panel to discuss study modalities and details
December 2011	Mid-term review: preliminary draft report submitted to and reviewed by the steering panel
February 2012	Final draft report submitted to and reviewed by the steering panel
May 2012	Final draft report submitted to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-second meeting
September 2012	Final report submitted to the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/2)

ANNEX I.6: AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNEP AS TREASURER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND ESTABLISHED BY THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

WHEREAS the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ("Protocol") to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("Parties") have established the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol ("Fund") to operate under the authority of the Parties through an Executive Committee to provide the financing of agreed incremental costs to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the control measures of the Protocol,

WHEREAS, at the request of the Parties, the Fund was established in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the Executive Committee entrusted the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme ("UNEP") with its administration,

WHEREAS, the Parties have designated the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP"), the World Bank ("Bank"), the United Nations Environment Programme ("UNEP") and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as Implementing Agencies for the work programme of the Fund,

WHEREAS, by decision of the Executive Committee, UNEP in addition to being designated as an Implementing Agency has acted as "Treasurer" of the Fund since 1991 free of charge, with responsibility for disbursing funds for activities to each of the Implementing Agencies, including itself, under the guidance of the Executive Committee,

NOW THEREFORE, the Executive Committee and UNEP hereby agree as follows:

Article I

1.1 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will administer the Fund in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

1.2 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer will at the beginning of each calendar year inform all Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol of their contributions due to the Fund and request remittance of Parties' contributions. In this regard, UNEP will apply the fixed exchange rate mechanism approved by Decision XIV/40 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol or in future amendments to this Decision to those Parties which qualify to use the mechanism.

1.3 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will acknowledge receipt of contributions from Parties and shall, from time to time, issue reminders to Parties whose contributions are outstanding.

1.4 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will administer any voluntary contributions from other sources.

1.5 UNEP, in the capacity as Treasurer, will collect and maintain an accurate accounting of pledges and contributions from donors, including bilateral contributions.

1.6 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will maintain an accurate account of funds approved by the Executive Committee as bilateral cooperation assistance and offset these funds against the concerned Party's contribution to the Fund.

1.7 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will place contributions paid by Parties in a bank account it will establish for the purpose of receiving such contributions.

1.8 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will provide, when requested, information on the rate of return on the investment of the Multilateral Fund trust funds held by UNEP.

1.9 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will design and manage a transparent system for issuance and encashment of promissory notes in accordance with predetermined schedules or as funds are needed by Implementing Agencies.

1.10 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will not be responsible for unpaid contributions by Parties.

1.11 The accounts of the Fund will be maintained in United States dollars.

Article II

2.1 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will design and maintain a financial reporting system for transfers, disbursements, interest and expenditures (consistent with Executive Committee decisions) that will allow uniformity, transparency and consistency when tracking flow of funds and facilitate comparability and

reconciliation.

2.2 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will remit to the Implementing Agencies funds approved for them by the Executive Committee, and maintain a payment system to these agencies.

2.3 Funds remitted to the Implementing Agencies will be disbursed by them in accordance with their respective financial regulations and rules.

2.4 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will remit to UNEP the funds approved for the budget of the Fund Secretariat.

2.5 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will not be obligated to remit funds over and above those available in the Fund account.

Article III

3.1 The Executive Committee agrees to remunerate UNEP in its capacity as Treasurer, US $500,000 annually for services it will provide pursuant to this Agreement, taking into account the functions described in Appendix I to this Agreement. This sum will remain unchanged for a period of five years as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Article IV

4.1 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will submit accounts of the Fund to the Executive Committee for each calendar year based upon the expenditures incurred by the Fund Secretariat, the statements of expenditure submitted by the Implementing Agencies, taking into account interest earned by them on Fund balances they have held, as well as interest earned by UNEP on balances it holds as Treasurer of the Fund. In addition, UNEP will prepare clear reports on the status of the Fund to be submitted through the Fund Secretariat to the meetings of the Executive Committee.

4.2 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will undertake preparation of studies requested by the Executive Committee and / or by Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as relevant. UNEP will draw to the attention of the Executive Committee any circumstances where the costs of such studies would exceed the resources available.

4.3 UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will provide direct support to the Executive Committee and its subsidiary bodies as necessary, including participation in Executive Committee meetings.

4.4 The accounts of the Fund will be subject solely to the Internal and External Audit of the United Nations. Should there be any comments made by the Auditors relating to the accounts, UNEP, in its capacity as Treasurer, will advise the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Chairman of the Executive Committee immediately.

Article V

5.1 Any dispute, controversy or claims arising out of, or in connection with, this Agreement, will, unless they are settled by direct negotiation, be settled by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNICTRAL) as at present in force. The Executive Committee and UNEP agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with this section as the final adjudication of any dispute.

Article VI

6.1 This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by both parties and shall supersede previous Agreements.

6.2 This Agreement shall remain in force until such time as both parties agree to terminate it. Should one party wish to terminate the Agreement, such termination notice shall be given 90 days prior to its intended termination.

6.3 Any amendment to this Agreement shall require the concurrence in writing of both parties.

6.4 In case of conflict between the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the latter will prevail.

for UNEP	for the Executive Committee

_____	_____
Date	Date

Appendix I: Functions of Treasurer of the Multilateral Fund

1. Multilateral Fund trust fund:

1.1. establishment and management of a trust fund for the management of the Multilateral Fund resources and financial reports;

1.2. calculation of the triennial and yearly pledges by each Party (some 42 Parties) in accordance with the terms of reference approved by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in US dollars and national currencies as applicable;

1.3. keeping updated tools for the calculation of the distribution of pledges to the Parties which do not operate under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment;

1.4. calling for and sending reminders to the Parties for contribution payments, receiving the contributions, acknowledging the receipts and managing the bank account and the appropriate accounting for the transactions; and

1.5. making remittances to the Implementing Agencies in accordance with the approvals of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

2. Multilateral Fund bank account(s):

2.1. establishment of a bank account for receiving contributions by Parties and other voluntary contributions and effecting transfers and payments in accordance with the approvals of the Executive Committee;

2.2. management of the resources in the bank account with a view to maximizing the returns on any surplus funds not immediately needed; and

2.3. management of any other subsidiary (bank) accounts that are opened for the smooth operation of the Fund, for example, for the management of promissory notes and their subsequent encashments.

3. Bilateral cooperation assistance

3.1. maintaining an accurate report on the bilateral cooperation assistance (up to 20 per cent of a Party's assessed contribution per annum) approved for Parties by the Executive Committee for its direct implementation;

3.2. adjustment of pledges of Parties to account for bilateral cooperation assistance approved by the Executive Committee; and

3.3. introduction of the bilateral cooperation assistance's adjustments as reported in the annual progress reports on their implementation.

4. Fixed exchange rate mechanism:

4.1. monitoring and recording of the countries' inflationary parameters needed for the application of the fixed exchange rate mechanism in determining the Parties which qualify to using the mechanism and, secondly, fixing the national currency rates;

4.2. monitoring and recording of the various currencies exchange rates needed in the calculation of the fixed exchange rates for use in calculating the national currency pledges by the Parties which qualify to use the mechanism;

4.3. requesting the Parties qualifying to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism for confirmation of their decision to either make their payments to the Fund in national currencies or in United States dollars;

4.4. monitoring and recording of the performance of the fixed exchange rate mechanism by each Party, using the mechanism with a view to updating the shortfall or gain realized by the mechanism in totality;

4.5. monitoring and recording of the value of the promissory notes established within the fixed exchange rate mechanism with a view to having the current value at any time of the reporting on the status of the Fund;

4.6. monitoring and recording of the net gain or loss due to the implementation of the fixed exchange rate mechanism in order to properly factor it into the calculation of the net funds available for programming in the report on the status of the Fund; and

4.7. preparing any reports on the implementation of the fixed exchange rate mechanism as the Executive Committee or the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol may require from time to time.

5. Multilateral Fund reports on the status of the Fund:

5.1. monitoring and recording of the yearly payments in the various forms (cash, promissory notes, bilateral cooperation assistance, and promissory notes encashments) by Parties to the Fund from inception to date for inclusion in the reports on the status of the Fund;

5.2. monitoring and recording of the other income elements such as interest and miscellaneous income (at the levels of the Treasurer and the Implementing Agencies) from inception to date for inclusion in the reports on the status of the Fund;

5.3. monitoring and recording of cash transfers and promissory notes transfers to Implementing Agencies or reservation of promissory notes for Implementing Agencies and any subsequent promissory notes encashments following approvals by the Executive Committee from inception to date for inclusion in the reports on the status of the Fund;

5.4. monitoring and recording of commitments and expenditures of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat following approvals of the Executive Committee from inception to date for inclusion in the reports on the status of the Fund; and

5.5. preparing the aggregate report on the status of the Fund for the Executive Committee's meetings giving the pertinent information on all elements of income and expenditures/disbursements/commitments and the balance available for new approvals.

6. Multilateral Fund financial reports:

6.1. preparation of the cumulative financial reports, including the statement of income and expenditure, and the report on changes in reserve and fund balance and cumulative fund balance;

6.2. preparation of the annual financial reports, including the statements of income and expenditure, and the report on changes in reserve and fund balance and cumulative fund balance;

6.3. preparation of the Implementing Agencies' summarized/aggregated expenditures reports annually and cumulatively; and

6.4. preparation of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's reports on the annual expenditures vis-à-vis the approvals by the Executive Committee.

7. Reconciliation of the Treasurer's accounts with bilateral and Implementing Agencies and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat:

7.1. reconciliation of approvals by the Executive Committee, taking into account funds returned from completed projects, cancelled projects and adjustments to approvals, including projects transferred from one Implementing Agency to another;

7.2. reconciliation of cash resources transferred by the Treasurer and received by the Implementing Agencies;

7.3. reconciliation of promissory notes transferred to the World Bank considering the actual amounts realized in encashments;

7.4. reconciliation of reported interest income earned by Implementing Agencies and approvals granted by the Executive Committee to the agencies; and

7.5. reconciliation of adjustments to the bilateral cooperation assistance to Parties as per annual implementation progress reports made to the Executive Committee through the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and approvals granted by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/42, para. 140(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/47/Rev.1).

ANNEX I.7: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME AS THE TREASURER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ("UNDP")

WHEREAS the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ("Protocol") to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("Parties") have established the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol ("Fund") to operate under the authority of the Parties through an Executive Committee to provide the financing of agreed incremental costs to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the control measures of the Protocol;

WHEREAS the Parties established an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements including the disbursement of resources for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Fund with the co-operation and assistance of the World Bank ("Bank"), the United Nations Environment Programme ("UNEP"), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ("UNIDO") and the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP");

WHEREAS at the request of the Parties, the Fund was established in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

WHEREAS by decision of the Executive Committee, UNEP has been appointed as Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS the roles and responsibilities of the Treasurer have been set out in the 2004 revised Agreement between the Executive Committee and UNEP as the Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS UNDP has agreed to provide for the establishment of accounts to be constituted by the funds provided to UNDP in accordance with the Agreement concluded on 19 June 1991 and 21 August 1991 as amended on 31 July 1998 and 14 August 1998 respectively between the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and UNDP, together with any other assets and receipts received for the benefit of the Parties;

WHEREAS the Executive Committee and UNDP have agreed on the administrative arrangements and procedures covering UNDP involvement in the implementation of the work programme of the Fund, pursuant to which the Treasurer will transfer funds to UNDP to enable UNDP to administer and manage projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNDP;

NOW THEREFORE, UNDP and the Treasurer hereby agree as follows:

Article I

1.1 The Treasurer shall transfer the amounts approved by the Executive Committee, in advance of the implementation of planned projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNDP, to the UNDP bank account.

1.2 Funds held in the account and not immediately required will be invested in accordance with the regular practice of UNDP, and the income from investments will be added to the resources held.

Article II

2.1 The accounts of the Fund will be administered by UNDP in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP.

2.2 Project management and expenditures will be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP.

Article III

3.1 UNDP will provide financing from the accounts for the purpose of meeting the costs of the projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNDP.

3.2 In line with the terms of Articles 1 and 2 of the 1998 Amendment to the 1991 Agreement between the Executive Committee and UNDP, UNDP will not make commitments before the receipt of funds or in the case of Promissory Notes before receipt of written confirmation from the Treasurer.

3.3 Notwithstanding the completion of projects financed from the accounts, UNDP will continue to hold all unutilized resources in the accounts until all commitments and liabilities in the implementation of these projects have been satisfied and project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion. Any resources that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred back

to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and UNDP may jointly determine.

3.4 If the unutilized resources prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities UNDP will consult with the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

Article IV

4.1 UNDP will provide the Treasurer with an annual provisional financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies. The provisional financial statement should be duly signed by an authorized official of UNDP and should reach the Treasurer by 31 January of the following year to allow for the timely compilation of the annual accounts of the Fund.

4.2 UNDP will provide the Treasurer by 30 September with a certified annual statement or audited biennial statement of income and expenditure for the previous year, including any pertinent comments made by the Auditors. In addition, the Treasurer will at the same time be provided with the financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies.

4.3 Financial statements submitted to the Treasurer in accordance with paragraph 4.2 above will be audited in accordance with the audit rules and procedures of UNDP.

4.4 The Treasurer will maintain and after each meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund distribute to UNDP a year-to-date payment ledger for the purposes of reconciliation of accounts.

4.5 The Treasurer will manage a transparent system for the issuance and encashment of Promissory Notes, in accordance with predetermined schedules or as funds are needed by UNDP. The Treasurer will circulate annually, the ledger on Promissory Notes for the purpose of the reconciliation of the accounts.

4.6 The accounts of the Fund maintained by the Treasurer will be subject solely to the Internal and External Audit of the United Nations.

Article V

5.1 These arrangements will remain in force until such time as either party agrees to terminate the Agreement. Should one party wish to terminate these arrangements, such termination notice will be given 180 days prior to its intended termination.

5.2 Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, UNDP will continue to hold unutilized funds and interest income earned thereon until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of activities approved by the Executive Committee have been satisfied and activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion.

5.3 Any funds that remain after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred by UNDP to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and UNDP may jointly determine.

Article VI

6.1 This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the last signature by the authorized representatives of the signatories. The Agreement may be modified only by written agreement between the signatories.

For UNDP	For UNEP as Treasurer
Name:	Name:
Functional Title:	Functional Title:
Place of signature:	Place of signature:
Date:	Date:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/34, para. 139).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47 Annex VIII).

ANNEX I.8: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME AS THE TREASURER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME ("UNEP")

WHEREAS the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ("Protocol") to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("Parties") have established the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol ("Fund") to operate under the authority of the Parties through an Executive Committee to provide the financing of agreed incremental costs to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the control measures of the Protocol;

WHEREAS the Parties established an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements including the disbursement of resources for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Fund with the co-operation and assistance of the World Bank ("Bank"), the United Nations Environment Programme ("UNEP"), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ("UNIDO") and the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP");

WHEREAS at the request of the Parties, the Fund was established in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

WHEREAS by decision of the Executive Committee, UNEP has been appointed as Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS the roles and responsibilities of the Treasurer have been set out in the 2004 revised Agreement between the Executive Committee and UNEP as the Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS UNEP has decided to provide for the establishment of accounts to be constituted by the funds provided to UNEP as Implementing Agency pursuant to the agreements between UNEP and the Executive Committee, together with any other assets and receipts received for the benefit of the Parties;

WHEREAS the Executive Committee and UNEP have agreed on the administrative arrangements and procedures covering UNEP involvement in the implementation of the work programme of the Fund, pursuant to which the Treasurer will transfer funds to UNEP to enable UNEP to administer and manage projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNEP;

NOW THEREFORE, UNEP and the Treasurer hereby agree as follows:

Article I

1.1 The Treasurer shall transfer the amounts approved by the Executive Committee, in advance of the implementation of planned projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNEP, to the UNEP bank account.

1.2 Funds held in the account and not immediately required will be invested in accordance with the regular practice of UNEP, and the income from investments will be added to the resources held.

Article II

2.1 The accounts of the Fund will be administered by UNEP in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNEP.

2.2 Project management and expenditures will be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNEP.

Article III

3.1 UNEP will provide financing from the accounts for the purpose of meeting the costs of the projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNEP.

3.2 UNEP will make no commitments for financing before the receipt of funds in the accounts.

3.3 Notwithstanding the completion of projects financed from the accounts, UNEP will continue to hold all unutilized resources in the accounts until all commitments and liabilities in the implementation of these projects have been satisfied and project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion. Any resources that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred back to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and UNEP may jointly determine.

3.4 If the unutilized resources prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities UNEP will consult with the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee on the manner in which such

commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

Article IV

4.1 UNEP will provide the Treasurer with an annual provisional financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies. The provisional financial statement should be duly signed by an authorized official of UNEP and should reach the Treasurer by 31 January of the following year to allow for the timely compilation of the annual accounts of the Fund.

4.2 UNEP will provide the Treasurer by 30 September with a certified annual statement or audited biennial statement of income and expenditure for the previous year, including any pertinent comments made by the Auditors. In addition, the Treasurer will at the same time be provided with the financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies.

4.3 Financial statements submitted to the Treasurer in accordance with paragraph 4.2 above will be audited in accordance with the audit rules and procedures of UNEP.

4.4 The Treasurer will maintain and after each meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund distribute to UNEP a year-to-date payment ledger for the purposes of reconciliation of accounts.

4.5 The Treasurer will manage a transparent system for the issuance and encashment of Promissory Notes, in accordance with predetermined schedules or as funds are needed by UNEP. The Treasurer will circulate annually, the ledger on Promissory Notes for the purpose of the reconciliation of the accounts.

4.6 The accounts of the Fund maintained by the Treasurer will be subject solely to the Internal and External Audit of the United Nations.

Article V

5.1 These arrangements will remain in force until such time as either party agrees to terminate the Agreement. Should one party wish to terminate these arrangements, such termination notice will be given 180 days prior to its intended termination.

5.2 Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, UNEP will continue to hold unutilized funds and interest income earned thereon until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of activities approved by the Executive Committee have been satisfied and activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion.

5.3 Any funds that remain after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred by UNEP to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and UNEP may jointly determine.

Article VI

6.1 This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the last signature by the authorized representatives of the signatories. The Agreement may be modified only by written agreement between the signatories.

For UNEP as Implementing Agency	For UNEP as Treasurer
Name:	Name:
Functional Title:	Functional Title:
Place of signature:	Place of signature:
Date:	Date:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/34, para. 139).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47 Annex IX).

ANNEX I.9: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME AS THE TREASURER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION ("UNIDO")

WHEREAS the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ("Protocol") to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("Parties") have established the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol ("Fund") to operate under the authority of the Parties through an Executive Committee to provide the financing of agreed incremental costs to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the control measures of the Protocol;

WHEREAS the Parties established an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements including the disbursement of resources for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Fund with the co-operation and assistance of the World Bank ("Bank"), the United Nations Environment Programme ("UNEP"), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ("UNIDO") and the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP");

WHEREAS at the request of the Parties, the Fund was established in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

WHEREAS by decision of the Executive Committee, UNEP has been appointed as Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS the roles and responsibilities of the Treasurer have been set out in the 2004 revised Agreement between the Executive Committee and UNEP as the Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS UNIDO has agreed to provide for the establishment of accounts to be constituted by the funds provided to UNIDO in accordance with the Agreement concluded on 19 June 1991 and 21 August 1991 as amended on 31 July 1998 and 14 August 1998 respectively between the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and UNIDO, together with any other assets and receipts received for the benefit of the Parties;

WHEREAS the Executive Committee and UNIDO have agreed on the administrative arrangements and procedures covering UNIDO involvement in the implementation of the work programme of the Fund, pursuant to which the Treasurer will transfer funds to UNIDO to enable UNIDO to administer and manage projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNIDO;

NOW THEREFORE, UNIDO and the Treasurer hereby agree as follows:

Article I

1.1 The Treasurer shall transfer the amounts approved by the Executive Committee, in advance of the implementation of planned projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNIDO, to the UNIDO bank account.

1.2 Funds held in the account and not immediately required will be invested in accordance with the regular practice of UNIDO, and the income from investments will be added to the resources held.

Article II

2.1 The accounts of the Fund will be administered by UNIDO in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNIDO.

2.2 Project management and expenditures will be governed by the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNIDO.

Article III

3.1 UNIDO will provide financing from the accounts for the purpose of meeting the costs of the projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by UNIDO.

3.2 UNIDO will make commitments for financing under these arrangements before the receipt of funds in the accounts and in line with the terms of Articles 1 and 2 of the 1998 Amendment to 1992 Agreement between the Executive Committee and UNIDO.

3.3 Notwithstanding the completion of projects financed from the accounts, UNIDO will continue to hold all unutilized resources in the accounts until all commitments and liabilities in the implementation of these projects have been satisfied and project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion. Any resources that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred back

to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and UNIDO may jointly determine.

3.4 If the unutilized resources prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities UNIDO will consult with the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

Article IV

4.1 UNIDO will provide the Treasurer with an annual provisional financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies. The provisional financial statement should be duly signed by an authorized official of UNIDO and should reach the Treasurer by 31 January of the following year to allow for the timely compilation of the annual accounts of the Fund.

4.2 UNIDO will provide the Treasurer by 30 September with a certified annual statement or audited biennial statement of income and expenditure for the previous year, including any pertinent comments made by the Auditors. In addition, the Treasurer will at the same time be provided with the financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies.

4.3 Financial statements submitted to the Treasurer in accordance with paragraph 4.2 above will be audited in accordance with the audit rules and procedures of UNIDO.

4.4 The Treasurer will maintain and after each meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund distribute to UNIDO a year-to-date payment ledger for the purposes of reconciliation of accounts.

4.5 The Treasurer will manage a transparent system for the issuance and encashment of Promissory Notes, in accordance with predetermined schedules or as funds are needed by UNIDO. The Treasurer will circulate annually, the ledger on Promissory Notes for the purpose of the reconciliation of the accounts.

4.6 The accounts of the Fund maintained by the Treasurer will be subject solely to the Internal and External Audit of the United Nations.

Article V

5.1 These arrangements will remain in force until such time as either party agrees to terminate the Agreement. Should one party wish to terminate these arrangements, such termination notice will be given 180 days prior to its intended termination.

5.2 Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement, UNIDO will continue to hold unutilized funds and interest income earned thereon until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of activities approved by the Executive Committee have been satisfied and activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion.

5.3 Any funds that remain after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred by UNIDO to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and UNIDO may jointly determine.

Article VI

6.1 This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the last signature by the authorized representatives of the signatories. The Agreement may be modified only by written agreement between the signatories.

For UNIDO	For UNEP as Treasurer
Name:	Name:
Functional Title:	Functional Title:
Place of signature:	Place of signature:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/34, para. 139).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47 Annex X).

ANNEX I.10: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME AS THE TREASURER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT AS TRUSTEE OF THE OZONE PROJECTS TRUST FUND

WHEREAS the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ("Protocol') to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("Parties") have established the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol ("Fund") to operate under the authority of the Parties to provide the financing of agreed incremental costs to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the control measures of the Protocol;

WHEREAS the Parties established an Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of administrative arrangements for the purposes of achieving the objectives of the Fund with the co-operation and assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("Bank") the United Nations Environment Programme ("UNEP"), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ("UNIDO") and the United Nations Development Programme ("UNDP");

WHEREAS at the request of the Parties, the Fund was established in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;

WHEREAS by decision of the Executive Committee, UNEP has been appointed as Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS the roles and responsibilities of the Treasurer have been set out in the 2004 revised Agreement between the Executive Committee and UNEP as the Treasurer of the Fund;

WHEREAS the Bank has decided to provide for the establishment of the Ozone Projects Trust Fund ("OTF") constituted by the funds provided to the Bank pursuant to the agreements between the Bank and the Executive Committee, together with any other assets and receipts received for the benefit of the Parties;

WHEREAS the Executive Committee and the Bank have agreed on the administrative arrangements and procedures covering the Bank's involvement in the implementation of the work programme of the Fund, pursuant to which the Treasurer will transfer funds to the OTF to enable the Bank to administer and manage the Bank's projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by the Bank;

NOW THEREFORE, the Bank and the Treasurer hereby agree as follows:

Article I

1.1 The Treasurer shall transfer the amounts approved by the Executive Committee (the "Contributions"), in advance of the implementation of planned projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by the Bank into the following account of the Bank, under reference to "Ozone Projects Trust Fund, Project Number TF20075":

Wachovia Bank, NA, New York
11 Penn Plaza, Floor 4
New York, NY 10038
Account Number: 2000192003489
Swift Bic Code: PNBPUS3NNYC
Internal Route Code: PNBPNY
Fed ABA Number: 026005092.

1.2 Funds held in the OTF and not immediately required will be invested in accordance with the regular practice of the Bank, and the income from investments will be added to the resources of the OTF.

Article II

2.1 The OTF will be administered by the Bank in accordance with the Operational Policies and Procedures of the Bank.

2.2 Project management and expenditures will be governed by the Operational Policies and Procedures of the Bank.

Article III

3.1 The Bank as trustee of the OTF will provide financing from the OTF for the purpose of meeting the costs of

the projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee for implementation by the Bank.

3.2 The Bank as trustee of the OTF will make no commitments for financing under these arrangements before the receipt of funds in the OTF.

3.3 Notwithstanding the completion of projects financed from the OTF, the Bank will continue to hold all unutilized resources in the OTF until all commitments and liabilities in the implementation of these projects have been satisfied and project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion. Any resources that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred back to the Fund or used as the Executive Committee and the Bank may jointly determine.

3.4 If the unutilized resources prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities the Bank will consult with the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

Article IV

4.1 The Bank will maintain separate records and ledger accounts in respect of the Contributions and the disbursements thereof. The Bank will prepare, on a cash basis, an unaudited statement of receipts, disbursements and fund balance with respect to the OTF and forward a copy to the Treasurer by 31 January. The statement will be expressed in United States dollars, the currency in which the Bank will maintain the funds. The Treasurer will at the same time be provided with the financial statement in the format agreed by all the implementing agencies.

4.2 The Bank will annually provide the Treasurer by 30 September with a management assertion, together with an attestation from the Bank's external auditors concerning the adequacy of internal control over cash-based financial reporting for trust funds as a whole. The costs of such attestations will be borne by the Bank. The Treasurer will be provided with the same statement in a format agreed by all implementing agencies.

4.3 The Bank will cause a financial statement audit of the OTF to be performed by the Bank's external auditors annually and upon completion, the costs of such an audit, including the internal costs of the Bank with respect to such an audit, will be charged to the OTF. The Bank will provide the Treasurer with a copy of the auditors' report. In the event that there are insufficient funds in the OTF to conduct such audits, the World Bank should notify the Executive Committee of the shortfall. Subject to approval by the Executive Committee, the Treasurer shall pay-in such a shortfall as instructed by the Executive Committee. In addition, if the Treasurer wishes to request, on an exceptional basis, a financial statement audit by the Bank's external auditors of the OTF at a more frequent interval, the Treasurer and the Bank will first consult as to whether such an external audit is necessary. The Bank and the Treasurer will agree on the most appropriate scope and terms of reference of such audit. Following agreement on the scope and terms of reference, the Bank will arrange for such external audit. The costs of any such audit, including the internal costs of the Bank with respect to such audit, will be paid by the Fund after approval by the Executive Committee.

4.4 The Treasurer will manage a transparent system for the issuance and encashment of promissory notes, in accordance with predetermined schedules or as funds are needed by the Bank. The Treasurer will circulate annually, the ledger on promissory notes for the purpose of the reconciliation of the accounts.

4.5 The Treasurer’s accounts of the Fund will be subject solely to the Internal and External Audit of the United Nations.

Article V

5.1 These arrangements will remain in force until such time as either party decides to terminate them. Should one party wish to terminate these arrangements, such termination notice will be given 30 days prior to its intended termination.

5.2 Notwithstanding termination of this Agreement, the Bank will continue to hold unutilized funds and interest earned by the OTF until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of activities approved by the Executive Committee have been satisfied and activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion.

5.3 Any funds that remain after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied will be transferred by the Bank to the Fund.

Article VI

6.1 This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the last signature by the authorized representatives of the signatories. This Agreement may be modified only by written agreement between the signatories hereto.

For the Bank as trustee of the Ozone Projects Trust Fund	For UNEP as Treasurer
Name:	Name:
Functional Title:	Functional Title:
Place of signature:	Place of signature:
Date:	Date:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/34, para. 139).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47 Annex X).

ANNEX I.11: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1987 MONTREAL PROTOCOL REGULATING MATTERS RESULTING FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND AND ITS ORGANS

The Government of Canada and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer:

NOTING the undertaking of the Government of Canada to ensure the availability of all the necessary facilities to enable the Multilateral Fund to perform its functions, including its scheduled programmes of work and any related activities;

DESIRING, therefore, to conclude an Agreement regulating matters resulting from the establishment in Canada of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the *1987 Montreal Protocol* and its organs;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1
Definitions

For the purposes of the present Agreement:

(a) "Montreal Protocol" means the *1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* and its amendments;

(b) "Multilateral Fund" means that Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the *1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* and its amendments;

(c) "Secretariat', means the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund;

(d) "Executive Committee" means Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;

(e) "Office Premises" means the buildings or part of buildings occupied permanently or temporarily by any organ of the Multilateral Fund or by meetings convened in Canada by the Multilateral Fund;

(f) "Member States" means the States that are parties to the *Montreal Protocol;*

(g) "Representative of a Member State" means a person charged by a Member State with the duty of acting on its behalf;

(h) "Officials of the Secretariat" means United Nations officials assigned by the United Nations to service the Secretariat, irrespective of nationality, with the exception of those who are recruited locally and are assigned to hourly rates;

(i) "Expert" means a person, other than a United Nations official, or any other official of the Secretariat performing missions for the Multilateral Fund;

(j) "Agreement" means the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Canada concerning the Privileges, Immunities and other Facilities of the United Nations Officials Servicing the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the *1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;* and

(k) "Convention" means the *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations* adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 February 1946.

ARTICLE 2
Juridical Personality and Capacity

The Multilateral Fund shall possess juridical personality. It shall have the capacity:

(a) to contract;

(b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; and

(c) to institute legal proceedings.

ARTICLE 3
Inviolability and Protection

1. The Office Premises shall be inviolable. The competent Canadian authorities shall not enter the Office

Premises to perform their official duties except with the consent of and under conditions agreed to by the Chief Officer of the Secretariat. These provisions shall not prevent the reasonable application of fire regulations.

2. The Government of Canada shall accord to the Office Premises the same protection as is given to diplomatic missions in Canada.

3. The archives and documents of the Multilateral Fund shall be inviolable at any time wherever located.

ARTICLE 4
Property, Funds and Assets

1. The Multilateral Fund, its property, funds and assets, including funds administered in furtherance of its constitutional functions, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except insofar as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity, it being understood that the waiver shall not extend to any measure of execution of legal actions.

2. The property, funds and assets of the Multilateral Fund, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial, or legislative action.

3. The Multilateral Fund may hold funds, gold and currencies of any kind and operate accounts in any currency. It shall be free to transfer its funds, gold and currencies within Canada and from Canada to any other country and to convert any currency held by it into any other currency.

4. The Multilateral Fund shall prevent the office Premises from becoming refuge either for persons who are avoiding arrest or for persons who are endeavouring to avoid service of legal process.

ARTICLE 5
Exemption from Taxes and Duties

1. The Multilateral Fund, its property, funds and assets shall be:

   (a) exempt from all direct taxes; it is understood, however, that the Multilateral Fund will not claim exemption from taxes which are no more than charges for public utility services;

   (b) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the Multilateral Fund for its official use. It is understood, however, that articles imported under such exemption will not be sold in Canada except under conditions agreed with the Government of Canada;

   (c) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of its publications.

2. While the Multilateral Fund will not, as a general rule, claim exemption from excise duties and from taxes on the sale of movable and immovable property which form part of the price to be paid, nevertheless when the Multilateral Fund is making important purchases for official use of property on which such duties and taxes have been charged or are chargeable, the Government of Canada will make appropriate administrative arrangements for the remission or return of the amount of duty or tax.

ARTICLE 6
Communications Facilities

1. The Multilateral Fund shall enjoy in Canada for its official communications, treatment not less favorable than that accorded by the Government of Canada to any other Government including its diplomatic mission in matters of establishment and operation, priorities, tariffs, charges on mail and cablegrams and on teleprinter, facsimile, telephone and other communications, as well as rates for information to the press and radio. No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the Multilateral Fund.

2. The Multilateral Fund shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive its correspondence by courier or in bags, which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags.

3. The facilities provided for in this Article may, to the extent necessary for efficient operation, be established and operated outside the Office Premises with the consent of the Government of Canada.

ARTICLE 7
Interruption of Public Services

In case of interruption or threatened interruption of public services, including communications and transportation, the Government of Canada will consider the needs of the Multilateral Fund as being of equal importance with the similar needs of its essential agencies and attempt to ensure that the work of the Multilateral Fund is not prejudiced.

ARTICLE 8
Access to Office Premises

1. The competent Canadian authorities shall not impose any impediments to transit to or from the Office Premises of representatives of Member States, officials of the Secretariat, experts or other persons invited thereto on official business.
2. Visas, where required, for persons referred to in paragraph 1, shall be issued by the Government of Canada free of charge and as promptly as possible.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to the spouses and members of the families forming part of the households of the persons referred to in those paragraphs.
4. Except as provided above and in the relevant provisions of the Agreement, the Government of Canada retains full control and authority over the entry of persons or property into the territory of Canada and the conditions under which persons may remain or reside there.

ARTICLE 9
Privileges and Immunities for the Representatives of Member States and Experts

1. Representatives of Member States shall, while exercising their functions and during their journeys to and from the place of meetings, enjoy the following privileges and immunities:
   (a) immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of personal baggage, and immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed in their capacity as representatives of Member States;
   (b) inviolability of all papers and documents;
   (c) the right to use codes and to receive and send papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;
   (d) exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses and members of their family forming part of their households from immigration restrictions, alien registration or national service obligations;
   (e) the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to diplomatic agents;
   (f) the same exemption from examination of personal baggage as accorded to diplomatic agents;
   (g) such other privileges, immunities and facilities not inconsistent with the foregoing as diplomatic envoys enjoy, except that they shall have no right to claim exemption from customs duties on goods imported, otherwise than as part of their personal baggage, or from excise duties or sales taxes.
2. Experts shall be entitled to the privileges, immunities and facilities set out in Article VI and Section 26 of Article VII of the Convention.

ARTICLE 10
Privileges and Immunities of the Officials of the Fund

Officials of the Multilateral Fund other than Officials of the United Nations shall enjoy in Canada the following privileges and immunities:

(a) immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and any act performed by them in their official capacity;
(b) the right to deduct from the national income tax otherwise payable by them an amount determined in respect of the amount of the staff assessment levied by the Multilateral Fund in lieu of national income tax on salaries and emoluments paid by the Multilateral Fund to these officials;
(c) immunity for themselves, their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions

and alien registration procedures;

(d) immunity from national service obligations;

(e) the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis for themselves, their spouses and relatives dependent on them, as are accorded to diplomatic agents;

(f) the same exchange facilities as accorded to officials of comparable rank forming part of diplomatic missions in Canada; and

(g) the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects, including motor vehicles, but excluding alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, at the time of first entry into Canada, or in the case of former residents of Canada returning to Canada to resume residence in Canada after having been residents of another country, the right, subject to the applicable legislation, to import free of duty their furniture and effects, including motor vehicles, at the time of their return to Canada.

ARTICLE 11
Waiver of Immunities

1. The privileges and immunities of officials of the Multilateral Fund other than officials of the United Nations and of experts are accorded not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves, but in order to safeguard the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Multilateral Fund.
2. The Chairman of the Executive Committee not only has the right, but is under the duty to waive the immunity referred to in paragraph 1 in any case where in his or her opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it could be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which the immunity is accorded.

ARTICLE 12
Respect for the Laws and Regulations of Canada

1. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of Canada. They also have the duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of Canada.
2. The Multilateral Fund shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of Canada to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations and avoid the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities referred to in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 13
Notification Procedure

No persons shall be accepted as a representative of a Member State, an official of the Multilateral Fund or and Expert for purposes of Article 9 and 10 unless and until his or her name and status have been duly notified to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada.

ARTICLE 14
Settlement of Disputes

1. Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement that is not settled by negotiation or other agreed method of settlement shall, at the request of either Party, be referred to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada, one to be appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the third to be appointed by the two arbitrators. If, within thirty days of the request for arbitration, either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if, within fifteen days of the appointment of two arbitrators, the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator.
2. The procedure or arbitration shall be determined by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the disputes.
3. The Multilateral Fund shall take the measures necessary for ensuring the proper settlement of:

(a) disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of a private law character to which the Multilateral Fund is a party; and

(b) disputes involving any official of the Multilateral Fund other than an official of the United Nations who by reason of his or her official position enjoys immunity, if immunity has not been waived by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 15
Final Provisions

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.
2. This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent at any time at the request of either Party.
3. This Agreement shall continue in effect indefinitely.
4. This Agreement shall cease to be in force if the Multilateral Fund is relocated from the territory of Canada, except for such provisions as may be applicable in connection with the orderly termination of the operations of the Multilateral Fund in Canada and the disposition of its property therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized to that affect, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at..... on.....1998, in duplicate in the English and the French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

.....	.....……....
FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	**FOR THE**
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND	**GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/75, para. 107).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/Inf.2).

ANNEX I.12: ARREARS TO THE MULTILATERAL FUND FROM COUNTRIES THAT HAD NOT RATIFIED THE LONDON AMENDMENT

Party	Date of ratification of Montreal Protocol	Date of ratification of London Amendment	Date of entry into force ratification of London Amendment	Outstanding contributions 1991-1996 (US$)	Arrears prior to entry into force of London Amendment (1/1/1991-10/8/92)
Poland	13/7/90	2/10/96	31/12/96	2,853,711	-
Belarus	31/10/88	10/6/96	8/9/96	3,309,593	376,304
Brunei Darussalam	27/5/93			34,833	-
Bulgaria	20/11/90			68,000	-
Georgia	21/3/96			90,020	-
Latvia	28/4/95			241,846	-
Lithuania	18/1/95			332,988	-
Ukraine	20/9/88			12,056,367	639,796
United Arab Emirates	22/12/89			1,063,543	0
Uzbekistan	18/5/93			1,362,934	-
Total				21,413,835	1,016,100

Party	Arrears after the entry into force of the London Amendment and prior to ratification of the London Amendment by the party concerned					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL (1992-1996)
Poland	0	626,210	819,851	819,851	586,193	2,852,105
Belarus	109,739	639,534	837,295	837,295	349,360	2,773,223
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	34,833	34,833
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	68,000	68,000
Georgia	-	-	-	-	90,020	90,020
Latvia	-	-	-	98,162	143,684	241,846
Lithuania	-	-	-	184,950	148,038	332,988
Ukraine	415,677	2,491,517	3,261,961	3,261,961	1,985,455	11,416,571
United Arab Emirates	0	0	366,317	366,317	330,909	1,063,543
Uzbekistan	-	216,390	453,535	453,535	239,474	1,362,934
Total	525,416	3,973,651	5,738,959	6,022,071	3,975,966	20,236,063

Notes:

(1) A hyphen (-) indicates that the country has not been assessed for that year, either due to classification as operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 or due to non-ratification of the Protocol, while a zero (0) indicates that the contributions due prior to the ratification of the London Amendment have been paid.

(2) The London Amendment entered into force on 10 August 1992.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/38 Annex X).

ANNEX I.13: FRAMEWORK ON THE OBJECTIVE, PRIORITIES, PROBLEMS AND MODALITIES FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND IN THE COMPLIANCE PERIOD

Objective

The overall objective of the strategic planning is to provide to the Executive Committee, the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat the basis for the creation of a number of consistent policies and guidelines which would enhance the effectiveness of the ongoing support to Article 5 countries to enable them to achieve compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol until 2010.

Priorities

The Multilateral Fund would give funding priority to enable:

- Countries which have existing ODS sectoral phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee (e.g. CFC production, solvent, halons, tobacco, etc.) to implement their annual reduction targets;
- Countries which are experiencing difficulty in implementing their CFC freeze obligation to do so in an expedient manner;
- Countries which may have difficulty in complying with the freeze obligation for halons and methyl bromide in January 2002 to do so;
- Countries to sustain the momentum achieved in their national ODS phase-out programmes so that they will be able to meet the next reduction targets in 2005, including the 85 per cent reduction in CTC, as well as further reduction targets in 2007 and beyond;
- Countries to implement the compliance with the TCA freeze in 2003;
- The maintaining of momentum in countries that are meeting their future obligations;
- Early and accelerated phase-out in countries willing to do so;
- The reduction of the supply of ODS by continuing to address the production sector;
- An appropriate mix of investment and non-investment activities in line with a country's needs to achieve compliance;
- Strengthening of NOUs in national governments under conditions and terms to be negotiated later on.

Problems

There is clearly a need to improve on the reliability and accuracy of ODS consumption and production data for business planning and the determination of compliance.

There is an urgent need to reduce the consumption and production of halons and methyl bromide since the freeze obligations for those substances are drawing close.

There is an urgent need for contributing Parties to pay their contributions on time under the newly introduced fixed exchange rate mechanism to enable the funding of programmes and projects to assist with compliance.

There is an urgent need to reduce ODS use by SMEs and to address the ODS use of small and micro ODS users as a subset.

There is a need to examine ways to make use of the Multilateral Fund more effectively to take advantage of the accumulation of funds with the Implementing Agencies and the Treasurer.

There is an urgent need to examine the issues related to fixed shares for Implementing Agencies, taking into consideration that flexible, rather than fixed, shares might better assist the Article 5 countries in achieving compliance under the Montreal Protocol.

Modalities

Country-driven and compliance-driven programming should be followed in the compliance period. This should draw fully on the support and expertise of the Implementing Agencies, including the networks, which have been extensively developed over the pre-compliance period. However, during the compliance period, the role of the country must be much more than approving the submission of projects to the Executive Committee. During the compliance period, the country must establish and develop national goals, policies and actions necessary to

ensure compliance, and must direct the agencies to work in specific areas to achieve its national compliance strategic plans.

A national compliance strategic plan may incorporate individual projects, sectoral plans or both. Parties should be fully informed in order for them to make decisions on the appropriate approach.

The additional flexibility in sector plans makes them a choice likely to be preferred, provided that:

- The transition from a project-by-project to a sector approach is given sufficient time and funding in order to allow for careful preparation of sector strategies;
- The Article 5 countries agree to have verification and monitoring activities carried out by independent experts.

In either case, funding must be predicated on a commitment by the country to achieve sustainable, permanent aggregate reductions in consumption and production, as relevant.

There should be a re-examination of the roles and functions of the various stakeholders in the new environment to ensure that, on the one hand, Article 5 countries are being placed in the responsible role of implementing the Montreal Protocol commitments they have assumed and, on the other, the appropriate accountability mechanisms are put in place.

There should be an examination of ways to strengthen the interaction between the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee, as well as the involvement of the Parties concerned, including the exchange of information in order to address better the situation of possible non-compliance by any Article 5 Party with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

In order to assist the developing countries in the planning and implementation of ODS phase-out programmes in an effective manner, the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies should compile systematically, possibly drawing upon the regional networks, information and knowledge including know-how and expertise which they have accumulated in implementing sector plans and projects, thus providing Article 5 countries with data to enable them to share such information and know-how with each other.

Article 5 government capacities should be strengthened to be able to plan and manage their national ODS phase-out programmes. In so doing, the results of the institutional strengthening evaluation should be taken into consideration.

Countries should enact regulatory measures to reduce dependence on ODS.

Efforts should be made to enhance public awareness on ODS-related issues.

It is acknowledged that many of the details above need further examination and elaboration. This relates in particular to implementation mechanisms that have to be adjusted and modified to suit the new strategies and modalities.

The plan covers 10 years until the year 2010, although the controls of the Montreal Protocol extend beyond that date. The plan is a dynamic document, which needs to be updated periodically, as required.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/54, paras. 82-87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/30).

ANNEX I.14: CHANGES REQUESTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE REVIEW REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 8 OF ARTICLE 5

The Executive Committee decided at its Fourteenth Meeting to instruct the Consultant to make the following changes:

(a) to explain how the model simulates the initiation of projects;

(b) to prepare an additional table for the 98 model projects showing figures for ODS use, capital costs, operating costs, duration of operating costs and Unit Abatement Costs. Copies of model projects will be provided to Executive Committee members upon request;

(c) to clarify Exhibit 4-5 showing the amount of consumption projected for countries without country programmes;

(d) to include an additional column in the tables to reflect actual costs defined in all aspects as identical to the real resource costs with one exception, namely, that rising ODS prices shall be assumed, and to include explanatory text on how prices were forecast;

(e) to incorporate the key information given by the Consultant to the meeting in the next version of the report;

(f) to insert an amount of US$ 700 million corresponding to the mid-point in the range given for production phase-out costs in the column of Fund costs; the sum to be included pro rata over the number of years remaining until the target phase-out date;

(g) to make the best possible effort to determine the fraction of ODS consumption in developing countries that is used for export to countries not operating under Article 5 and to calculate the reduction in real resource costs and the actual costs as defined by the Sub-Committee as a result of these exports;

(h) to develop explanatory material on chlorine loading factors in the Consultant's report and the Executive Summary;

(i) to amplify paragraphs 202, 207 and 236 of the Consultant's report;

(j) to summarize all major policy assumptions in one section of the Consultant's report and clarify that the assumptions contained therein should not prejudice any future policy decisions of the Executive Committee;

(k) to provide a table of operating costs and capital costs by sector;

(l) to provide explanatory text on technology forecasting as presented in Exhibit F.

(m) to include in the Executive Summary and the body of the report:

  (i) reference to the difficulty in forecasting rising prices of ODS, and

  (ii) the substantial sensitivity of projected costs to variations in ODS prices.

(n) provide details of assumptions used to determine the operating life of each type of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment used in the Consultant's models.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/14/15 (Annex II).

The Executive Committee, at its Fifteenth Meeting, approved the Sub-Committee's recommendation that the following clarifications should be included in the final report:

(a) the last sentence of paragraph 150 should be clarified to indicate that phase-out would proceed at the same rate as in non-Article 5 countries;

(b) at the beginning of the Executive Summary and Chapter 6, it should be emphasized that:

  (i) unless otherwise noted, a 10 per cent discount rate had been used; and

  (ii) price forecasts used in the study represented the best available data.

(c) the Executive Summary and the Report should be expanded to specify that assumptions about the policies of the Executive Committee made for the purposes of the study did not prejudice any future decisions of the Committee.

(d) a complete list of all policy assumptions used to generate the quantitative results presented in Chapter 6 should be annexed to the Executive Summary. This list should include assumptions about the role of banking and essential use exemptions in the construction of the ODS emissions forecasts for non-Article 5 countries and the discounting of production phase-out costs.

(e) the basis of the estimate for production phase-out costs presented in paragraph 39 of the report should be explained.

(f) the report should emphasize that the quantitative results generated by the study did not reflect the amount of funds committed to the Fund to date nor the amounts approved by the Executive Committee and their resulting ODS reductions.

(g) the presentation in ES-9 should be clarified to specify the year of the peak concentrations and the year in which the concentration returned to 2 ppb.

(h) the study should indicate that the feasibility of each phase-out scenario was contingent upon the indicated level of resources from the Multilateral Fund being available and a statement should be included regarding the historic level of contributions received.

(i) the terms of reference should be annexed to the report and the document numbers of the Sub-Committee reports referred to in the body of the report of the consultant should be included.

(j) technology transfer resulting from bilateral contributions should be mentioned in the report.

(k) the language in paragraph 146 should be amended to indicate that "typical" rather than "average" values had been used in the construction of model project cost estimates.

(l) the report should clarify that ODS-use growth rates used in the model analysis were applicable to target-driven segments and not to accelerated segments.

(m) section 3.4.3.5 should clarify that technology penetration included the amount of time to needed to implement the project on the shop floor.

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER II: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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II. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ESTABLISHMENT

The Second Meeting of the Parties established the Executive Committee to develop and monitor the implementation of operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Decision II/8, para. 6)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/8 (section I.4)

COMPOSITION

The Executive Committee shall consist of seven Parties from the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and seven Parties from the group of Parties not so operating. Each group shall select its Committee members, and shall be endorsed by the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rule 11).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be selected from the fourteen members. The office of Chairman is subject to rotation, on an annual basis, between the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, and the Parties not so operating. The group of Parties entitled to the chairmanship shall select the Chairman from among their members of the Executive Committee. The Vice-Chairman shall be selected by the other group from within their number.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix II of Decision II/8, para. 3).

Members

Pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee laid down in Appendix II of Decision II/8, the Meetings of the Parties endorsed annually the selection of seven Parties each by the groups of Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and those Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to serve on the Executive Committee. The member Parties to the Montreal Protocol are presented Annex II.1.

The Second Meeting of the Parties pointed out that the selection of nominees had been endorsed on the understanding that, within the three-year mandate of the Executive Committee, members representing either one or the other of the two groups referred to in paragraph 2 of the terms of reference of the Committee could be changed in accordance with the wishes of the group concerned.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Section V. A. (paras. 44, 45).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided that the members of the Executive Committee whose selection was endorsed by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties shall remain in office until 31 December 1997. Thereafter, the term of office of the members of the Committee shall be the calendar year commencing on 1 January of the calendar year after the date of their endorsement by the Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/16, para. a).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 1999.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/9, para. 1).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2000.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/9, Decision XII/4, para. 1).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2001.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/10, Decision XIII/27, para. 1).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2002.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/38, para. 1).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2003.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/46, para. 1).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat, in the year 2004.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/43. para. 1).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2005.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/44, para.1).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat in 2006.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/2, para. 1).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Fund Secretariat in 2007.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/3, para. 1).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2008.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/22 para (1)).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2009.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/27 para (1)).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2010.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/24 para (1)).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2011.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/19 para (1)).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work done by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2012.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/22 para (1)).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2013.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/18 para (1)).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2014.
(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7 - UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/19 (para (1)).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2015.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/13 (para (1))

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2016.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12, Decision XXVIII/14 (para (1)).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2017.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/22 (para (1)).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2018.
UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/18 (para (1)).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2019.
UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/14 (para (1)).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2021.
UNEP/OzL.Pro.32/8/Add.1, Decision XXXII/9 (para (1)).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2021.
UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/8/Add.1, Decision XXXIII/11 (para (1)).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2022.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/20 (para (1)).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2023.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/23 (para (1)).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties noted with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the Fund secretariat, in 2024.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1, Decision XXXVI/19 (para (1)).

Equitable geographical representation in the Executive Committee

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to amend paragraph 2 of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee, as modified by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in decision IX/16, to read:

   "2. The Executive Committee shall consist of seven Parties from the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and seven Parties from the group of Parties not so operating. Each group shall select its Executive Committee members. Seven seats allocated to the group of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall be allocated as follows: two seats to Parties of the African region, two seats to Parties of the region of Asia and the Pacific, two seats to Parties of the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, and one rotating seat among the regions referred, including the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The members of the Executive Committee shall be endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties";

2. that the issue of seats for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and Parties not so operating shall be added to the agenda of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/38).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Executive Committee to consider increasing the funding allocated for travel by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in the budget of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, with a view to supporting the participation in Executive Committee meetings of one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol that is not eligible through the existing rotation system for a seat on the Executive Committee for the year in question, on the understanding that the party concerned could be co-opted by another party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 holding the rotating seat

for the year in question.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/17).

FUNCTIONS

The Executive Committee shall undertake the following functions:

(a) develop and monitor the implementation of specific operational policies, guidelines and administrative arrangements, including the disbursement of resources;

(b) develop the three-year plan and budget for the Multilateral Fund, including allocation of resources among the Implementing Agencies;

(c) supervise and guide the administration of the Multilateral Fund;

(d) develop the criteria for project eligibility and guidelines for the implementation of activities supported by the Fund;

(e) review regularly the performance reports on the implementation of activities supported by the Fund;

(f) monitor and evaluate expenditures incurred under the Fund;

(g) consider and, where appropriate, approve country programmes for compliance with the Protocol and, in the context of those country programmes, assess and, where applicable, approve all project proposals or groups of project proposals where the agreed incremental costs exceed US $500,000;

(h) review any disagreement by a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with any decision taken with regard to a request for financing by the Party of a project or projects where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000;

(i) assess annually whether the contributions through bilateral co-operation, including particular regional cases, comply with the criteria set out by the Parties for consideration as part of the contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(j) report annually to the meeting of the Parties on the activities exercised and to make recommendations as appropriate;

(k) nominate, for appointment by the Executive Director of UNEP, the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat, who shall work under the Executive Committee and report to it; and

(l) perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix II of Decision II/8, para. 10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix II).

The Executive Committee nominated Mr. O. El-Arini, for appointment by the Executive Director of UNEP, as Chief Officer of the Interim Multilateral Ozone Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1, para. 20).

The Third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that in the documentation of the Committee the title of the Fund should be that used in Decision II/8 of the Second Meeting of the Parties, which established the Fund: the Interim Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (abbreviated title: Multilateral Fund).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1, para. 20).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to take note with appreciation of the presentation by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and of the report of the Executive Committee contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/8;

2. to consider amending, at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, the relevant provision of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee relating to the nomination and appointment of the Chief Officer, taking into account the proposals of the Chair of the Executive Committee given in the annex to the present decision, and also those made by other Parties;

3. to request the Executive Committee to enter into consultations with the United Nations Secretariat and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on that matter and to report thereon to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties.

Annex. Add the following understanding on paragraph 10 (k) of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee: "The Executive Committee should prepare a short list of the eligible candidates, together with its recommendation, from which the Secretary-General would make a final selection."

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/48).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Chair, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to enter into consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Director of UNEP, the United Nations Office of Human Resources Management, and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, regarding the terms of reference of the Executive Committee and the legal and administrative implications related to this matter, and to report to the Committee at a future meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/48, para. 152).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note, with appreciation, of the efforts made by the Chair and to request that the consultations required by Executive Committee decision 42/48 continue; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to circulate to members of the Executive Committee the draft of the report intended for presentation to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties as requested in decision XV/48 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties so as to enable members to submit their comments prior to that Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/42, para. 164).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that the Chair might attend, as an observer, coordination meetings held in the margins of the Executive Committee Meetings. At the last Meeting of the year, if it was felt that the incoming Vice-Chair would benefit from continuity measures, the incumbent Chair could bring the matter to the attention of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/1, para.26(d)).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

  (i) That the Chair might attend coordination meetings held in the margins of Executive Committee Meetings, as an observer; and

  (ii) That, at the last meeting of the year, if it was felt that the incoming Chair would benefit from continuity measures, the incumbent Chair could bring the matter to the attention of the Executive Committee (decision 57/1(d));

(b) To request the Secretariat to identify the activities of the incoming Chair and Vice Chair, along with information on possible relevant missions, and to provide that information to the Chair and Vice-Chair to facilitate the smooth transition of the incoming leadership;

(c) To encourage the Chair to attend meetings of the Implementation Committee so as to better understand issues related to maintaining compliance, an important part of the Executive Committee's deliberations;

(d) To encourage Vice-Chairs unfamiliar with the working of the Executive Committee to attend briefings of the Chair;

(e) To note that the Executive Committee had decided at its 11th Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, paragraph 24) that budget line 3301 of the Secretariat's budget could be used to support travel of the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee, irrespective of whether or not they represented countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, if such travel was required to enable the Chair or Vice-Chair to represent the Executive Committee; and

(f) To note with appreciation that the approved budget had been effectively reduced over the period 2006-2009 and the proposed budget of US $15,000 for travel associated with Executive Committee-related activities in 2010, as proposed by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/58), would be sufficient.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/53, para.286).

Requests for policy papers

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to review, at the end of each Meeting, its requests for policy papers from the Secretariat so that a realistic timeframe could be agreed for their preparation and discussion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/14, para. 25).

Transmittal of reports to Article 5 Parties

The Fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to transmit to Article 5 Parties which were not members of the Executive Committee, all its decisions and reports together with all other additional information.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 30).

Interaction between the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Executive Committee to therefore make it clear that its funding decisions are always without prejudice to a Party's duty to meet its obligations under the Protocol, and are also without prejudice to the operation of the mechanisms in the Protocol that exist for the treatment of Parties in non-compliance. Accordingly, the Executive Committee should include language to this effect in its funding decisions where non-compliance is potentially at issue;
2. to note that while the Implementation Committee may take into account information from the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph 7(f) of the non-compliance procedure, the Executive Committee has no formal role in the crafting of Implementation Committee recommendations;
3. to further note that in no case should any Implementation Committee action be construed as directly requiring the Executive Committee to take any specific action regarding the funding of any specific project;
4. to note that the Executive Committee and Implementation Committee are independent of each other. However, pursuant to Article 10, the Multilateral Fund operates under the authority of the Parties and, pursuant to the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol, the Implementation Committee reports its recommendations to the Parties for possible decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/37).

At is twenty-sixth meeting the Implementation Committee agreed that in order further to facilitate the exchange of information between the two Committees, the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee should be invited to attend the Implementation Committee's meetings. Similarly, the Committee expressed the wish for the President and Vice-President to be invited to attend the Executive Committee's meeting on a reciprocal basis.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/26/5, paragraph 51).

ASSISTANCE FROM IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Executive Committee shall discharge its tasks and responsibilities specified in its terms of reference as agreed by the Parties, with the co-operation and assistance of the World Bank, UNEP, UNDP, or other appropriate agencies depending on their respective areas of expertise. (UNIDO became the fourth Implementing Agency in October 1992).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Decision II/8, para. 6).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/8 (section I.4).

Other agencies, in particular regional development banks, shall be invited by the Executive Committee to co-operate with and assist it in carrying out its functions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 3d).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

Employment of Executive Committee members by Implementing Agencies

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, where a member of an Executive Committee delegation was employed by one of the Implementing Agencies to perform ozone layer-related work, that delegation should refrain from speaking on projects related to the work for which the delegate had been hired.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/53, para. 81).

RULES OF PROCEDURES

The Second Meeting of the Parties endorsed the Rules of Procedures for meetings of the Executive Committee. Unless otherwise provided by the Protocol or by the decision of the Parties, or excluded by these Rules of Procedures, the Rules of Procedures for Meetings of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer shall apply mutatis mutandis to the proceedings of any meeting of the Executive Committee (Annex II.2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Decision III/22 (b) and Annex VI).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI).

Meetings of the Executive Committee in 1997 and future years

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that three Executive Committee meetings should be held in 1997;

(b) that the first meeting, to be held from 17 to 19 February 1997, in accordance with decision 20/54, should consider the Implementing Agencies' 1997 business plans and work programmes, and any residual projects from 1996;

(c) that the second and third meetings could be held close to the dates of the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Meeting of the Parties, respectively, with the precise dates to be determined later in the year, but if the Twenty-second Meeting was held in the same venue as the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, this would not constitute a precedent and subsequent meetings of the Executive Committee would normally be held in Montreal.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/10, para. 21).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the Calendar of Meetings and Work Programme of the Executive Committee for 1998 as presented in Annex II.3 which took into consideration the projection of workload during 1998, the timing of other related important events such as the seventeenth OEWG meeting (6-10 July 1998) and the Tenth Meeting of the Parties (tentatively 17-27 November 1998).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/56, para. 98).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to amend paragraph 8 of the terms of reference of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, as modified by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties in decision IX/16 and the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties in decision XVI/38, to read: "8. The Executive Committee shall have the flexibility to hold two or three meetings annually, if it so decides, and shall report at each Meeting of the Parties on any decision taken there. The Executive Committee should consider meeting, when appropriate, in conjunction with other Montreal Protocol meetings."
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/11).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) that the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Secretariat should give consideration to opportunities to attend regional meetings of environment ministers, avail themselves of such opportunities in the future and prepare a detailed report on their attendance at such meetings, which would be circulated by the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/1, para. 11(b)).

Organization of Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund meetings

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: That when meetings organized by the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat are organized back-to-back, the two secretariats should coordinate arrangements to the greatest extent possible and, where possible and advantageous to the Parties, should seek to negotiate joint agreements with the hosting venue.

The Twelfth Meeting of the Parties decided that when meetings organized by the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat are organized back-to-back, the two secretariats should coordinate arrangements to the greatest extent possible and, where possible and advantageous to the Parties, should seek to negotiate joint agreements with the hosting venue.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/12/9, Decision XII/16).

Executive Committee's term of office

Having noted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that, beginning with the current year, the Executive Committee's term of office should be a calendar year, thus removing the direct linkage with the date of the Meeting of the Parties at which the new composition of the Executive Committee was decided, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Chief Officer to contact the Ozone Secretariat with a view to transmitting the recommendation to the Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/13, para. 28).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to recommend to the Meeting of the Parties that the Executive Committee should hold three meetings a year. It should, however, retain the flexibility to take advantage of the opportunity provided by other Montreal Protocol meetings to convene additional meetings where special circumstances made this desirable;

(b) to adopt the calendar of meetings and the work programme attached as Annex II.3 to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/14, para. 29).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the new schedule of meetings should be put into effect as soon as possible and therefore to hold its Twenty-third Meeting in late November or early December 1997 in accordance with the new schedule.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/15, para. 30).

Observers

The Seventy-seventh meeting decided to request the Secretariat:

(a) To continue informing members, by correspondence, of requests for observer status made by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as long as the requests had been received at least one week ahead of the meeting of the Executive Committee in question; and

(b) That if no objections were received from members within three working days of receipt of the correspondence, the Secretariat should notify the NGOs that they had been permitted by the Executive Committee to attend the meeting as observers.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/67, para 234)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/Inf.2).

AGREEMENTS

The Executive Committee has approved and signed the following agreements:

Agreement with UNDP

Agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This agreement was adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties for use by the Multilateral Fund (the content of this agreement is presented in Annex II.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/4/3/Rev.2, para. 38).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18, Section I.7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed amendments to the agreement between the Executive Committee and UNDP and authorize the Chairman of the Executive Committee to sign it on its behalf.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/2, para. 23(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Annex II).

Agreement with UNEP

Agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This agreement was adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties for use by the Multilateral Fund (the content of this agreement is presented in Annex II.5).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/4/3/Rev.2, para. 38).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18, Section I.7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4).

Agreement with UNIDO

Agreement with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This agreement was adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties for use by the Multilateral Fund (the content of this agreement is presented in Annex II.6).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29, para. 64).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18, Section I.7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed amendments to the agreement between the Executive Committee and UNDP and authorize the Chairman of the Executive Committee to sign it on its behalf.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/2, para. 23(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Annex II).

Agreement with World Bank

Agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). This agreement was adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Parties for use by the Multilateral Fund (the content of this agreement is

presented in Annex II.7).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/4/3/Rev.2, para. 38).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18, Section I.7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2).

SUB-COMMITTEES

The Executive Committee established a sub-committee to prepare, prior to its Third Meeting, proposals for more detailed implementation guidelines and criteria for project selection, including procedures for consideration and approval of proposals with costs up to $500,000.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1, para. 28).

Sub-committee on financial matters

The Ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee established a Sub-Committee on Financial Matters to review and assess the existing financial arrangements and procedures, and recommend modifications, where appropriate. The terms of reference for the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters appear in Annex II.8.

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee appointed representatives of Australia, Cameroon (Chairman of Sub-Committee), France and India to the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 9).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee appointed representatives of Australia, Austria (Chairman of the Sub-Committee), Colombia and Thailand to the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 21).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to convene a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters (Australia, Austria, Philippines (Chairman) and Senegal).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, para. 15).

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Finance Sub-Committee

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered a revised draft of a proposed monitoring and evaluation system prepared by the consulting firm Universalia and an oral and slide presentation by a representative of Universalia on the proposed monitoring and evaluation system, as well as the replies of the representative to a number of comments and queries by members of the Committee, decided:

(a) to replace the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters with a standing sub-committee to be called the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Finance Sub-Committee;

(b) to adopt the terms of reference contained in Annex II.9 to the present report for the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee;

(c) to request the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Finance Sub-Committee:

  (i) to review the cycle for business planning and the submission of work programmes;

  (ii) to review monitoring of approved projects; and

  (iii) to make recommendations on these matters to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-second Meeting;

(d) to revise the terms of reference, as necessary, following its review of the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee.

(e) that the membership of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee would consist of Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica and Zimbabwe, from Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol, and Australia, Belgium and the United Kingdom, from Parties not so operating. Australia would act as Chairman.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/35, para. 49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/30).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee noted the Sub-Committee's request that it be allotted more time in future for its meetings, as it had not had sufficient time to give due attention to all the items on its agenda and decided to request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, to take this into account as far as possible when planning the next Executive Committee meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/17, para. 32).

The Chairman of the Executive Committee announced that the composition of the Sub-Committee on Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for 1998 would be as follows: Article 5 countries: Costa

Rica, Jordan and Zimbabwe (Chairman). Non-Article 5 countries: Belgium, Canada and Japan.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, para. 99).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for 1999 would be as follows: Bahamas, Belgium (Chairman), Canada, China, Sweden and Uganda.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, para. 20).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for 2000 would be as follows: Australia, Bahamas (Chairman), China, Dominican Republic, Netherlands, Sweden and Uganda.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, para. 21).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for 2001 would be as follows: Australia, Dominican Republic, Finland (Chair), Jordan, Netherlands, Nigeria and Poland.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, para. 14).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for 2002 would be as follows: Canada, El Salvador, Finland, Netherlands, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic (Chair) and United Republic of Tanzania.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, para. 34).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for 2003 would be as follows: Austria, Belgium, Canada (Chair), El Salvador, Hungary, Jordan and Mauritius.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, para. 35).

Sub-committee on Project Review

The Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to establish a sessional Project Review Sub-Committee as needed. Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the terms of reference for the Sub-Committee on Project Review as appear in Annex II.10.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.8).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 173).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to amend the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee on Project Review to allow three NGO representatives - one nominated by the environmental NGOs, one by industrial NGOs and one by NGOs from the academic community - to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee but not to participate in its deliberations.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/52, para. 81).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to set up a project review sub-committee composed of representatives of Algeria (Chairman of Sub-Committee), Argentina, Australia, France, Malaysia and the United States of America to study policy issues identified by the Fund Secretariat in connection with project proposals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 10).

The Fifteenth Meeting, of the Executive Committee appointed representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Islamic Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom (Chairman of the Sub-Committee), and the United States of America to the Sub-Committee on Project Review.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 29).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee convened a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (Australia, Colombia (Chairman), Egypt, India, United Kingdom and United States of America).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, para. 16).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee convened a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (India, Peru, Senegal, Switzerland (Chairman), United Kingdom and United States of America).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 13).

The Chairman of the Executive Committee announced that the composition of the Sub-Committee on Project Review for 1998 would be as follows: Article 5 countries: India (Chairman), Peru and Burkina Faso. Non-Article 5 countries: Italy, Switzerland and United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, para. 99).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Project Review for 1999 would be as follows: Brazil, Burkina Faso, India, Italy, Japan (Chairman) and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, para. 32).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Project Review for 2000 would be as follows: Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, Slovakia, Tunisia (Chairman) and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, para. 43).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Project Review for 2001 would be as follows: Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, Slovakia, Tunisia (Chairman) and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, para. 30).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Project Review for 2002 would be as follows: Burundi, China, Colombia (Chair), France, Japan, Poland and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, para. 51).

The composition of the Sub-Committee on Project Review for 2002 would be as follows: of Bolivia, Burundi, France (Chair), India, Japan, Saint Lucia and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, para. 51).

Membership of the Sub-committees

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the membership of both the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance and the Sub-Committee on Project Review should be balanced between Parties representing Article 5 countries and Parties representing non-Article 5 countries;

(b) that it was within the purview of each geographical group to decide which Parties would be represented on each Sub-Committee;

(c) that nothing precluded a Party from being represented simultaneously on both Sub-Committees, should that be the decision of the group concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/6, para. 19).

Composition of the two Sub-Committees

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, from the year 2000 onwards, the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, in addition to having three members from Article 5 countries and three members from non-Article 5 countries, would each have a seventh member. In even-numbered years, the seventh member on the Sub-Committee on Project Review would be from the group of non-Article 5 countries and the seventh member on the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance would be from the group of Article 5 countries. In odd-numbered years, the opposite would hold true.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/75, para. 123).

Reports of the two Sub-Committees

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Chairs of the two Sub-Committees, at future meetings, to indicate those parts of their reports that they would wish to see reflected in the report adopted by the Executive Committee;

(b) to request the Secretariat to place the adopted reports of the Sub-Committees on the website of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/76, para. 125).

Re-organization of the work within the Sub-Committees

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare proposals, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 39th Meeting, on how to re-organize the work within the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, for the monitoring of national phase-out plans and ensuring compliance through those plans.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/69, para. 119).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to submit the document containing proposals on how to re-organize the work of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance for the monitoring of national phase-out plans and ensuring compliance through those plans to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee, indicating that Parties wishing to provide input should do so by 18 April 2003 so that their comments could be incorporated in the draft document.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/2(c), para. 22).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the financial plan of the Fund, three year and annual business plans, and major problems affecting compliance, should be addressed by the full Executive Committee;

(b) that issues such as return of balances from cancelled or completed projects, and such other routine activities as the Executive Committee might decide, should be handled administratively between the Secretariat and responsible Implementing Agencies with appropriate reports, including audited financial reports, to the Executive Committee; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare a document for consideration at the 41st Meeting further exploring the options for restructuring its work and that of its Sub Committees, and in particular examining the issues involved in retaining the two Sub Committees but with revised terms of reference or functions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/52, para. 101).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/48).

Co-opted members of the Executive Committee

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that comments, both oral and written, provided by members of the Executive Committee should be unified submissions delivered directly and solely in the name of the Executive Committee member.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/62, para. 137).

Sub-committee for the review of paragraph 8 of Article 5

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to establish a sub-committee for the review referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, and appointed representatives of Australia (Chairman of Sub-Committee), Brazil, Denmark, India, United States of America and Venezuela to serve as members of the sub-committee. The Committee further authorized additional travel and per diem funds for sub-committee members to meet as needed. Those funds would also be transferred to the account of the Fund Secretariat and recorded in the report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37 (paras. 12, 178).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/35).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the composition of the Sub-Committee should remain unchanged until its mandate had been completed.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/14/15, para. 42).

NEW REGIME OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) starting with its first meeting in 2004, to eliminate the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance and the Sub-Committee on Project Review and to examine all items in plenary, making use of working groups as necessary;

(b) to start each meeting with an organizational session which would examine the business plans, the availability of resources and the status of compliance;

(c) to follow that organizational session with the review of projects;

(d) to adopt the new regime on a trial basis for a year and retain the possibility of recreating the two Sub-Committees if it felt that the trial had not been successful;

(e) to examine whether the new regime provided sufficient time-saving to permit reducing the number of meetings to two per year; and

(f) bearing in mind the objectives in subparagraphs (d) and (e) above, to request the Secretariat to submit to the final meeting in 2004 a report on operation of the first two meetings in the year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/92, para. 145).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to renew the arrangement by which the work of the Executive Committee took place in plenary rather than in sub-committees;

(b) to continue discussing, throughout 2005, the issues of reducing the number of Executive Committee meetings and establishing a procedure for intersessional approval;

(c) also to request the Secretariat to produce a document compiling the views of Executive Committee members and providing an estimate of the financial implications of various scenarios; and

(d) to request interested Parties and Implementing Agencies to submit comments in writing, by 4 February 2005, for incorporation into the document to be prepared by the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/57, para. 231).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/69).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to continue to meet three times a year; and

(b) to reconsider the proposals set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/69 regarding the establishment of an intersessional approval procedure with a view to resuming discussion of the issue at the 46th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/56, para. 181).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/48).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to re-examine the issue of the operation of the Executive Committee at its 50th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/40, para. 170).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to continue to meet three times a year;

(b) to request the Chair of the Executive Committee to write to the Parties, through the Ozone Secretariat for consideration to be given at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the request of the Executive Committee to change the terms of reference of the Executive Committee to grant it the flexibility to modify the number of times it meets if necessary; and

(c) to revisit the issue of the number of Executive Committee Meetings at the 53rd Meeting in the light of the guidance given by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62, Decision 50/41 para. 166).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the issue the operation of the Executive Committee until the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/40 para. 215).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the operation of the Executive Committee contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/57; and

(b) to maintain the status quo of holding three meetings per year, but to place the issue on the agenda for consideration at its 57th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/43 para. 187).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to maintain the status quo of holding three meetings a year;

(b) to request the Secretariat to organize, within the next year, one meeting with a duration of four days, rather than five days;

(c) to request the Secretariat to monitor the time and workload at Meetings of the Executive Committee as compared to meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Open-Ended Working Group; and

(d) to place the issue of the operation of Executive Committee Meetings on the agenda for the 61st Meeting, taking into consideration the experience gained pursuant to sub paragraph (b) and the findings of sub-paragraph (c) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/39, para.200).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/66).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To maintain the status quo of holding three meetings a year for at least 2011, 2012 and 2013; and

(b) To review the issue of the number of meetings per year at the first meeting of 2013 in view of the workload related to HCFC phase-out management plans and any other issues at that stage.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/48, para.116).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/55).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the document on the operation of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/36) prepared pursuant to decision 61/48; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare an analysis of the implications of holding only two meetings a year without any intersessional approval procedure for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 70th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/25, para.125).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/36).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the document on the operation of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/55), prepared pursuant to decision 69/24;

(b) To convene two meetings of the Executive Committee in 2014 on a trial basis, preferably in mid-April/early-May for the first meeting, and prior to the Twenty Sixth Meeting of the Parties for the second meeting, on the understanding that:

(i) The revised schedule of tranche requests for stage I of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Article 5 countries would be submitted between the first and the last meetings, as contained in Annex XXIV to the present report;

(ii) The terminal report and the plan of future action associated with the renewal of institutional strengthening projects could be submitted to the meeting immediately preceding the set date, namely, six months before the end of the previously approved period, to avoid any delay in the approval of such projects and on the understanding that they were in compliance with all relevant decisions;

(iii) Tranche requests for HPMPs with a funding level of up to US $5 million (including agency support costs) would be included in the list of projects and activities recommended for blanket approval, provided that they contained no policy issues and all technical and cost issues had been agreed between the Secretariat and relevant bilateral and/or implementing agencies;

(iv) The 2014-2016 business plan of the Multilateral Fund would be submitted to the last meeting of the year, beginning in 2013;

(v) The document on the 2014 business plan and tranche submission delays would be submitted to both the first and last meetings of the year, thus amending decision 53/3(c);

(vi) A revised 2015-2017 business plan could be submitted to the first meeting of 2015 following the adoption of the 2015-2017 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

(vii) The evaluation of the 2013 business plans would be submitted to the last meeting in 2014;

(viii) With regard to progress and financial reports:

a. Bilateral and implementing agencies would be requested to continue submitting their annual progress and financial reports to the Secretariat by 1 May each year;

b. The Secretariat would be requested to finalize the consolidated progress report and the relevant progress reports of the bilateral and implementing agencies and to post those documents on the Secretariat's intranet, once finalized, for consideration to the last meeting of the year;

c. The Secretariat would be authorized to request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to provide status reports on issues identified during the review of the annual progress and financial reports;

(c) To note that the Executive Committee could request the Secretariat to organize an intersessional meeting to discuss any urgent policy issues or project proposals that would need to be addressed between the first and last meetings where the compliance of an Article 5 country with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol was at risk; and

(d) To review the two meetings per year scenario at the last meeting of 2014.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/23 para.132).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/55).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of the operation of the Executive Committee prepared pursuant to decision 70/23(d) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/59;

(b) To agree to continue convening two meetings of the Executive Committee from 2015 onwards with the possibility of holding an additional brief meeting if required between those meetings to consider project proposals;

(c) To note:

(i) That the three-year business plan of the Multilateral Fund would be submitted to the last meeting of the year;

(ii) That a document entitled "Country programme data and prospects for compliance" would be submitted to the first and last meetings of the year;

(iii) With regard to progress and financial reports:

a. That bilateral and implementing agencies would be requested to submit their annual progress and financial reports to the Secretariat 12 weeks in advance of the last meeting of the year;

b. That the consolidated progress report and the relevant progress reports of the bilateral and implementing agencies would be considered at the last meeting of the year;

(d) To note that, in the absence of an agreement by the Executive Committee on the composition of the Sub-group on the Production Sector, the documents for the first meeting of the Sub-group in a given year would be conveyed only to the heads of Executive Committee delegations, with the consent of the country or countries concerned;

(e) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to submit projects proposals and reports in advance of the prescribed deadlines wherever possible, in order to facilitate their timely review by the Secretariat;

(f) To request the Secretariat to continue reviewing the standard agenda items of the Executive Committee meetings with a view to streamlining and improving the efficiency of the operation of the Executive Committee;

(g) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document on the main procedures of the operation of the Executive Committee, including the roles of the Secretariat and the implementing agencies regarding their provision of advice to the Executive Committee and, where applicable, to beneficiary countries, in order to provide a basis for discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat and implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund, for presentation to the Executive Committee at its last meeting in 2015, with a view to improving understanding and initiating changes where necessary; and

(h) To review the scenario of two Executive Committee meetings per year at the first meeting of the Committee in 2016.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/70 para.232).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/59).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/63 on the review of the operation of the Executive Committee, prepared pursuant to decision 73/70(h); and

(b) To defer a decision on the number, timing and agenda of meetings, and on the deadlines for submission of documents, to the 77th meeting.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/55, para 195-)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/63).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/71 on the operation of the Executive Committee, prepared pursuant to decisions 73/70(h) and 76/55(b);
(b) To continue convening two meetings of the Executive Committee from 2017 onwards, preferably in the second or third week of June for the first meeting, and in late November or the first week of December for the second meeting, with the possibility of holding an additional brief meeting if required to consider project proposals or specific requests from the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
(c) To request the Secretariat to reorganize agenda items for Executive Committee meetings according to the classification scheme described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/71 and as formulated in the illustrative agendas for the first and second meetings contained in the document;
(d) To note:
(i) With regard to progress and financial reports:
a. That bilateral and implementing agencies would be requested to submit their annual progress and

financial reports for the previous year to the Secretariat by 1 May if the first meeting were convened on or after 1 July, otherwise 12 weeks prior to the second meeting of the year;

b. That the consolidated progress report and the relevant progress reports of the bilateral and implementing agencies would be considered at the first meeting of the year if that meeting were convened on or after 1 July, and at the second meeting of the year if it were convened earlier;

(ii) That the sub-agenda item on the evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies would be considered at the first meeting of the year if that meeting were convened on or after 1 July, and at the second meeting of the year if it were convened earlier; and

(e) To continue to invite bilateral and implementing agencies to submit projects proposals and reports in advance of the prescribed deadlines wherever possible, in order to facilitate their timely review by the Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/60-, para 216)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/71).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRIMER

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft outline of an Executive Committee primer as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/46; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to proceed with the development of a draft primer for submission to the 47th Meeting, taking into account the comments made at the 46th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/41, para.180).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/46).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft Executive Committee primer contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/58;

(b) to request Executive Committee members to submit their written comments on the draft primer to the Secretariat by 6 January 2006; and

(c) having taken account of those comments, to request the Secretariat to circulate the draft primer for final clearance by current Executive Committee members prior to finalization and distribution to new Executive Committee members in advance of the first meeting of 2006, on the understanding that it would be further updated on an ongoing basis.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/53, para. 206).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/58).

COST OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare for consideration by the Executive Committee at its Sixtieth Meeting an historical analysis of the cost of Executive Committee Meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/43, para. 203).
The Executive Committee at its Sixtieth Meeting took note of the historical analysis of the cost of Executive Committee Meetings (decision 57/43(d)), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/52.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, para. 203).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/52)

ADVISORY GROUPS

Technical group

The Executive Committee decided to establish an independent technical advisory group which would meet as directed. The modalities and operational aspects of the group would be worked out by the Fund Secretariat and submitted to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee for decision.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 144).

Group on production of substitutes

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to convene a group composed of experts on process engineering related to the production of ODS substitutes and financial experts to consider issues associated with the calculation of incremental costs in the production of ODS substitutes. The Secretariat would

request the participation of the representatives of Implementing Agencies and experts from developed and developing countries as deemed appropriate. The group would strive where possible to identify specific areas that should be considered by the Executive Committee before approving production projects and to recommend potential solutions that could usefully inform the Executive Committee's consideration.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 109).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the terms of reference of the Expert Group on the Production of Substitutes for Ozone- Depleting Substances as appear in Annex II.11, and decided that the draft terms of reference to be prepared for the purpose of audit of the ODS producing industries in each of the ODS producing Article 5 countries by the Expert Group on the Production of Substitutes for ODS should not include policy and strategic issues as those were to be addressed by the country in its sector strategy.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 158).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the next meeting of the working group should be attended by four members of the Executive Committee, two from Article 5 and two from non-Article 5 countries, to be selected as soon as the new membership of the Executive Committee was determined by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/24, para. 55 (c).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to accept the report and refer the matter back to the Expert Group on Production of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances for further work in the light of the comments made on the presentation by various representatives;

(b) to request India to make a presentation on enforced idleness to the Expert Group;

(c) to recommend that the Executive Committee to be appointed by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties re-establish the Subgroup on the Production Sector as a matter of urgency;

(d) to request the Expert Group to resubmit the report, including information on enforced idleness, through the Subgroup on the Production Sector, to the Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/43, para. 65).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/63).

Sub-group on the Production Sector

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the Subgroup on the Production Sector be reconstituted from amongst members of the next Executive Committee;

(b) that the next meeting of the Subgroup be held on 17-19 February 1998 in Washington;

(c) to request the Subgroup to continue its work and report the results of its meeting in February 1998 to the next meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) to accept the offer of the representative of the United States of America to host the meeting in Washington; and

(e) to make a provision of additional US $30,000 in the budget of the Secretariat for the meeting of the Subgroup in February 1998 and for another potential meeting after March 1998.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/50, para. 89).

The Chairman of the Executive Committee announced that the composition of the Subgroup on the Production Sector for 1998 would be as follows: Article 5 countries: China, Costa Rica and India. Non-Article 5 countries: Canada (Facilitator), Italy and United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, para. 99).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to expand the Subgroup’s mandate to include discussions on actual project proposals and the formulation of recommendations on projects relating to the closure of ODS production-sector facilities, in order to enable the Subgroup to bring its recommendations on projects directly to the Executive Committee for its consideration;

(b) to request the Secretariat to retain the services of the technical audit consultant for an additional mandate to assist the Subgroup in its deliberations on projects during the first part of 1999 and to entrust the Subgroup

with drafting the terms of reference for the services of the consultant, following the completion of the technical audit report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/40, para. 70).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee further noted that, because of the change of membership of the Executive Committee, it might be necessary to replace some members of the Subgroup in 1999. The Committee also took note of the Subgroup's recommendation that countries and Implementing Agencies submitting projects should be invited, at the Subgroup's discretion, to attend Subgroup meetings.

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to re-establish the Subgroup on the Production Sector, composed of Australia (convener), Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Germany, India and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/3, para. 10).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to include in the agenda of the 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee the reconstitution of the Sub-Group on the production sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/59, para. 129(c)).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided, pursuant to Decision 35/59, to re-constitute the Subgroup on the Production Sector, composed of: Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Netherlands and United States of America. The Subgroup selected Canada as its facilitator.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/54, para. 112).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that the Subgroup would be composed of representatives of Bolivia, Canada, El Salvador, France, India and the United States of America, and that it should appoint its own facilitator at its first meeting. The Subgroup selected Canada as its facilitator.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/1, para. 13).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to reconstitute the Subgroup on the Production Sector with the following composition: Bangladesh, Canada (facilitator), China, Cuba, Japan, Mauritius, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/1, para. 15).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to reconstitute the Subgroup on the Production Sector with the following composition: Brazil, Canada (facilitator), Japan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zambia.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/1, para. 15).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the production sector sub-group would be reconvened at the 55th Meeting to consider issues pertaining to the phase-out of HCFC production, taking into account decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties and the following issues [see Hydrochlorofluorocarbons under Controlled Substances section], as well as further elaboration and analysis of those issues to be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with technical experts:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/37 (g), para. 201).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) not to reconvene the Sub-group on the production sector at the 55th Meeting;
(b) that the open-ended contact group should continue to discuss the issues related to the HCFC production sector at the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/45.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/42, para.193).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector with the following composition: Argentina, Austria, Canada (facilitator), China, Germany, India, Japan, Jordan, Mexico and the United States of America.:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, para. 11).

The Seventy-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconstitute the Sub-group on the Production Sector, with the following composition: Australia, Argentina, Austria, China, Germany, Lebanon, Mexico and the United States of America. That would allow work to begin at the 79th meeting, when the facilitator of the group would also be chosen.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, para. 123).

The Seventy-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector constituted at the 78th meeting with the following composition: Argentina, Australia (facilitator), Austria,

China, Germany, Lebanon, Mexico and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, para. 13).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector, constituted at the 78th meeting, with the following composition: Argentina, Australia (facilitator), Austria, China, Germany, Lebanon, Mexico and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, para. 13).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector with the following composition: Argentina, Canada (facilitator), the Dominican Republic, France, India, Nigeria, Norway and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, para. 11).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector with the following composition: Argentina, Canada (facilitator), the Dominican Republic, France, India, Nigeria, Norway and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, para. 15).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector with the following composition: Argentina, Canada, China, France, Grenada, Niger, Norway and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, para. 15).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector, with the following composition: Argentina, Canada (facilitator), China, France, Grenada, Niger, Norway and the United States of America.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, para. 18).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2020, with the following composition: Australia (facilitator), Bahrain, Chile, India, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2021, with the following composition: Armenia, Australia (facilitator), China, Paraguay, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, paras. 15-16).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2021, with the following composition: Armenia, Australia (facilitator), China, Paraguay, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, para. 12).

The Executive Committee further agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector, with the following composition: Armenia, Australia (facilitator), China, Paraguay, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, para. 12).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2022, with the following composition: Brazil, Canada (facilitator), Cuba, Finland, India, Italy, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, para. 9).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2023 with the following composition: Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Finland, India, Italy, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, para. 21).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2023 with the following composition: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Finland, Italy, Kenya and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, para. 11).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2023 with the following composition: Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Finland, Italy, Kenya and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, para. 11).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2024 with the following composition: Argentina, Canada, Cuba, India, Italy, Jordan, Sweden and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, para. 15).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2024 with the following composition: Argentina, Canada, Cuba, India, Italy, Jordan, Sweden and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, para. 14).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2025 with the following composition: Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Italy, Lesotho, Sweden and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, para. 16).

The Executive Committee agreed to reconvene the Sub-group on the Production Sector for 2025 with the following composition: Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Italy, Lesotho, Sweden and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, para. 13).

Contact group on SME

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee formed a contact group, with the participation of the representatives of Australia, China, Costa Rica, India, Peru, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Based on an information paper submitted by Sweden and Malaysia and the recommendations submitted by the contact group, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the contact group should meet at the next Executive Committee meeting to continue the discussion. In order to have a fruitful discussion, members of the contact group should come with the following information:

  (i) national experience in managing the ODS phase-out by SMEs;

  (ii) problems and challenges in achieving phase-out by SMEs in their country;

  (iii) proposals on national strategies and plans to move ahead on SMEs phase-out;

(b) to set up a pilot programme on SMEs at the next meeting. For that purpose, the Group will present proposals on:

  (i) the sector/sub-sectors to be focused on;

  (ii) the criteria to be applied;

  (iii) that the Sweden/Malaysia information paper provided to the contact group be included as part of the documentation for the pilot programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/67 (paras. 89 and 90).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report of the Contact Group on SMEs presented by its Chair (Costa Rica);

(b) to request the Secretariat to provide the following information to the members of the Group by the end of 1997:

  a break-down by sector, including information on cost, cost-effectiveness and ODS phase-out, from the inventory of approved projects of the SMEs already funded, using the definitions of SMEs from the UNDP/UNEP paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/54).

  national studies and surveys on SMEs available to the Secretariat (noting that Mexico promises to send its national survey on SMEs once the survey is completed in January 1998, and China promises to send its report on SMEs, to the Secretariat for circulation to members of the Group).

  completion reports and elaborated progress reports on ongoing projects from Implementing Agencies on approved SME projects. Therefore the Implementing Agencies are requested to submit these data to the

Secretariat no later than 4 December 1997.

(c) to encourage members of the Contact Group that had not already done so to submit to the Secretariat their national perspective on the problems and approaches on ODS phase-out by SMEs; and

(d) to note that the draft proposal of the Contact Group would be presented to the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 1998.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/54, para. 94).

At its Twenty-fourth Meeting, the Chairman of the Executive Committee announced that Peru would be the new chairperson of the Contact Group.

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that Implementing Agencies, countries and members of the Contact Group should provide their reports or views by 1 May 1998 to enable the Contact Group to coordinate and present a further report to the next meeting of the Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/63 (paras. 106 and 107).

ANNEX II.1: MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1991-2025)

Year	Chair/Vice-Chair	Article 5 Parties	Non-Article 5 Parties
1991	Finland/Mexico	Brazil Egypt Ghana Jordan Malaysia Mexico Venezuela	Canada Finland Germany Japan Netherlands United States of America Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
1992	Mexico/United States of America	Egypt Ghana Jordan Malaysia Mexico Sri Lanka Venezuela	Canada Finland Germany Japan Netherlands Russian Federation United States of America
1993	United States of America/Malaysia	Brazil Egypt Ghana Jordan Malaysia Mauritius Venezuela	Canada France Japan Netherlands Norway Russian Federation United States of America
1994	Malaysia/Australia	Algeria Argentina Brazil Cameroon India Malaysia Venezuela	Australia Denmark France Japan Norway Poland United States of America
1995	Australia/Algeria	Algeria Argentina Cameroon China Colombia Iran Thailand	Australia Austria Denmark Japan Poland United Kingdom United States of America
1996	Kenya/United Kingdom	Chile Colombia India Egypt Kenya Philippines Senegal	Australia Austria Denmark Japan Russian Federation United Kingdom United States of America
1997	United Kingdom/Costa Rica	Antigua and Barbuda China Costa Rica India Peru Senegal Zimbabwe	Australia Belgium Bulgaria Japan Switzerland United Kingdom United States of America

Year	Chair/Vice-Chair	Article 5 Parties	Non-Article 5 Parties
1998	Costa Rica/Unites States of America	Burkina Faso China Costa Rica India Jordan Peru Zimbabwe	Belgium Bulgaria Canada Italy Japan Switzerland United States of America
1999	Unites States of America/India	Algeria Bahamas Brazil Burkina Faso China India Uganda	Belgium Canada Italy Japan Slovakia Sweden United States of America
2000	India/Germany	Bahamas Brazil China Dominican Republic India Tunisia Uganda	Australia Germany Japan Netherlands Slovakia Sweden United States of America
2001	Germany/Tunisia	Colombia Dominican Republic India Jordan Malaysia Nigeria Tunisia	Australia Finland Germany Japan Netherlands Poland United States of America
2002	Nigeria/Japan	Burundi China Colombia El Salvador Nigeria Syria Tanzania	Canada Finland France Japan Netherlands Poland United States of America
2003	Japan/El Salvador	Bolivia Burundi El Salvador India Jordan Mauritius Saint Lucia	Austria Belgium Canada France Hungary Japan United States of America
2004	Argentina/Austria	Argentina Bangladesh China Cuba Iran Mauritius Niger	Austria Belgium Canada Hungary Japan United Kingdom United States of America
2005	Austria/Syria	Brazil Cuba Macedonia Niger Syria Thailand Zambia	Austria Belgium Canada Czech Republic Japan United Kingdom United States of America

Year	Chair/Vice-Chair	Article 5 Parties	Non-Article 5 Parties
2006	Syria/Australia	Brazil Burundi Guinea India Mexico Syria Zambia	Australia Belgium Czech Republic Italy Japan Sweden United States of America
2007	Canada/Guinea	China Guinea Jordan Mexico Saint Lucia Sudan Uruguay	Canada Belgium Czech Republic Italy Japan Sweden United States of America
2008	Gabon/Sweden	China Dominican Republic Gabon India Lebanon Sudan Uruguay	Australia Belgium Germany Japan Romania Sweden United States of America
2009	Sweden/Dominican Republic	Bolivia China Dominican Republic Gabon Georgia Namibia Yemen	Australia Belgium Germany Japan Romania Sweden United States of America
2010	Colombia/Canada	Colombia Grenada India Morocco Namibia Saudi Arabia Senegal	Belgium Canada France Japan Switzerland Ukraine United States of America
2011	Australia/China	Argentina China Cuba Grenada Kenya Kuwait Morocco	Australia Belgium Czech Republic France Japan Switzerland United States of America
2012	China/United Kingdom	Argentina China Cuba India Kenya Jordan Mali	Belgium Canada Finland Japan Romania United Kingdom United States of America

Year	Chair/Vice-Chair	Article 5 Parties	Non-Article 5 Parties
2013	United Kingdom/Serbia	India Kuwait Mali Nicaragua Serbia Uganda Uruguay	Belgium Bulgaria Canada Finland Japan United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America
2014	Mauritius/United States of America	China Comoros Grenada Mauritius Nicaragua Saudi Arabia Uruguay	Australia Belgium Italy Japan Russian Federation Sweden United States of America
2015	United States of America/Grenada	Bahrain Brazil Comoros Egypt Grenada India United Republic of Tanzania	Australia Belgium Italy Japan Russian Federation Sweden United States of America
2016	Mexico/Austria	Argentina Cameroon China Egypt India Jordan Mexico	Austria Belgium Canada Germany Japan Russian Federation United States of America
2017	Austria/Lebanon	Argentina Bosnia and Herzegovina Cameroon China Lebanon Mexico Nigeria	Australia Austria Belgium Germany Japan Slovakia United States of America
2018	Lebanon/Canada	Argentina Benin Dominican Republic Grenada India Lebanon Nigeria	Belgium Canada France Japan Norway Slovakia United States of America
2019	Canada/Rwanda	Argentina Benin China Grenada Kuwait Niger Rwanda	Belgium Canada France Hungary Japan Norway United States of America

Year	Chair/Vice-Chair	Article 5 Parties	Non-Article 5 Parties
2020	Rwanda/Belgium	Bahrain Bangladesh Chile Djibouti India Rwanda Suriname	Australia Belgium Czech Republic Japan Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America
2021	Belgium/Bahrain	Armenia Bahrain China Djibouti Paraguay Suriname Zimbabwe	Australia Belgium Czechia Japan Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland United States of America
2022	Bahrain/United States of America	Bahrain Brazil Chad Cuba Guyana India Zimbabwe	Belgium Canada Finland Italy Japan Romania United States of America
2023	Australia/Brazil	Brazil Burkina Faso China Cuba Ghana Kenya Kuwait	Australia Belgium Estonia Finland Italy Japan United States of America
2024	Argentina/Italy	Argentina Cuba Ghana India Jordan Kuwait Tunisia	Belgium Canada Estonia Italy Japan Sweden United States of America
2025	Italy/Lesotho	Argentina Bahrain China Cuba Kyrgyzstan Lesotho Togo	Belgium Canada Italy Japan Lithuania Sweden United States of America

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/3 Section V.A. (paras 44, 45)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/11 Decision III/22 (section f)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/15 Decision IV/20 (sections 4, 5)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.5/12 Decision V/9 (sections 4, 5)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.6/7 Decision VI/7 (paras 1., 2)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/27 (paras. 1, 2)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12 Decision VIII/8 (paras. 1, 2)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/13 (paras. 1, 2)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/4 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/10 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/9, Decision XII/4 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/10, Decision XIII/27 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/38 (paras. 2, 3)).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/46 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/42 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/44 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/2 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/9, Decision IXX/3 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/22, paras 2,3)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/27 (paras. 2, 3)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/24 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/19 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/22 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/18 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7 - UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/19 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/13 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/12, Decision XXVIII/14 (paras 2, 3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/22 (paras2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/18 (paras 2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9, Decision XXXI/14 (paras 2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.32/8, Decision XXXII/9 (paras 2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/8, Decision XXXIII/11 (paras 2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/20 (paras 2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/23 (paras 2,3))
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1, Decision XXXVI/19(paras 2,3))

ANNEX II.2: RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Venue

The meetings of the Executive Committee shall take place at the seat of the Fund Secretariat, unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Fund Secretariat in consultation with the Executive Committee.
UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rule 3).
UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held at least twice every year. At each meeting, the Executive Committee shall fix the opening date and duration of the next meeting. The Secretariat shall notify all Committee members of the dates and venue of meetings at least six weeks before the meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix II of Decision II/8, para. 8).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI to Decision III/22 (Rules 4,5).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided that the Executive Committee shall hold three meetings a year while retaining the flexibility to take advantage of the opportunity provided by other Montreal Protocol meetings to convene additional meetings where special circumstances make this desirable.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/16, para. b).

Observers

The Secretariat shall notify the President of the Bureau and the Implementing Agencies - inter alia, UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank - of any meeting of the Executive Committee so that they may participate as observers. Such observers may, upon invitation of the Chairman, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting.

The Secretariat shall notify any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in the field related to the work of the Executive Committee, that has informed the Secretariat of its wishes to be represented, of any meeting so that it may be represented by an observer subject to the condition that their admission to the meeting is not objected to by at least one third of the Parties present at the meeting. However, the Executive Committee may determine that any portion of its meetings involving sensitive matters may be closed to observers. Non-governmental observers should include observers from developing and developed countries and their total number should be limited as far as possible. Such observers may, upon invitation of the Chairman and if there is no objection from the Committee members present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting in matters of direct concern to the body or agency which they represent.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rules 6, 7).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

Agenda

In agreement with the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Secretariat shall prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting. The Secretariat shall report to the meeting on the administrative and financial implications of all substantive agenda items submitted to the meeting, before their consideration. Unless the meeting decides otherwise, no such item shall be considered until at least twenty-four hours after the meeting has received the Secretariat's report on the administrative and financial implications. Any item of the agenda which has not been completed during the meeting shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next meeting, unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rules 8-10).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

Representations

Each Executive Committee member shall be represented by an accredited representative who may be accompanied by such alternate representatives and advisors as may be required.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rule 12).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

If the Chairman is temporarily unable to fulfill the obligation of the office, the Vice-Chairman shall in the interim assume all the obligations and authorities of the Chairman. If the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is unable to complete the term of office the Committee members representing the group which selected that officer shall select a replacement to complete the term of office.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rules 13, 14).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

Secretariat functions

The Secretariat shall:

(a) make the necessary arrangements for the meetings including the issue of invitations and preparation of documents and reports;

(b) arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents in the archives of the international organization designated as Secretariat of the Convention; and

(c) generally perform other functions that the Executive Committee may require.

The Chief Officer of the Secretariat shall be the Secretary of any meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rules 15, 16).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex II).

Decision process

Decisions shall be taken by consensus whenever possible. If all efforts at consensus have been exhausted and no agreement reached, decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting, representing a majority of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and a majority of the Parties not so operating present and voting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix II of Decision II/8, para. 4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/11 Annex VI to Decision III/22 (Rule 17).

Official languages

The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be conducted in those official languages of the United Nations required by members of the Executive Committee. Nevertheless the Executive Committee may agree to conduct its business in one of the United Nations official languages.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix II of Decision II/8, para. 5).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI to Decision III/22 (Rule 18).

Costs

Costs of meetings, including travel and subsistence of Executive Committee participants from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall be disbursed from the Multilateral Fund as necessary.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix II of Decision II/8, para. 6).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annex X to Decision IV/8, para. 6).

The Executive Committee decided that budget line 3301 could be used to support travel of the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson of the Executive Committee, irrespective of whether or not they represented countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, if such travel was required to enable the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson to represent the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 24).

The Executive Committee decided in 1992 that when the President of the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol is a national of a developing country operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance for his/her attendance or attendance of his/her representative as observer at the meeting should be paid from the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 65).

The rules of procedures may be amended according to Rule 17 (voting) and formally endorsed by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rule 19).

In the event of any conflict between any provision of the rules of procedures and any provision of the Montreal Protocol, the Protocol shall prevail.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/3/11 Annex VI of Decision III/22 (Rule 20).

ANNEX II.3: CALENDAR OF MEETINGS AND WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mtg. No	Timing	Interval from previous mtg.	Work to be done in the interval	Agenda
1st	First half of March	months	Revise draft business plans. Finalize work programmes. Prepare policy papers	Approve projects Review/approve policy papers Approve revised business plans. Approve work programmes. Review status of phase-out
2nd	End of June/early July	months	Project development. Policy paper preparation. Progress report preparation. Preparation of evaluation of previous year's business plans. Project implementation	Approve projects. Review/approve policy papers, Review progress reports. Review previous year's business plan performance Review status of phase-out.
3rd	Late November /first half of December	months	Project development. Policy paper preparation. Draft business plan preparation. Prepare necessary elements of agencies' work programmes	Approve projects. Review/approve policy papers. Approve draft business plans. Approve necessary and non-contentious elements of agencies' work programmes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/14, para. 29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/5).

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS AND WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1998

Mtg. No.	Timing	Interval from previous mtg	Work to be done in the interval	Agenda
24th	23-27 March 1998	4 months	Revise 1998 business plans and work programmes. Complete the remaining projects from the 1997 business plans. Prepare policy papers	Approve revised 1998 business plans and work programmes. Approve the remaining projects from 1997 business plans. Approve policy papers. Consider funding of projects for process agents
25th	27-31 July 1998	4 months	Prepare projects, policy papers, progress reports, evaluation of 1997 business plans, national status of phase-out	Approve projects and policy papers. Review progress reports, evaluation of 1997 business plans and national status of phase-out
26th	9-13 November 1998*	4 months	Prepare projects, policy papers, draft 1999 business plans, necessary elements of work programmes	Approve projects, policy papers, draft 1999 business plans, necessary and non-contentious elements of work programmes

* To be held back to back with the Tenth Meeting of the Parties in Cairo, Egypt.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/56, para. 98).

ANNEX II.4: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERIM MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee and UNDP signed an agreement on 21 August 1991. Under this agreement:

UNDP shall establish a Trust Fund under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the contribution;

The Executive Committee shall place at the disposal of UNDP the contribution for agreed activities. To this effect, the Executive Committee shall transfer the agreed amounts for each activity in full, on approval, to the UNDP Contributions Account Number 015-002284, Chemical Bank, New York (all financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars);

The Trust Fund shall be utilized by UNDP for the purpose of meeting the costs of the projects as set out in the relevant project documents and work programmes as well as the costs of support services relating thereto as specified in the following paragraph.

The Trust Fund shall be charged with a percentage of all project expenditures made from the Trust Fund which shall, in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules and directives, be utilized by UNDP in reimbursement for support services provided by the selected executing agencies and/or by UNDP itself and would include other support services as required. The amount required for such costs shall be specified in the approved project documents and work programme.

Any interest income derived from contributions to the Trust Fund shall be credited to the Trust Fund in accordance with UNDP procedures.

The Trust Fund shall be administered by UNDP in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules and directives, applying its normal procedures for the execution of its projects. Project management and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP and, where applicable, the regulations, rules and directives of the selected executing agency.

The implementation of the responsibilities of UNDP and of the selected executing agencies pursuant to this Agreement and the relevant project documents and/or work programmes will depend on the timely receipt by UNDP of the contribution.

The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the projects and work programmes, including the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available under this Agreement.

If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized, UNDP shall submit, through the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat to the Executive Committee, on a timely basis a supplementary estimate detailing the further financing that will be necessary. The Executive Committee shall use its best efforts to obtain the additional funds required.

If the contribution-payments are not received in accordance with the payment schedule as specified in the work programme, or if the additional financing required in accordance with above paragraph is not forthcoming from the Executive Committee or other sources, the assistance to be provided pursuant to this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP. No commitments shall be made by UNDP prior to the receipt of these contributions-payments.

Income not spent in a budget year may be carried forward from one year to the next within the financial validity of this Agreement.

The accounts shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

UNDP reserves the right only to accept a regional or eligible bilateral contribution under the Fund, by a country not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, where the provided services can be effectively utilized by the recipient country.

At the specific request of the recipient countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and when technically justified, eligible in-kind support can be provided in the form of expert personnel, technology, technical documentation and training under projects or programmes implemented by UNDP. Such inputs shall be incorporated in the relevant project documents.

UNDP shall notify the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee when all activities relating to the purposes for which the Trust Fund was established have been completed.

Notwithstanding the completion of the projects financed from the Trust Fund, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized contribution-payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the projects have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

If the unutilized contribution-payments are insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNDP shall notify the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and will consult both with the Chief Officer and the Executive Committee on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

In the event of termination of this Agreement, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized contribution-payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the projects and programmes have been satisfied and project and programme activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

Any contribution-payments that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be transferred to the Executive Committee through the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section A: Financial Procedures).

As specified by the Parties and on the invitation of the Executive Committee, UNDP shall consult regularly with the other Implementing Agencies and, in particular, with the World Bank and UNEP to facilitate programme coordination and prevent duplication of activities.

UNDP, as requested by the Executive Committee in the context of country programmes developed to facilitate compliance with the Montreal Protocol, will co-operate with and assist the Parties within its respective areas of expertise.

UNDP, jointly with the Fund Secretariat and other Implementing Agencies, shall co-operate with the Parties to provide information on funding available for relevant projects, to secure the necessary contacts and to coordinate, when requested by the interested Party, projects financed from other sources with activities financed under the Protocol.

The financing of activities or other costs, including resources channeled to third party beneficiaries, shall require the concurrence of the recipient Government concerned. The recipient Government shall be fully associated with the planning of the projects and programmes.

The annual UNDP work programme under this Agreement, including proposed budgets, will be submitted through the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat to the Executive Committee for approval.

In the design and selection of projects, UNDP will follow the Executive Committee's criteria for project eligibility and its guidelines for the implementation of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund.

The Executive Committee will consider and, where appropriate, approve country programmes for compliance with the Protocol and, in the context of those country programmes, assess and, where applicable, approve those project proposals or group of project proposals formulated by UNDP independently or by UNDP in co-operation with other Implementing Agencies where the agreed incremental costs exceed US $500,000.

The Executive Committee will review any disagreement by a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with any decision taken with regard to a request for financing by that Party of a project or projects where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000 and where UNDP is involved in whole or in part as an Implementing Agency.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section B: Operational Procedures).

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP for the duration of the specific project or programme activity, after which the ownership shall be transferred to the appropriate institution or agency in the recipient country in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP, taking into account recommendations that may be received from the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section C: Ownership and Disposal of Property).

The Administrator of UNDP, or his designated representative, will participate in meetings of the Executive Committee to report and consult on UNDP's activities under these arrangements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section D: Participation at Meetings).

As approved by the Executive Committee and in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures,

UNDP shall submit to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat the following reports:

(a) semi-annual progress reports on substantive project activities;

(b) an annual report in implementation of activities or prior approved work programmes and activities related to country programmes;

(c) an annual report on the status of UNDP activities related to country programmes including the activities of concerned UNDP field offices;

(d) an annual report on income and expenditures for the previous years; and

(e) a revision of the current year's budget, where necessary, and the following year's budget and workplan.

UNDP shall contribute to an annual report to be prepared by the Fund Secretariat on the interagency work programme and coordination of activities.

The Executive Committee will review periodically performance reports on UNDP's implementation of activities supported by the Fund and will monitor and evaluate expenditures incurred. The Executive Committee will transmit its findings to UNDP for comment and follow-up.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section E: Reports).

Any dispute, controversy or claims arising out of, or in connection with, this Agreement or any breach thereof shall, unless it is settled by direct negotiation, be settled by arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as at present in force. The Executive Committee and UNDP agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with this section as the final adjudication of any dispute.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section F: Settlement of Disputes).

The present arrangements may be amended by agreement in writing between the Executive Committee and UNDP. These arrangements will terminate at the option of either the Executive Committee or UNDP upon six months written notice.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section G: Amendments or Termination of the Agreement).

This Agreement entered into force on 21 August 1991 (date of its signature).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.3, Section H: Effective Date of Agreement).

AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE (THEN INTERIM) MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP), SIGNED ON 21 AUGUST 1991

1. For purposes of making commitments in respect of agreed activities, UNDP shall consider as resources at its disposal:
   a) contribution payments in cash transferred to UNDP by the Executive Committee through the Treasurer of the Fund (UNEP), and
   b) resources allocated to UNDP by the Executive Committee, held by the Treasurer on behalf of the Executive Committee in irrevocable promissory notes.
2. Resources held and allocated to UNDP by the Treasurer of the Fund shall be considered by UNDP to be available for purposes of making commitments after UNDP receives written confirmation to this effect from the Treasurer.
3. Cash transfers will be made by the Executive Committee through the Treasurer to cover the disbursement requirements of agreed activities. These will be based on periodic cash flow estimates submitted by UNDP.
4. The Executive Committee shall ensure, through the Treasurer of the Fund, that adequate cash is made available to UNDP in advance to cover at least one year's estimated disbursement requirements for agreed activities, provided cash flow estimates for any given period are submitted well in advance by UNDP (preferably three months).
5. The details related to cash flow estimates and cash transfers will be agreed between UNDP and the Treasurer of the Fund.
6. This amendment supersedes those relevant stipulations of the agreement which relate to commitments and transfers of contribution payments

Signatures

For the Executive Committee	For UNDP
_____	_____
Date:_____	Date:_____

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/2, para. 23(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Annex II)).

ANNEX II.5: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERIM MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee and UNEP signed an agreement on 19 June 1991. Under this agreement:

UNEP agrees to co-operate with the Executive Committee and eligible Parties in the areas detailed under its scope of co-operation, and for this purpose a work programme and budget will be presented annually by UNEP to the Executive Committee for its approval. The work programme and budget shall be made available in sufficient time prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee at which the work programme is to be considered. The work programmes shall identify the nature of the activity for which financing is requested, its timing and duration, cost details, participants, and expected outcome of the activity. The work programme shall be accompanied by a budget for proposed activities. In preparing its work programme, UNEP shall take into consideration requests by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol for assistance in implementing their proposed programme of activities under the Protocol. Funds for these support activities shall be included in the annual work programme.

In developing its work programme, UNEP shall consult with the World Bank and the UNDP before making proposals to the Executive Committee on matters of interest to them and will pay due regard to their views. UNEP shall keep the other Implementing Agencies continuously and adequately informed in a timely manner of its activities covered by these arrangements as they affect the other Agencies.

UNEP shall co-operate with the Secretariat of the Fund to provide Parties with information on funding available for relevant projects, to secure the necessary contacts, and to coordinate, when requested by the interested Party, projects financed from other sources with activities financed under the Protocol.

In discharging its responsibilities, UNEP will use, as appropriate, its Headquarters Secretariat, its Regional Offices, its Specialized Offices, especially its Industry and Environment Office.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section A: Financial Procedures).

Upon approval by the Executive Committee of the programme of activities proposed by UNEP, UNEP will administer and manage the approved projects under a specific Trust Fund established in accordance with:

(a) the financial rules, regulations and procedures of the Environment Fund of UNEP;
(b) the application of considerations relevant to effective and economically efficient implementation of programmes an projects that are consistent with any criteria adopted by the Parties; and
(c) the guidelines for the implementation of activities supported by the Fund as adopted by the Executive Committee; and

The Executive Committee shall approve the transfer to UNEP of resources allocated by the Committee for the implementation of the activities approved by it. At the specific request of the recipient countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and when technically justified, eligible in-kind support can be provided in the form of expert personnel, technology, technical documentation and training under projects or programmes implemented by UNEP. Such inputs shall be incorporated in the relevant project documents.

Any interest income derived from contributions to the trust fund shall be credited to the fund in accordance with UNEP procedures.

The Trust Fund shall be charged with a percentage of all project expenditures made from the Trust Fund, which amount shall, in accordance with UNEP regulations, rules and directives, be utilized by UNEP in reimbursement for support services provided by any selected Implementing Agencies other than UNEP and/or by UNEP itself. The amount required for such costs shall be specified in the approved project documents and work programmes.

The accounts of the resources transferred to UNEP shall be subject to the internal and external audit procedures applicable to the United Nations.

UNEP will present to the Executive Committee, with the six monthly and financial reports any requests for meeting unforeseen increases in costs of the implementation of the approved activities.

UNEP shall not be required to start any activity supported by the Fund before the transfer of resources.

If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized, UNEP shall submit through the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat to the Executive Committee on a timely basis a supplementary estimate detailing the further financing that will be necessary. The Executive Committee shall use its best efforts to obtain the additional funds required.

UNEP may agree to co-financing arrangements, on terms determined consistently with the financial provisions in

this agreement, in cases in which such financing is to be provided for purposes of the Protocol.

UNEP shall continue to hold all unutilized contribution payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the implementation of the projects have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion. Upon completion of its activities and fulfillment of its obligations, UNEP shall return all unused resources to the Fund unless otherwise agreed.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section B: Operational Procedures).

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the contribution shall vest in UNEP for the duration of the specific project or programme activity. Following the completion of the above specified project or programme activity, ownership shall be transferred to the appropriate institution or agency in the recipient country in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNEP, taking into account recommendations that may be received from the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section C: Ownership and Disposal of Property).

The Executive Director of UNEP, or his representative, shall be invited to participate in meetings of the Executive Committee to report and consult on UNEP's activities under these arrangements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section D: Participation at Meetings).

As approved by the Executive Committee and in accordance with UNEP accounting and reporting procedures, UNEP shall submit to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat the following reports:

(a) semi-annual progress reports on substantive project activities;
(b) an annual report on implementation of activities of prior approved work programmes and activities related to country programmes;
(c) an annual report of the status of UNEP activities related to country programmes;
(d) an annual report on income and expenditures for the previous years; and
(e) a revision of the current year's budget where necessary and the following year's budget and workplan.

UNEP shall contribute to the annual report to be prepared by the Fund Secretariat on the interagency work programme and coordination of activities.

The Executive Committee will review periodically performance reports on UNEP's implementation of activities supported by the Fund and will monitor and evaluate expenditures incurred. The Executive Committee will transmit its findings to UNEP for comment and follow-up.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section E: Reports).

Any dispute, controversy or claims arising out of, or in connection with this Agreement, or any breach thereof shall, unless it is settled by direct negotiation, be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as at present in force. UNEP and the Executive Committee agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with this section as the final adjudication of any dispute,
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section F: Settlement of Disputes).

Nothing in or relating to any provision in the Arrangement shall be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including UNEP.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section G: General Provision).

The present arrangements may be amended by agreement in writing between the Executive Committee and UNEP.

These arrangements will terminate at the option of either the Executive Committee or UNEP upon six months' written notice.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section H: Amendments or Termination of the Agreement).

This Agreement entered into force on 19 June 1991 (date of its signature).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.4, Section I: Effective Date of Agreement).

ANNEX II.6: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERIM MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The Executive Committee and UNIDO signed an agreement on 22 October 1992. Under this agreement:

UNIDO shall establish a Special Account in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and administrative instructions or directives for the receipt and administration of the afore-said contribution, including interest accruing. Accordingly, personnel shall be engaged and administered; equipment, supplies and services purchased; and contracts entered into in accordance with such regulations, rules and directives.

The Executive Committee shall place at the disposal of UNIDO the contributions to a Special Account for agreed activities. To this effect, the Executive Committee shall transfer the agreed amounts in fully convertible currencies for each activity in full, on approval, to the UNIDO/OPF Dollar Account Number 0422-01004/00, Creditanstalt Bankverein, Vienna International Centre, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars, and there shall be no accounting or reporting in other currencies. For the purpose of recording receipts and/or payments, all transactions shall be converted into United States dollars at the official United Nations rate of exchange applicable on the date of receipt and/or payment.

The contributions shall be utilized by UNIDO for the purpose of meeting the costs of the projects as set out in the relevant project documents and work programmes as well as the costs of support services relating thereto as specified in paragraph below.

The Special Account shall be charged with a percentage of all project expenditures made from the Special Account which shall, in accordance with UNIDO regulations, rules and directives, be utilized by UNIDO and would include other support services as required. The amounts required, as well as agency support costs, shall be specified in the approved project documents and work programmes.

Any interest income derived from contributions to the Special Account shall be credited to the Special Account in accordance with the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNIDO.

The Special Account shall be administered by UNIDO in accordance with UNIDO regulations, rules and directives, applying its standard procedures for the execution of its projects. Project management and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules and directives of UNIDO.

The implementation of the responsibilities of UNIDO pursuant to this Agreement and the relevant project documents and/or work programmes will depend on the timely receipt by UNIDO of the contribution. The Executive Committee undertakes to meet the actual costs of the services approved by UNIDO in accordance with this Agreement and the work programme. UNIDO shall commence and continue to implement projects only on receipt of a sufficient contribution.

The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the projects and work programmes shall not exceed the total resources available under this Agreement.

If UNIDO considers that changes between the components and/or budget lines in the projects or work programme are necessary in order to meet the objectives of the project concerned, UNIDO may effect such changes, provided the total amount of the project budget in the projects or work programme is not exceeded.

If the contribution-payments are not received in accordance with the payment schedule as specified in the work programme, or if the additional financing required is not forthcoming from the Executive Committee or other sources, the assistance to be provided pursuant to this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNIDO. No commitments shall be made by UNIDO prior to the receipt of these contribution-payments.

Income not spent in a budget year may be carried forward from one year to the next within the financial validity of this Agreement.

The accounts shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNIDO.

UNIDO reserves the right only to accept a regional or eligible bilateral contribution under the Fund, by a country not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, where the provided services can be effectively utilized by the recipient country.

At the specific request of the recipient countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and when technically justified, eligible in-kind support can be provided in the form of expert personnel, technology, technical documentation and training under projects or programmes implemented by UNIDO. Such inputs shall be incorporated in the relevant project documents.

UNIDO shall notify the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee when all activities relating to the purposes for which the Special Account was established have been completed.

Notwithstanding the completion of the projects financed from the Special Account, UNIDO shall continue to hold unutilized contribution-payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the projects have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

If the unutilized contribution-payments are insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNIDO shall notify the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat and will consult both with the Chief Officer and the Executive Committee on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.

UNIDO shall notify the Executive Committee when the purposes for which the contributions were provided have been realized and the approved projects have been operationally completed.

In the event of termination of this Agreement, UNIDO shall continue to hold unutilized contribution-payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the projects and programmes have been satisfied and project and programme activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

Any contribution-payments that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be transferred to the Executive Committee through the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat. Thereafter UNIDO's responsibilities under this Agreement shall be considered terminated.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section A: Financial Provisions).

As specified by the Parties and on the invitation of the Executive Committee, UNIDO shall consult regularly with the other Implementing Agencies and, in particular, with UNDP, the World Bank and UNEP to facilitate programme coordination and prevent duplication of activities.

UNIDO as requested by the Executive Committee, in the context of projects developed to facilitate compliance with the Protocol will co-operate with and assist the Parties within its respective areas of expertise.

UNIDO, jointly with the Fund Secretariat and other Implementing Agencies, shall co-operate with the Parties to provide information on funding available for relevant projects, to secure the necessary contacts and to coordinate, when requested by the interested Party, projects financed from other sources with activities financed under the Protocol.

The financing of activities or other costs, including resources channeled to third party beneficiaries, shall require the concurrence of the recipient Government concerned. The recipient Government shall be fully associated with the planning of the projects and programmes.

The annual UNIDO work programme under this Agreement, including proposed budgets, will be submitted through the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat to the Executive Committee for approval. Upon approval of the work programme by the Executive Committee, UNIDO shall implement projects in accordance with the work programme and, as appropriate, in accordance with the legal arrangements to be concluded between UNIDO and the recipient governments.

In the design and selection of projects UNIDO will follow the Executive Committee's criteria for project eligibility and its guidelines for the implementation of activities supported by the Fund.

The Executive Committee will assess and, where applicable, approve those project proposals or group of project proposals formulated by UNIDO independently or by UNIDO in co-operation with other Implementing Agencies, and, where the agreed incremental costs exceed US $500,000.

The Executive Committee will review any disagreement by a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with any decision taken with regard to a request for financing of a project or projects where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000 and where UNIDO is involved in whole or in part as an Implementing Agency.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section B: Operational Procedures).

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the contribution shall vest in UNIDO for the duration of the specific project or programme activity. Following operational completion of the project, the ownership shall be transferred to the appropriate institution or agency in the recipient country in accordance with

the relevant policies and procedures of UNIDO, taking into account recommendations that may be received from the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section C: Ownership and Disposal of Property).

The Director-General of UNIDO, or his designated representative, will participate as appropriate in meetings of the Executive Committee to report and consult on UNIDO's activities under these arrangements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section D: Participation at Meetings).

As approved by the Executive Committee and in accordance with UNIDO accounting and reporting procedures, UNIDO shall submit to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat the following reports:

(a) semi-annual progress reports on substantive project activities;

(b) an annual progress report on implementation of activities of prior approved projects and work programmes;

(c) an annual financial statement on the overall status of the Donor's contributions, supported by delivery reports for each project financed from the Special Account;

(d) a revision of the current year's budget, where necessary, and the following year's project budgets and work plans;

(e) a final report including assessment of the results achieved, upon operational completion of the projects; and

(f) a final financial report on the implementation of the completed projects, within six months of the end of the year in which the final disbursement was made on account of the projects.

UNIDO shall contribute to an annual report to be prepared by the Fund Secretariat on the inter-agency work programme and coordination of activities.

The Executive Committee will review periodically performance reports on UNIDO's implementation of activities supported by the Fund and will monitor and evaluate expenditures incurred. The Executive Committee will transmit its findings to UNIDO for comment and follow-up.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section E: Reports).

Any dispute, controversy or claims between the Parties to this agreement, arising out of, or in connection with, this Agreement or any breach thereof shall, unless it is settled by direct negotiation, be settled by arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules as at present in force. The Executive Committee and UNIDO agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with this section as the final adjudication of any dispute.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section F: Settlement of Disputes).

The present arrangements may be amended by agreement in writing between the Executive Committee and UNIDO, and will terminate at the option of either the Executive Committee or UNIDO upon six months written notice.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section G: Amendments or Termination of the Agreement).

This Agreement entered into force on 22 October 1992 (date of its signature).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV, Section H: Effective Date of Agreement).

AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE (THEN INTERIM) MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION, SIGNED 22 OCTOBER 1992

1. For purposes of making commitments in respect of agreed activities, UNIDO shall consider as resources at its disposal:
   a) Contribution payments in cash transferred to UNIDO by the Executive Committee through the Treasurer of the Fund (UNEP), and
   b) Subject to confirmation by the Treasurer of the Fund in accordance with paragraph 2 below, resources allocated to UNIDO by the Executive Committee and held by the Treasurer on behalf of the Executive Committee in irrevocable promissory notes.
2. Resources held and allocated to UNIDO by the Treasurer of the Fund shall be considered by UNIDO to be available for purposes of making commitments after UNIDO receives written confirmation to this effect from the Treasurer.
3. Cash transfers shall be made by the Executive Committee through the Treasurer to cover the disbursement requirements of agreed activities. These will be based on periodic cash flow estimates submitted by UNIDO.
4. The Executive Committee shall ensure, through the Treasurer of the Fund, that adequate cash is made available to UNIDO in advance to cover at least one year's estimated disbursement requirements for agreed activities, provided cash flow estimates for any given period are submitted well in advance by UNIDO (preferably three months).
5. The details related to cash flow estimates and cash transfers will be agreed between UNIDO and the Treasurer of the Fund.
6. This amendment supersedes those relevant stipulations of the agreement which relate to commitments and transfers of contribution payments.

Signatures

For the Executive Committee	For UNIDO
_____	_____
Date:_____	Date:_____

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/2, para. 23(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Annex II)).

ANNEX II.7: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERIM MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (WORLD BANK).

The Executive Committee and the World Bank signed an agreement on 9 July 1991. Under this agreement:

The World Bank will co-operate with the Executive Committee and assist it in accordance with these arrangements in administering and managing the programme under the authority of the Parties to finance the agreed incremental costs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. In performing its functions under these arrangements, the World Bank will act through the Ozone Projects Trust Fund (OTF) and will apply only those considerations relevant to effective and economically efficient programmes and projects which are consistent with criteria adopted by the Parties and guidelines adopted by the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section A: Scope of Co-operation).

The World Bank will prepare a work programme in co-operation with recipient countries, UNEP and UNDP, for its activities under these arrangements, including a budget, for approval by the Executive Committee on an annual basis. The work programme as approved by the Executive Committee will be consistent with the relevant decisions of the parties and guidelines adopted by the Executive Committee regarding project eligibility and the implementation of activities supported by the Fund.

The World Bank will co-operate with the Parties, UNEP, UNDP, and the Executive Committee through the Secretariat of the Fund, to provide information on funding available for relevant projects, to secure the necessary contacts, and to coordinate, when requested by the interested Party, projects financed from other sources with activities financed under the Protocol.

The World Bank will co-operate with the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and assist them, as requested by them and in accordance with the approved work programme referred to in paragraph 2, in developing each Party's country programme (CP) as envisaged in the Terms of Reference of the Fund, as well as projects to facilitate compliance with the Protocol.

The World Bank will review each CP in respect of which it will perform its functions under these arrangements, and submit its views to the Executive Committee. Upon approval of the CP by the Executive Committee, the World Bank will assist the party to implement the projects contained in it. The World Bank will do so by following its rules and procedures and in accordance with the approved work programmes in co-operation with UNEP and UNDP. The World Bank may approve a request for financing by the Party of a project or projects pursuant to the approved CP if the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000. Additional financing from the Fund for unforeseen increases in expenditure for any project will be subject to approval by the World Bank, except that if the additional financing would cause the total expenditures for the project to exceed US $500,000, the financing will be subject to approval by the Executive Committee as adjustment to the current, or part of the next, work programme. For projects where the agreed incremental cost exceeds US $500,000 financing by the World Bank is subject to the approval of the Executive Committee as part of a CP.

Any disagreement by a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with any decisions taken with regard to a request for financing by that Party of a project or projects where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000 may, at the request of the Party, be referred to the Executive Committee for review.

Pending the preparation of country programmes, the procedures in above two-paragraphs will apply also as appropriate to projects consistent with the ozone layer protection policies of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, which the Executive Committee finds in compliance with the control measures of the Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section B: Operational Procedures).

The Bank will hold and administer funds provided to the Bank pursuant to this agreement in trust, together with any other assets and receipts of the OTF, for the benefit of the Parties in accordance with the decision by the World Bank to provide for the establishment of the OTF and these arrangements.

The Executive Committee will arrange for the transfer of funds contributed by the Parties and allocated by the Executive Committee to the OTF for expenses incurred or to be incurred by the World Bank for the activities it undertakes pursuant to these arrangements and for the implementation of approved country programmes and projects, as soon as the funds become available. The transfer will be made in cash in United States dollars or at the request of the Executive Committee by the deposit of notes or similar obligations denominated in United States dollars and issued by the government of a Party or the depository designed by such Party, which shall be non-

negotiable, non-interest bearing and payable in United States dollars at their par value on demand to the OTF or in accordance with a schedule of encashment agreed by the World Bank, provided that in exceptional cases and as administratively feasible on the basis of appropriate arrangements, as determined by the World Bank, contributions may be made also in other currencies.

Funds held in the OTF will be invested pending disbursement in accordance with the regular practice of the Bank, and the income of investment will be added to the resources of the OTF.

The World Bank will be reimbursed annually in full for the expenses incurred by it for the activities it undertakes pursuant to these arrangements. The reimbursement will be made on the basis of estimated costs, subject to adjustment as of the end of the Bank's financial year, and will be charged against the resources of the OTF.

The World Bank will present to the Executive Committee detailed annual financial statements expressed in United States dollars, externally audited, as part of its annual report.

The World Bank will make no commitments for financing under these arrangements in advance of the receipt of financing in the OTF to finance the commitments.

The Executive Committee will notify the World Bank through the Secretariat if a shortfall in resources for the approved work programme is anticipated or if the work programme needs to be adjusted for this reason.

The World Bank may agree to co-financing arrangements with Parties and others for the purpose of these arrangements.

The World Bank will provide financing from the OTF in the form of grants denominated in United States dollars.

The World Bank will continue to hold all unutilized resources in the OTF until all commitments and liabilities under these arrangements have been satisfied, project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion and reimbursement under paragraph 11 has been made, after which any remaining resources will be transferred as the Executive Committee may determine. If the unutilized resources prove insufficient to meet such commitments, liabilities and reimbursement, the World Bank will consult with the Executive Committee on the manner in which such commitments, liabilities and reimbursement may be satisfied.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section C: Financial Provisions).

The President of the World Bank, or his representative, will participate in meetings of the Executive Committee in order to report and consult on the World Bank's activities under these arrangements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section D: Participation in Meetings).

The World Bank will provide to the Executive Committee through the Secretariat semi-annual progress reports and an annual report on implementation by the World Bank of previously approved work programmes and activities related to country programmes and projects, including coordination with UNEP and UNDP under these arrangements. The financial statements will be attached to the annual report.

The reports will include proposals if necessary to revise the current year's budget; provide for the work programme, including a budget, for the following year, and describe any disagreement by a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol with any decision taken by the World Bank with regard to a request for financing by that Party of a project or projects where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000. After the OTF shall have been fully used, the World Bank will present a final report on the operations financed under these arrangements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section E: Reporting by the World Bank).

These arrangements may be amended by agreement of the Executive Committee and the World Bank in writing at any time.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section F: Amendment).

These arrangements will terminate thirty days after either the Executive Committee or the World Bank may have given notice in writing to the other party of its decision to terminate them, in which event the World Bank will take all necessary action for the expeditious and orderly winding up of its activities under these arrangements pursuant to paragraph 17.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section G: Termination).

This Agreement entered into force on 9 July 1991 (date of its signature).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/Inf.2, Section H: Effective Date of Agreement).

ANNEX II.8: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Executive Committee established at its Ninth Meeting a Sub-Committee on Financial Matters to review and assess the existing financial arrangements and procedures, and recommend modifications, where appropriate. It will pay particular attention to the need for:

(a) a uniform format for financial reporting by the Implementing Agencies and methodology of tracking financial transactions, on an ongoing basis;

(b) modalities for the disbursement of funds to Implementing Agencies and the development of cash flow requirements;

(c) independent financial and project audits, as appropriate.

The Sub-Committee will address issues pertaining to the receipt of contributions to the Fund, and any other matter that the Executive Committee deems appropriate.

The Sub-Committee shall consist of two Executive Committee members from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and two Committee members from Parties not so operating. The Chair of the Sub-Committee will be determined by the membership and alternate among members from one meeting to the next.

The Treasurer and the Secretariat will assist the Sub-Committee in its work and participate in Sub-Committee meetings. Implementing agencies may be invited to participate. The Sub-Committee is empowered to require the attendance of any Implementing Agency on any financial matter causing concern to the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee will be a standing committee. It will be appointed for a period of one year coinciding with the terms of the office of the Chair and Vice-Chair.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/9/20, para. 32, Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/9/20 Annex II).

ANNEX II.9: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee at its Twenty-first Meeting decided to create a standing sub-committee entitled the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee which will replace the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters established at the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Sub-Committee will be a standing committee. It will be appointed for a period of one year coinciding with the term of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee. In accordance with past practice, the Chair of the Sub-Committee will be determined by the membership and alternate among members from one Meeting of the Parties to the next.

The Sub-Committee shall consist of three Executive Committee members form Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and three members from Parties not so operating, as determined by the respective groups. The Treasurer and the Secretariat will assist the Sub-Committee in its work and participate in Sub-Committee meetings. Implementing agencies may be invited to participate. The Sub-Committee is empowered to require the attendance of any Implementing Agency on any matter causing concern to the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee will be a closed Committee. Executive Committee members may be admitted as observers with the express agreement of the Chairman. With the concurrence of all members of the Sub-Committee, the Chairman could invite the observers to speak. Three representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - one nominated by environmental NGOs, one by industry NGOs and one by NGOs from the academic community - may observe the meeting of the Sub-Committee but may not participate.

The working language of the meeting of the Sub-Committee will be English.

The Sub-Committee will address issues concerning monitoring and evaluation of approved projects, progress reports, business plans, and the business planning process under the Multilateral Fund. All of the responsibilities of the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters established at the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee are transferred to the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Finance Sub-Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/35(para. 49).

ANNEX II.10: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW

The Executive Committee, at its Fifteenth Meeting, approved the terms of reference for the Sub-Committee on Project Review.

The Sub-Committee on Project Review will:

(a) consider and review projects and activities submitted to the Executive Committee under bilateral co-operation; Implementing Agencies' work programmes; country programmes; and investment projects submitted by the Implementing Agencies;

(b) address issues arising from projects and activities submitted to the Executive Committee in accordance with established guidelines and criteria;

(c) identify and clarify outstanding policy issues arising from projects submitted to the Executive Committee;

(d) report and make recommendations on the above to the Executive Committee; and

(e) consider any other matter the Executive Committee deems appropriate.

The Sub-Committee shall consist of three Executive Committee members from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and three Executive Committee members from Parties not so operating. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee will be determined by the membership and will alternate among members between Article 5 and non-Article 5 Parties from one Meeting of the Parties to the next.

The Secretariat will assist the Sub-Committee in its work and participate in Sub-Committee meetings. Implementing agencies are required to participate. The Sub-Committee may invite representatives of the established Technical Advisory Group and the Group on Production of Substitutes or other experts to participate in the meetings.

The Sub-Committee will be a Standing Committee. It will be appointed for a period coinciding with the terms of the office of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Sub-Committee will convene its meetings as determined by the Executive Committee.

The Sub-Committee will be a closed Committee. Executive Committee members may be admitted as observers with the express agreement of the Chairman. With the concurrence of all members of the Sub-Committee the Chairman could invite the observers to speak. Three representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) -one nominated by the environmental NGOs, one by industrial NGOs and one by NGOs from the academic community- may observe the meeting of the Sub-Committee but may not participate. Implementing agencies will explain details of projects before the Sub-Committee and provide information to assist the Sub-Committee in its deliberations.

The Sub-Committee will require final details of all projects it is to consider to be distributed to members no later than seven days before the meeting.

The working language of the meetings of the Sub-Committee will be English."
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 173).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Annex VII).

ANNEX II.11: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EXPERT GROUP ON THE PRODUCTION OF SUBSTITUTES FOR OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

Title and Status: The title of this group is Expert Group on the Production of Substitutes for Ozone- Depleting Substances.

The Group would have an advisory status with the Executive Committee. It may attend the Meetings of the Executive Committee or a future production sector sub-committee if so requested by the Committee.

This Expert Group would:

(a) advise on operational policies and guidelines on various technical and economic issues associated with the production of substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS). In formulating such advice, consideration should be given to non-global warming alternatives, wherever possible.

(b) draft the terms of reference for an audit of the ODS producing industries in each of the ODS producing Article 5 countries.

The purpose of such an audit is to examine:

- the structure and status of the existing plants;
- the current technologies applied;
- the likely conversion paths, taking into consideration the countries' strategies for phasing out ODS, the industrial policy of the country, the economies of scale and the market development; and
- estimate at national level a minimum the country should receive as incremental capital and operating costs to convert/close all of its existing ODS producing industries.

The end product from this audit will serve as the framework against which the Executive Committee will review production sector projects from that country.

(c) advise on any other issues in the production sector as may be requested by the Executive Committee.

The composition of the Group would be as follows:

(a) fields of expertise required:

- chemical engineering, with emphasis on process engineering in fluorochemical industry and not-in-kind substitutes such as high purity hydrocarbons and ammonia;
- technology transfer with background in fluorocarbon and chlorofluorocarbon production; and
- knowledge in ODS and substitute production and marketing.

(b) principles in selecting membership

Bearing in mind that this is an Expert Group established for a very specialized subject, the following principles are proposed to be followed in selecting the membership:

- members of the Group serve on the Group in their own capacity and not as representatives of the organizations they belong to;
- technical and professional expertise;
- balance between Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries with due regard for geographical representation; and
- independence of the individuals.

For effective conduct of business, it is proposed to limit the size of the Expert Group to ten members.

The Group will work closely with the Fund Secretariat. The Chief Officer will be the contact point between the Group and the Executive Committee, and is responsible for providing Secretariat assistance to the Group in conducting its business. Meetings of the Group will be attended by representatives of the relevant Implementing Agencies that are likely to be involved in production sector projects.

The proceedings and the report of the meetings of the Expert Group remain confidential until they are cleared by the Group and presented to the Executive Committee.

The preliminary list of issues to be reviewed by the expert group includes:

Types of anticipated projects

1. conversion or partial conversion of existing CFC-11/12 manufacturing facilities to produce substitutes: e.g. HFCs (HFC-134a, HFC-152a), hydrocarbons (cyclopentane, iso-butane, etc.) ammonia, HCFCs.
2. shut down of equivalent ODS production capacities.

3. production of halon substitutes (e.g. ABC powder, CO_2, nitrogen).
4. shut down of equivalent halon production facilities.
5. establishing production facilities for the processing, production, storage or distribution of nonfluorocarbons, e.g. high purity hydrocarbons and ammonia.
6. enforced idleness of ODS plants.

Policy issues that are likely to be encountered

Technology transfer

(a) availability of technologies to Article 5 countries;

(b) terms and conditions of technology transfer from non-Article 5 country suppliers
   - patents, know-how (cost).
   - transfer to one enterprise, group of enterprises, or to the country
   - modalities of license payment, lump-sum, royalties, etc.

(c) development of indigenous technology
   - feasibility
   - scope of support from the fund
   - timing
   - intellectual property rights
   - cost-effectiveness.

Incremental costs

- conversion and establishment of new production facilities
- what would be the baseline scenario?
- what would be the capital costs?
- what would be the operating costs?
- duration
- savings and benefits
- future revenues (and future price and sales estimate).
- designed or utilized capacities, growth projection.

Double-counting

- linkage with consumer sector in the country
- export potential to Article 5 vs. non-Article 5 countries
- certain costs which could be incurred in the shut-down of the old plant can be balanced at the stage when the new plant is constructed (e.g. unemployment insurance and foregone profits).
- project lifetime to be used as the basis for calculation.
- production vs. imports (cost-effectiveness, tariffs).
- preferential exports from Article 5 countries vs. savings to the Multilateral Fund.
- economies of scale: size of plants and project specific vs sector phase-out plans.

Shut down of ODS production facilities

- remaining useful life
- computation of profit foregone
- social benefits
- production capacity vs actual production and replacement of specific chemicals

Modernization and expansion of production

- How to measure direct (increased output) and indirect benefits (environmental, socio-environmental)?

Choice of technology

Possibility of developing cost norms on the basis of type of technology employed.

Other issues:

1. eligibility of funding raw material and feedstock production
   - shut down of CTC plants
   - new chlorinated solvents production facilities

- production of raw material vs. import (cost-effectiveness, safety concerns).

2. eligibility of funding production of chemicals and materials indirectly involved in ODS phase-out (optional).
   - polyols for foam-blowing, polyalkylene glycol and polyester lubricants
   - production vs. import

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 157).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, Annex II)

UNEP

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER III: FUND SECRETARIAT

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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III. FUND SECRETARIAT

VENUE

The Executive Committee decided that the Fund Secretariat, co-located with UNEP, should have Montreal as its venue. The Executive Committee accepted the offer of the Government of Canada to cover any additional costs of locating and operating the Secretariat in Canada relative to costs associated with UNEP Headquarters. The coverage of these costs should be included in the host country agreement to be concluded between Canada and UNEP and adjusted on an annual basis.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom.1/2, para. 14)

FUNCTIONS

The Fund Secretariat operating under the Chief Officer shall assist the Executive Committee in the discharge of its functions. The Fund Secretariat, co-located with UNEP, should have Montreal as its venue. The Terms of Reference of the Fund Secretariat are presented in Annex III.1.

The Executive Committee decided that the Chief Officer and the Fund Secretariat be given all the necessary means of performing their functions in the most independent, efficient and effective manner possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1, para. 31).

REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION

The Chief Officer shall submit to the Executive Committee semi-annual reports covering budget and financial issues, and shall also report when necessary, on activities during the reporting period, including those requiring action by the Executive Committee:

(a) revision of current year's budget for the Secretariat;

(b) proposals for subsequent year's budget for the Secretariat;

(c) report on contributions, fund disbursements and investments;

(d) report on contributions through bilateral and regional co-operation;

(e) annual assessment of bilateral co-operation;

(f) operational policies and guidelines of the Fund;

(g) three-year plan and budget for the Fund; and

(h) performance reports and assessments of Implementing Agencies and their activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section VI.1).

Meeting overview paper

The Fund Secretariat should prepare a meeting overview paper for distribution to Committee members before Committee meetings.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

BUDGET AND COSTS

The Executive Committee accepted the offer of the Government of Canada to cover any additional costs of locating and operating the Secretariat in Canada relative to costs associated with UNEP Headquarters.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/1/2, para. 14).

The Multilateral Fund shall cover Secretariat costs, based on regular budgets submitted to the Executive Committee for decision.

The Executive Committee decided that the Fund budget should be in two separate parts: the administrative budget, consisting of the budget of the Fund Secretariat, and the budget for operational activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1, para. 21).

The Chief Officer should have flexibility to switch expenditures between budget lines within each component (two-figure code) but not between components. If the Chief Officer faced a situation in which he considered it desirable to switch funds between components, he could do so up to a limit of 20 per cent of the component budget allocation, but for greater amounts he should seek the approval of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 17).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1, para. 30).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that in the event that the resources allocated under

any one budget component were not fully expended, the remaining resources should be used for Secretariat staff training programmes and that these should not be restricted to technical training. In future budgets, an explicit provision for staff training should be made.
(UNEP/OzL/Pro.ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/2, para. 13(b).

1996 budget

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the revised 1996 budget for the Fund Secretariat and the proposed budgets for 1997 and 1998 on the understanding that the necessary resources would need to be approved at the last meeting of the Executive Committee in 1996.
(UNEP/OzL/Pro.ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/2, para. 13(a).

1997 budget

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the revised budget of the Fund Secretariat for 1997, including the new budget line for staff training introduced in accordance with Executive Committee decision 18/2;

(b) to note that a further revision of the 1997 budget might be necessary during 1997 to reflect the Executive Committee's decisions on the monitoring and evaluation system for the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/2, para. 11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72 Annex II).

1998 budget

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the revised 1998 budget for the Fund Secretariat and the provisions for Secretariat staff salary costs for the period 1999-2001, with the addition of a footnote relating to provision for a fourth meeting of the Executive Committee stating that the budgeted funds were only for the purpose of that meeting;

(b) to add provision for meetings of the Production Sector Subgroup (see Decision 23/50).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/10, para. 24).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the budget for the Fund Secretariat for 1999.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/12, para. 31).

2000 budget

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2000.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/19, para. 41).

2001 budget

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2001.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 32/14, para. 25).

2002 budget

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2002.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/15, para. 45).

2003 budget

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2003.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/10, para. 41).

2004 budget

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the revised 2003 budget at an amount of US $3,770,650, the proposed 2004 budget at an amount of US $3,798,558, including staff salaries for the Secretariat, the revised staff component for 2005, and the proposed staff component for 2006; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to base future budgets on more realistic estimates and to provide explanations for any increases which exceeded the current rate of inflation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/11 para. 43).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Annexes III and IV).

2005 budget

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve:

(a) the revised 2005 budget of the Fund Secretariat totalling US $3,867,547 to cover the 2005 salary component of the budget already approved at the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee and the operational costs of the Secretariat as well as the cost of the upgrade of a GS post from G5 to G7;

(b) the revised 2006 salary component of the budget totalling US $2,563,624 with an increase of 0.5 per cent as a result of the upgrade of a GS post from G5 to G7; and

(c) the proposed 2007 salary component of the budget totalling US $2,676,214.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/56, para. 218).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Annex XVI).

2006 budget

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) the amount of US $1,023,680 in the revised 2006 budget of the Fund Secretariat totalling US $3,572,455 to cover the 2006 salary component already approved at the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee and the 2006 operational costs of the Secretariat, as well as the upgrade of a General Service post from G4 to G5 and an additional P2 post;

(b) the amount of US $102,589 in the revised 2007 salary component of the budget totalling US $2,778,803, including an increase of 3.69 per cent as a result of the upgrade of a General Service post from G4 to G5 and the additional P2 post;

(c) the proposed 2008 salary component of the budget, totalling US $2,898,976; and

(d) that the Secretariat withhold an amount of US $100,000 from its next transfer of US $500,000 to UNEP pursuant to its agreement with UNEP pending the report from the Secretariat on the issue to the 48th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/48, para. 178).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Annex XII).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve:

(a) an increase of US $349,717 in the 2006 budget to cover both the 2005 retroactive payment and the 2006 payment of the salary increase of 8.5 per cent for general service staff effective 1 January 2005, resulting in a total revised 2006 budget of US $5,085,732;

(b) an increase of US $150,000 for consultancy costs in the budget for 2006; and

(c) an increase of US $59,458 in the 2007 budget and US $82,198 in the 2008 budget as a consequence of the 8.5 per cent increase in the general service staff allowance, resulting in total revised budgets for 2007 and 2008 of US $2,838,261 and US $2,980,174 respectively.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/39, para. 171).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Annex XIV).

2007 budget

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the revised 2007, 2008 and proposed 2009 budgets of the Fund Secretariat as follows:

(a) to approve the amount of US $2,426,000 in the revised 2007 budget of the Fund Secretariat totalling US $5,264,261 to cover the 2007 salary component already approved at the 48th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the 2007 operational costs of the Secretariat and the amount of US $500,000 for the 2007 treasury fee;

(b) to further note that while approving the 2007 treasury fee of US $500,000, a sum of US $200,000 is withheld, pending legal advice;

(c) to request the Secretariat to seek legal advice in respect of the terms of the contract with UNEP as Treasurer, specifically focusing on the issue of the P5 post;

(d) to request the Chair of the Executive Committee to write to the Executive Director of UNEP advising him of the Executive Committee's decisions taken at the 50th Meeting and outlining the reasons for withholding the sum of US $200,000;

(e) to note the amount of US $2,980,174 for the salary component in 2008 already approved at the 49th Meeting;

(f) to approve the proposed 2009 salary component of the budget totalling US $3,129,183; and

(g) to approve an additional amount in the 2007 budget to cover the cost of the study on destruction of unwanted ODS.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/45 para. 191).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/45, Annex XII).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the reply received from the Executive Director of UNEP on the filling of the P5 post;

(b) to release the US $200,000 amount withheld at the 50th Meeting;

(c) to agree to the upgrade of the P4 post of the Administrative and Fund Management Officer to P5 with additional responsibilities related to the financial management of the Trust Fund, and to charge the difference in cost associated with the upgrade to the treasury fees being paid to UNEP;

(d) to request UNEP/UNON, in their capacities as treasurer, to continue to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee and provide the relevant financial information; and

(e) to revise the Fund Secretariat's budget to reflect the upgrade of the P4 post to P5 and to include the amount agreed to by the Members of the Executive Committee for a comprehensive independent assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/39 para. 189).

2008 budget

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the amount of US $2,784,087 in the revised 2008 budget of the Fund Secretariat totalling US $5,764,261 to cover the 2008 salary component already approved at the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee and the 2008 revised operational costs of the Secretariat;

(b) to note the amount of US $3,129,183 for the salary component in 2009 already approved at the 50th Meeting;

(c) to approve the proposed 2010 salary component of the budget totalling US $3,285,641;

(d) to approve the revised 2008, 2009 and 2010 budgets of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat as contained in Annex XXVII to the final report; and

(e) to note the request from the Secretariat regarding flexibility to revert to the Executive Committee during 2008 with a revised staffing structure.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67,Decision 53/43 para. 227).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/66).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the upgrading of one Deputy Chief Officer post from P5 to D1 starting in 2009;

(b) to approve a new P3 post and to downgrade one post from P5 to P3 starting in 2008;

(c) to upgrade the post of the Associate Executive Assistant from P2 to P3 starting in 2008;

(d) to approve two new G6 posts starting in 2008; and

(e) to approve a revised budget of US $5,867,208 in 2008, US $3,421,091 in 2009 and US $3,592,146 in 2010 as contained in Annex XX to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59,Decision 54/44 para. 190).
(Supporting document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/58).

2009 budget

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the amount of US $2,714,587 in the revised 2009 budget of the Fund Secretariat contained in Annex XVIII to the present report to cover the operational costs of the Secretariat, resulting in a total of

US $6,135,678 with the inclusion of the 2009 salary component already approved at the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(b) to note the amount of US $3,592,146 for the salary component in 2010 already approved at the 54th Meeting;

(c) to approve the proposed 2011 salary component of the budget totalling US $3,771,753;

(d) to allow the Secretariat, on a one-time basis, flexibility in the 2008 budget to exceed the 20 per cent limit to reallocate funds among budget lines and move anticipated savings of approximately US $50,000 from the sub-contract component to cover the overrun on conference service costs under the Executive Committee line in respect of having held the 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee in Bangkok, back-to-back with the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Montreal Protocol in July 2008;

(e) that the funds allocated to the position of the temporary staff assuming the role of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in 2009 were limited to the budgetary allocation for that position only; and

(f) to reconsider the budget for this position concurrently with its decision on the future priorities and arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/68 para 246)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/61).

2010 budget

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the additional amount of US $3,144,869 in the revised 2010 budget of the Fund Secretariat to cover the operational costs of the Secretariat and the Treasury fees as per decision 59/51(b) as contained in Annex IX to the present report, which includes the Multilateral Fund climate impact indicator allocation of US $50,000 and multi-year agreement table on-line access of US $60,000, noting that the latter should be deducted from the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer's work programme, resulting in a total of US $6,737,950;

(b) To approve the proposed 2012 salary staff component costs of the budget totalling US $3,888,905 as contained in Annex IX to the present report, which was calculated on a basis of a 3 per cent inflation rate against the 2011 staff cost levels;

(c) To request the Secretariat to provide supporting documents from UNEP to justify a 5 per cent annual increase and had been normally applied against staff costs and to report the findings back to the 60th Meeting of the Executive Committee, taking into account the practice of United Nations agencies based in Montreal;

(d) To consider, at its 60th Meeting, whether the Committee would like to revisit the salary staff component costs of the 2011 and 2012 budget to reflect the discussion as described in subparagraph (c) above;

(e) To request the Secretariat to facilitate this process with the help of an informal budget group in the margins of the 60th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(f) To note that the approved 2010 budget was based on the typical costs of holding Executive Committee Meetings in Montreal; and

(g) To note that the Secretariat had had to move anticipated savings in 2009 under some budget components in order to cover the overrun on conference service costs with respect to holding the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee in Port Ghalib, Egypt.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/52 para 282)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/58).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To maintain the annual increase in salary for staff for 2011 and 2012 approved at the 59th Meeting, as presented in Annex IX to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, which had been approved for 2011 on the basis of a 5 per cent increase against the 2010 staffing costs and for 2012 on the basis of a 3 per cent increase against the 2011 staffing costs; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to continue monitoring staff costs to assess the appropriate rate of increase for future years and to report back to the Executive Committee when presenting the 2010 accounts of the Fund at the 65th Meeting in 2011.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/49 para 217)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/53).

2011 budget

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the additional amount of US $3,834,869 in the revised 2011 budget of the Fund Secretariat, as contained in Annex XXIII to the present report, to cover the operational costs of the Fund Secretariat, as well as the funding for technical audits of the production sector, resulting in a total of US $7,606,622 with the inclusion of the 2011 personnel component costs already approved at the 56th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(b) To note the amount of US $3,884,905 for the 2012 personnel component costs already approved at the 59th meeting and maintained at the 60th meeting;

(c) To approve the proposed 2013 personnel component costs of the budget totalling US $4,001,453; and

(d) To note that the personnel component costs referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) above would be subject to any decision taken at the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee on the 3 per cent inflation rate applied in line with decision 60/49(b).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/67 para 170)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/61).

2012 budget

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Secretariat's feedback on the appropriate rate of increase for staff costs, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/58;

(b) To maintain the 3 per cent rate applied to the 2012, 2013 as well as 2014 budgets and to request the Secretariat to revisit the rate of 3 per cent in 2012 to further assess the most appropriate rate once all positions had been filled and occupied for at least two years;

(c) To approve the amount of US $3,034,869 in the revised 2012 budget of the Fund Secretariat, as contained in Annex XXXIV to the [report of the Sixty-fifth Meeting], to cover the operational costs of the Secretariat and the 2012 revised personnel component cost, resulting in a total of US $6,919,774;

(d) To approve the additional amount of US $42,063 in the revised 2013 personnel component costs of the budget totalling US $4,043,516; and

(e) To approve the proposed 2014 personnel component costs of the budget totalling US $4,164,821;

(f) To request the Secretariat to report to the Executive Committee in the future on any balances returned to the Fund and provide information on how such balances were utilized in the document of the final accounts of the Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/52 para 198)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/58).

Revised 2012, 2013 and 2014 and proposed 2015 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the revised 2012 budget totalling US $6,988,442, as contained in Annex XXVI to the present report [report of the 68th meeting], which included an additional amount of US $68,668 to cover the cost differential of holding the 67th meeting in Bangkok rather than in Montreal;

(b) To approve the amount of US $3,024,031 in the revised 2013 budget of the Fund Secretariat to cover the operational costs of the Secretariat and the 2013 personnel component cost, resulting in a total of US $7,067,547;

(c) To note the amount of US $4,164,821 for the salary component in 2014 already approved at the 65th meeting;

(d) To approve the proposed 2015 personnel component costs of the budget totalling US $4,287,391;

(e) To note the Secretariat's feedback on the appropriate rate of increase for staff costs and to maintain the 3 per cent rate applied to the 2013, 2014 as well as 2015 budgets; and

(f) To note the change in title of Post 1104 for the Senior Project Management Officer to Deputy Chief Officer on Financial and Economic Affairs, on the understanding that the post was, and would remain, at P5 level until otherwise decided by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/45 para 191)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/50).

Revised 2013, 2014 and 2015 and proposed 2016 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the revised 2013, 2014, 2015 and proposed 2016 budgets of the Fund Secretariat, as contained in Annex XXV to the present report;

(b) To approve the revised 2013 budget to reflect transfers between budget lines (BLs) 1101 and 1102 and transfers between BL 1333 and BL1334, noting that the total budget of US $7,067,547 remained at the same level as approved at the 68th meeting;

(c) To approve the revised 2014 budget in the amount of US $6,983,852 to reflect:

  (i) An additional amount of US $2,819,031 to cover the operational costs;

  (ii) Maintaining the posts 1301 and 1310 at G7 level in 2014, 2015 and 2016, pending further information;

(d) To note the approved staff component costs of the 2015 budget totalling US $4,287,391 which included programme support costs;

(e) To approve the proposed staff component costs of the 2016 budget totalling US $4,416,013, including programme support costs;

(f) To request the Secretariat to discuss with UNEP options for cost savings through reduced programme support costs, including an 8 per cent programme support cost rate scenario, and potential implications on the provision of services and staffing, including a detailed breakdown of programme support costs, and to report to the Executive Committee by the 72nd meeting;

(g) To request the Secretariat to resubmit the revised 2014 and 2015 and proposed 2016 budgets, based on a revised format; and

(h) To request the Secretariat to submit to the 72nd meeting information on options regarding the reclassification results and the financial and operational implications of those options for the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/48 para 183)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/62).

Revised 2014 and proposed 2015 and 2016 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the revised 2014, and proposed 2015 and 2016 budgets of the Secretariat contained in Annex II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/45;

(b) To approve the revised 2014 budget, as contained in Annex XV to the present report, based on two Executive Committee meetings per year, to reflect:

  (i) The upgrade of posts 1301 and 1310 from G7 to P2 under BL 1115 and BL 1116, respectively, effective June 2014, with a transfer of US $12,500 from BL 1201 and US $12,500 from BL 1335 to BL 1115 and BL 1116, respectively, to offset the increase in personnel costs due to a six month upgrade of the two posts; and that post under BL 1303 is classifiable at P2 level and could be accommodated within the Secretariat staff allocation;

  (ii) A decrease in the following budget lines:

4101	Office stationery	(US $5,265)
5201	Reproduction costs	(US $4,590)
5302	Freight charges	(US $4,050)
5401	Hospitality	(US $7,200)

  resulting in a total cost of US $6,818,463, including 9 per cent in programme support costs;

(c) To approve the revised 2015 budget, as contained in Annex XV to the present report to reflect the two upgrades with additional transfers of US $12,500 compared to 2014 from BL 1201 and BL 1335 to BL 1115 and BL 1116, respectively, to cover the 12-month upgrade of posts BL 1115 and BL 1116, and to introduce operational costs at the same level as 2014 in the additional amount of US $2,807,073, totalling US $6,940,604, including

9 per cent programme support costs, and on the understanding that no allocation was made for a third meeting in 2015; and

(d) To approve the revised 2016 budget, as contained in Annex XV to the present report to reflect the two upgrades, to introduce operational costs in the additional amount of US $2,808,848 for 2016 to cover the two upgrades, and operational costs at the same level as 2015, totalling US $7,066,385, including 9 per cent programme support costs, on the understanding that no allocation was made for a third meeting in 2016.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/43 para 205 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/72/47/Corr.1)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/45).

Approved 2014, 2015 and 2016 and proposed 2017 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the approved 2014, 2015, 2016 and proposed 2017 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in Annex I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/58;

(b) To authorize the Secretariat to reallocate the sum of US $118,750 from the approved 2014 budget under budget lines 1200, 1600 and 3301 to budget lines 1333, 1334 and 3302, as indicated in Table 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/58, and as contained in Annex XX to the present report, in order to accommodate the additional cost of having the 73rd meeting of the Executive Committee in Paris, noting that the proposed transfer among budget lines was above the 20 per cent limit; and

(c) To approve the proposed staff and operational costs of the 2017 budget, as contained in Annex XX to the present report, totalling US $7,190,229 based on a scenario of two meetings per year.

(d) To take note of the revised 2014, and proposed 2015 and 2016 budgets of the Secretariat contained in Annex II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/45.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/69 para 225)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/58).

Approved 2015, 2016 and 2017 and proposed 2018 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the approved 2015, 2016 and 2017, and proposed 2018 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/82;

(b) To authorize the Secretariat to reallocate funding among budget lines in the 2015 approved budget to absorb the additional costs incurred due to the introduction of UMOJA in June 2015 and a higher number of documents than originally estimated, on the understanding that if funding transfers exceeded the 20 per cent limit within the Chief Officer's authority, the Secretariat would report back to the Executive Committee at its 77th meeting; and

(c) To approve the proposed staff and operational costs of the 2018 budget contained in Annex XXXIII to the present report, totalling US $7,268,801 based on a scenario of two meetings per year, while giving the Secretariat the option to update its budget and submit it to the 76th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/72 para 295)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/82).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the document on the approved 2016, 2017 and 2018 budgets of the Fund Secretariat (decision 75/72(c)) contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/62; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to revise the 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 budgets of the Fund Secretariat and to propose a 2019 budget, taking into consideration the outcome of the review by a United Nations classification officer of the job descriptions currently classified at the P-3 level, and to submit it to the 77th meeting.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/54, para 188)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/62).

Approved 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and proposed 2019 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on approved 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, and proposed 2019 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/74;
(ii) That US $402,099 in expenditure not recorded in the 2015 accounts (composed of US $378,099 relating to the budget of the Fund Secretariat and US $24,000 relating to the budget of Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) had been reallocated to the 2016 approved budget;
(iii) The return of US $1,477,253 (composed of US $1,449,117 from the approved 2015 budget for the Fund Secretariat and US $28,136 from the approved 2015 budget of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) to the Multilateral Fund at the 77th meeting;

(b) To approve as contained in Annex XXX to the present report:
(i) The revised 2016 budget of US $7,561,218 reflecting a reallocation of unrecorded expenditures of US $378,099 in addition to a credit of US $25,934 under budget line 1309 in 2015, and an increase of US $30,800 associated with higher document translation costs for the 77th meeting of the Executive Committee;
(ii) The upgrade of four P3 posts to P4, the downgrade of one G7 post to G6, and the upgrade of one G5 post to G6, at an additional cost of US $39,500, effective as of 1 January 2017;
(iii) The revised 2017 budget totalling US $7,748,982, including one additional meeting of the Executive Committee at a cost US $355,800 and US $92,791 for other Executive Committee meeting-related costs;
(iv) The revised 2018 budget totalling US $7,829,038 based on three meetings of the Executive Committee and on the 2017 revised budget; and
(v) The proposed 2019 budget with US $7,961,748 based on three meetings of the Executive Committee, the revised 2018 budget and a 3 per cent increase in staff costs.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/63, para 224)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/63).

Approved 2018, 2019 and proposed 2020 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The document on approved 2017, revised 2018 and 2019, and proposed 2020 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/7;
(ii) That US $62,802 in expenditures not recorded in the 2016 accounts had been reallocated to the 2017 approved budget;
(iii) The return of US $1,388,758 (comprising US $1,345,650 from the approved 2016 budget for the Secretariat and US $43,108 from the approved 2016 budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme) to the Multilateral Fund at the 80th meeting;

(b) To approve as contained in Annex II to the present report:
(i) The revised 2018 and 2019 budgets amounting to US $7,402,419 and US $7,540,205, respectively; and
(ii) The proposed 2020 budget of US $7,682,125, based on the revised 2019 budget, including two meetings of the Executive Committee and a three per cent increase in staff costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/5, para 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/7).

Approved 2019, 2020 and proposed 2021 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The approved 2018, revised 2019 and 2020, and proposed 2021 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/8;
(ii) That US $11,005 in expenditure not recorded in the 2017 accounts had been reallocated to the 2018 budget;
(iii) The return of US $1,665,431 (comprising US $1,631,096 from the approved 2017 budget for the Secretariat and US $34,335 from the approved 2017 budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme) to the Multilateral Fund at the 82nd meeting;
(iv) The return of US $58,470 from the 2019 and 2020 approved budgets associated with adjustments to the following budget lines (BL): BL 4101, BL 5103, BL 5301, BL 5302 and BL 5303 to the Multilateral Fund at the 82nd meeting; and

(b) To approve, as contained in Annex II to the present report:
(i) The revised 2019 and 2020 budgets amounting to US $7,510,970 and US $7,652,890, respectively; and

(ii) The proposed 2021 budget amounting to US $7,799,067, based on the revised 2020 budget, including two meetings of the Executive Committee and a three-per-cent increase in staff costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/8).

Approved 2019, 2020 and 2021, and proposed 2022 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The document on the approved 2019, 2020 and 2021, and proposed 2022 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/8;
   (ii) That US $97,506 in expenditures not recorded in the final 2018 accounts had been reallocated to the 2019 budget;
   (iii) The return of US $1,646,463 (US $1,624,548 from the approved 2018 budget of the Fund Secretariat and US $21,915 from the approved 2018 budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme to the Multilateral Fund at the 84th meeting;

(b) To approve, as contained in Annex II to the present report:
   (i) The upgrade of the posts of the Associate Database Officer (BL 1116) from P-2 to P-3, the Team Assistant (BL 1309) from G-4 to G-5 and the Finance and Budget Assistant (BL 1312) from G-6 to G-7, with the corresponding change in titles starting in 2020;
   (ii) The proposed 2022 budget of the Fund Secretariat of US $7,949,630, based on the 2021 budget, including two meetings of the Executive Committee in Montreal and a 3 per cent increase in staff costs; and

(c) To request the Fund Secretariat to continue monitoring its staff costs to assess the appropriate rate of increase for future years and to report back at the 86th meeting, taking into account the Fund Secretariat's expenses as presented in the final 2019 accounts.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/8).

Approved 2021 and 2022, and proposed 2023 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The approved 2020 and 2021, revised 2022 and proposed 2023 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/5;
   (ii) That US $24,209 in expenditures not recorded in the final 2019 accounts had been reallocated to the 2020 budget;

(b) To approve, as contained in Annex II to the present report:
   (i) The revised 2022 budget of US $6,915,766, based on the analysis of staff costs in response to decision 84/6(c), resulting in the return of US $1,033,864 to the Multilateral Fund at the 87th meeting; and
   (ii) The proposed 2023 budget of US $7,039,830, based on the revised 2022 budget, which included two meetings of the Executive Committee in Montreal, and a 3 per cent increase in staff costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/5).

Revised 2022, approved 2023 and proposed 2024 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The revised 2022, approved 2023 and proposed 2024 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/7;
   (ii) The return, to the Multilateral Fund at the 88th meeting, of US $2,430,831, comprising US $2,427,831 from the approved 2020 budget of the Fund Secretariat and US $3,000 from the approved 2020 budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme;

(b) To approve, as contained in Annex II to the present report:

(i) The revised 2022 budget of the Fund Secretariat of US $7,364,366, including US $448,600 to cover the cost of holding one additional meeting of the Executive Committee that year; and

(ii) The proposed 2024 budget of US $7,167,615, which was based on the approved 2023 budget, the holding of two meetings of the Executive Committee in Montreal and a 3 per cent increase in staff costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/5).

Approved 2023 and 2024, and proposed 2025 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on the revised 2023, 2024 and proposed 2025 budget of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/7;

(ii) The return, to the Multilateral Fund at the 91st meeting, of US $1,491,964 from the approved 2021 budget of the Fund Secretariat;

(b) To agree to include the following in the revised budget:

(i) Two staff positions at P-4 level, each in the amount of US $247,700 in 2023, and thereafter subject to a 3 per cent inflation rate;

(ii) Travel and daily subsistence allowance for the attendance of one additional Article 5 delegate at Executive Committee meetings, in the amount of US $7,700 in 2023 and thereafter, in line with decision XXXIV/17 of the Parties, while noting that the related budget would be returned to the Fund in the year when the Article 5 party in question was a member of the Executive Committee;

(iii) The development of a knowledge management system, in the amount of US $358,000 in 2023 and US $542,000 in 2024;

(iv) Support related to the United Nations Umoja management system, in the amount of US $115,000 in 2023 and US $60,000 in 2024 and thereafter;

(c) To approve the proposed format being used in the revised 2023, 2024 and approved 2025 budgets contained in Annex III to the present report, for the presentation of the budget of the Fund Secretariat;

(d) To approve also:

(i) The revised 2023 budget of US $8,645,326, as contained in Annex III to the present report, based on the 2022 actual staff costs, including the projected overrun of US $290,000; a 3 per cent increase in staff costs; and US $976,100 of related costs arising from the additional requirements referred to in subparagraph (b) above;

(ii) The revised 2024 budget of US $8,610,023, as contained in Annex III to the present report, based on the 2023 revised budget, excluding the 2022 projected overrun; a 3 per cent increase in staff costs; and US $1,119,962 of related costs arising from the additional requirements referred to in subparagraph (b) above; and

(iii) The proposed 2025 budget of US $8,224,624, as contained in Annex III to the present report, based on the 2024 revised budget; a 3 per cent increase in staff costs; and US $593,269 of related costs arising from the additional requirements referred to in subparagraph (b) above, noting that phase 3 of the development of the knowledge management system had not been included therein.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/6).

Approved 2024 and 2025, and proposed 2026 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on the revised 2023, 2024 and 2025 and proposed 2026 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/7;

(ii) The return, to the Multilateral Fund at the 93rd meeting, of US $51,558 from the approved 2022 budget of the Fund Secretariat;

(iii) The reallocation of funds between budget lines in the 2023 approved budget to absorb the recurrent additional non-staff costs, on the understanding that, if funding transfers exceeded the 20 per cent limit

that was within the Chief Officer's authority, the Secretariat would report back to the Executive Committee at its 94th meeting;

(b) To agree to include the following additional resources, totalling US $671,063, for the Secretariat in the revised budget for 2024 and thereafter:
   (i) Additional resources of US $62,800 for other personnel;
   (ii) Additional resources of US $582,400 for meetings and travel costs;
   (iii) Additional resources of US $25,863 for operational, equipment and supplies;

(c) To approve:
   (i) The revised 2024 budget of US $9,281,086, as contained in annex II to the present report, which included the additional resources referred to in subparagraph (b) above;
   (ii) The revised 2025 budget of US $8,895,687, as contained in annex II to the present report, which included the additional resources referred to in subparagraph (b) above, noting that phase 3 of the knowledge management system had not been included therein; and
   (iii) The proposed 2026 budget of US $9,056,985, as contained in annex II to the present report based on the 2025 revised budget, which included the additional resources referred to in subparagraph (b) above and a 3 per cent increase in staff costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/6).

Approved 2025 and 2026, and proposed 2027 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The document on the revised 2025, 2026 and proposed 2027 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/7;
   (ii) The return, to the Multilateral Fund at the 95th meeting, of US $350,542, comprising US $296,045 from the approved 2023 budget of the Fund Secretariat and US $54,497 from the monitoring and evaluation work programme;

(b) To agree to include the following additional resources for the Secretariat:
   (i) For the knowledge management system, US $680,000 in 2025, US $200,000 in 2026 and US $100,000 in 2027;
   (ii) For the upgrade of the existing P2 Associate Administrative Officer position to P3 level, US $86,567 in 2025 and in the following years with a cumulative 3 per cent inflation rate as of 2026;

(c) To approve, as contained in annex II to the present report:
   (i) The revised 2025 budget of US $9,670,045 related to the additional resources referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above;
   (ii) The revised 2026 budget of US $9,354,175 related to the additional resources referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above; and
   (iii) The proposed 2027 budget of US $9,423,228 based on the additional resources referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above; and a 3 per cent increase in staff costs on the basis of the 2026 revised budget.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/7).

Revised 2026, 2027 and proposed 2028 budgets of the Fund Secretariat

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The revised 2026, 2027 and proposed 2028 budgets of the Fund Secretariat contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/7;
   (ii) The return, to the Multilateral Fund at the 97th meeting, of US $830,809, consisting of US $789,795 from the approved 2024 budget of the Fund Secretariat and US $41,014 from the monitoring and evaluation work programme;

(b) To approve, as contained in annex II to the present report:

(i) The revised 2026 budget in the amount of US $9,670,045;

(ii) The revised 2027 budget in the amount of US $9,581,735; and

(iii) The proposed 2028 budget in the amount of US $9,670,045.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/5)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/7).

INFORMATION APPROACH

The Fund Secretariat in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies should provide, Article 5 Parties, up front, with an information kit which should include: information on Implementing Agencies; project presentation guidelines; sample project proposals; standard grant, and where applicable, legal and disbursement agreements; information on the selection and use of financial intermediaries; and, procedural flow charts.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.3).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to develop a framework for an information strategy for the Multilateral Fund, to be included on the agenda of the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held in November in Rome.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/1, para. 22(b)).

Framework for an information strategy for the Multilateral Fund

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the Secretariat's paper on the framework for an information strategy for the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to request those delegations that wished to submit further proposals on the mission statement to do so within a period of four weeks;

(c) that the Secretariat should prepare an elaborate strategy with the assistance of other institutions dealing with ozone depletion matters, in particular, the Ozone Secretariat, and submit it to the Executive Committee at its 39th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/78, para. 151).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/68).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to utilize the proposals it had made in order to submit a work plan to the Executive Committee at its 40th Meeting, taking into account the views expressed by the Committee, with a time framework and with the attendant cost estimates for an information strategy, noting that the cost estimates should be prepared taking into account the need to use the existing resources through normal budgeting procedure of the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/55, para. 103).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/41).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve US $104,750 to develop the information strategy, as set out in the following Table:

Item	Time line	Estimated costs (US$)*
Hardware (2 servers and security equipment)		
09/03	23,000	
Software and associated licenses		
09/03	21,750	
Development of web site (total from Table 1)	11/03 (launch)	0
Development of intranet/extranet (sub-total from Table 2)	11/03 (launch)	13,000
Development of expanded content and functionality for intranet/extranet (sub-total from Table 2)	12/03-03/04	22,000
Translation of public web site into 2 languages (translation costs plus additional cost of development and graphic elements)		
2004	0	
	Total (one off)	79,750
Maintenance- hardware and system maintenance, software upgrades, and translation of revised texts		
2004-2005	25,000	
	Total (2003-2005)	104,750

*A zero cost is indicated when the costs of the activity will be covered through the existing Secretariat budget
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/53, para.105).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/49).

Update on the Information strategy

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the update of the information strategy of the Multilateral Fund, including a detailed plan for information and knowledge management, website and information technology requirements, resources needed and clear timelines for implementation (decision 89/1(c)(ii)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/70;

(b) To approve the actions for the implementation of the new knowledge management system described in the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above, with their corresponding timelines and estimated associated costs for phases 1 and 2;

(c) To request the Secretariat to report on the progress of implementation of the new knowledge management system until the completion of phases 1 and 2 as part of the Secretariat activities; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to submit an update of the plan for phase 3 and a request for funding for the implementation of phase 3 after phases 1 and 2 had been completed.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/69).
(Supporting documentS: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/70 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/Inf.2).

CONTRACT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Chairman of the Executive Committee to convey to the Executive Director of UNEP the content of the discussion at the 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee and to explore the circumstances under which the contract of Dr. Omar E. El-Arini might be extended;

(b) to annex the texts of both proposals, which formed the basis of the understanding of the Executive Committee, to the present report (Annex III.2).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/57, para. 127).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Annexes XI and XII)).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) formally to request the Executive Director of UNEP to seek an extension of the contract of the current Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, Dr. Omar El-Arini, at the D2 level for a period of up to two years;

(b) to request the Chairman, on behalf of the 14 Parties to the Montreal Protocol members of the Executive Committee, to visit United Nations Headquarters in New York, in collaboration with the Executive Director and with such assistance as needed, to seek the extension of the Chief Officer's contract;

(c) also to request the Chairman of the Executive Committee, with such assistance as needed, to review the job vacancy notice prepared by UNEP and to provide comments thereon consistent with the terms of reference of the Executive Committee;

(d) to request UNEP to ensure that the hiring of the next Chief Officer will be consistent with the following provision in the Terms of Reference of the Executive Committee (Decision IV/18): "to nominate, for appointment by the Executive Director of UNEP, the Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat, who shall work under the Executive Committee, and report to it".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/78, para. 165).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the report of the Chair of the Executive Committee on his visit to United Nations Headquarters, undertaken at the request of the Executive Committee (Decision 38/80);

(b) to endorse the understandings reached by the Chair and United Nations Headquarters officials with respect to the terms of reference of the Chief Officer, process of recruitment, nomination and appointment of the

Chief Officer and further extension of the term of office of the current incumbent, Dr. El Arini, beyond 31 August 2003;

(c) to note that the United Nations Office of Human Resources Management had issued a vacancy announcement for the Chief Officer's post on 10 March 2003, with the deadline for applications set at 9 May 2003;

(d) to amend the education qualification therein as follows: "Advanced university degree (preferably Ph.D.) in economics, business administration, finance, public administration or any other equivalent field."

(e) to request the United Nations Secretariat to reissue the amended announcement immediately;

(f) to apply mutatis mutandis the procedure employed in 1990 (See UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExCom.1/2, paragraph 15, and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1, paragraph 13) for the recruitment, nomination and appointment of the Chief Officer;

(g) that a recruitment committee headed by Japan (Chair) and composed of representatives of Bolivia, Burundi, France, India, and the United States of America might review all applications, interview leading candidates and make a recommendation to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee, it being understood that:

(i) the recruitment committee was authorized to meet early in June 2003 to establish a short list and, if necessary, to meet once more or hold a teleconference early in December 2003;

(ii) the recruitment committee was also authorized to invite the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat to attend as an observer;

(iii) a representative of the UNEP Secretariat, accompanied by supporting staff, would assist the recruitment committee technically and administratively throughout the process of selecting the candidates and would provide a briefing on the use of the established interviewing method within the United Nations;

(h) to nominate the Chief Officer for appointment by the Secretary-General at its 40th Meeting;

(i) to request the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNEP to expedite the timely appointment of the Chief Officer in order to ensure continuity of the work of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/58, para. 116).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to express appreciation to the Chief Officer and the Secretariat's staff for their work;

(c) to convey the Committee's best wishes to the Chief Officer for the future.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/1, para. 19 (b, c)).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the outstanding efforts made by the Chair of the Executive Committee to bring about the nomination and appointment of the Chief Officer;

(b) to express its warm welcome to Ms. Maria Nolan and best wishes on her appointment as Chief Officer; and

(c) to place the issue of Decision XV/48 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties on the agenda of the Executive Committee for its 42nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/1, para. 15).

RETIREMENT OF DR. OMAR EL ARINI

At the Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, statements of appreciation were made by the representative of Canada as the host country, the representatives of Bolivia, Burundi, Jordan, Mauritius and Saint Lucia on behalf of Article 5 countries and their respective regional groups, the United States of America on behalf of non-Article 5 countries, Austria on behalf of European countries, UNIDO on behalf of the Implementing Agencies, and the statement by a representative of the Secretariat on behalf of Secretariat staff (Annex III.3). Subsequently, the Committee decided:

(a) to express deep gratitude to Dr. Omar El Arini for his outstanding contribution to the development and management of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, as well as his excellent assistance to the Executive Committee in the formulation of Fund policies, planning, management and evaluation;

(b) in view of his remarkable contribution to the work of the Multilateral Fund over an extended period from its inception, to grant the title of "Honorary Chief Officer" to Dr. Omar El Arini, which he might use in his

post-career life after his retirement;

(c) to note the Executive Committee's own intention to continue to benefit from Dr. Omar El Arini's experience and knowledge for its work as appropriate; and

(d) to convey the Executive Committee's best wishes to the Chief Officer for the future.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/57, para. 116).

RECRUITMENT PROCESS FOR THE POSITION OF THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND SECRETARIAT

At its Sixty-seventh meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat to update the documentation relating to the recruitment process for the position of Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and to provide it to the Executive Committee for consideration at its 68th meeting; and

(b) To request the Secretariat also to make the necessary arrangements for the Executive Committee to undertake its usual recruitment procedure in relation to the position of Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/37, para. 125).

At its Sixty-eighth meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of documents UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/68/51 and Add.1;

(b) To approve the vacancy announcement for the post of third Chief Officer as approved at the 68th meeting and attached as Annex XXVII to the present report [final report of the meeting];

(c) To request UNEP to expedite the launching of the vacancy announcement, as approved by the Executive Committee at its 68th meeting, in INSPIRA and to facilitate the selection process;

(d) To approve the establishment of a selection panel consisting of: three representatives of Article 5 countries, three representatives of non-Article 5 countries and two representatives of UNEP, who would review all applications, interview leading candidates and make a recommendation, if possible, to the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee, it being understood that:

  (i) The Secretariat would work expeditiously with Executive Committee members intersessionally to identify the three representatives of Article 5 countries and the three representatives of non-Article 5 countries, including the Chair of the Executive Committee, to serve on the selection panel;

  (ii) The Executive Committee would take a decision intersessionally on the composition of the selection panel;

  (iii) The selection panel would be co-chaired by a representative of UNEP and the Chair of the Executive Committee in 2013 in her capacity as first reporting officer;

  (iv) UNEP would assist the selection panel throughout the process of selecting the candidates and would provide a briefing on the use of the established interviewing method within the United Nations;

  (v) One of the two UNEP representatives on the selection panel would be the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat;

  (vi) The selection panel should provide its recommendations to the Executive Committee, if possible, at the 69th meeting;

  (vii) After considering the recommendations of the selection panel, the Executive Committee should forward its decision on the recommendations to the hiring manager;

(e) To request the Executive Director of UNEP to work with the Chair of the Executive Committee to keep the Executive Committee informed of progress made throughout the hiring process; and

(f) To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of UNEP to expedite the timely appointment of the Chief Officer in order to ensure continuity of the work of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/46, para. 198).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/51 and Add.1).

At its Sixty-ninth meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/37 and Add.1;

(b) To approve the revised vacancy announcement for the post of third Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat with a closing date of 24 April 2013, attached as Annex XIV to the [final] report [of the meeting];
(c) To note the Executive Director's reply to the Chief Officer of 22 March 2013 regarding the two UNEP representatives on the selection panel;
(d) To approve the establishment of a selection panel composed of: Ms. Fiona Walters (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Co-Chair, Mr. Atsushi Suginaka (Japan) and Mr. John Thompson (United States of America), representing non Article 5 countries, and Mr. R. R. Rashmi (India), Ms. Margaret Aanyu (Uganda) and Mr. Luis Santos (Uruguay), representing Article 5 countries, and Mr. Achim Steiner, Co-Chair, or Ms. Amina Mohamed on Mr. Steiner's behalf, and Mr. Marco Gonzalez, representing UNEP;
(e) To note the Chief of UNEP's Executive Office correspondence of 27 March and 12 April 2013 to the Chair of the Executive Committee on the selection process for the Chief Officer;
(f) To request the members of the selection panel to work intersessionally on the matters within its purview, including the definition of the selection process, the dates for interviews in person and the assessment matrix for attributing scores to candidates; and
(g) To request the selection panel to report to the 70th meeting of the Executive Committee, through its Chair, on progress made in the process of selecting the Chief Officer.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/26, para. 128).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/37 and Add.1).

At its Seventieth meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the progress report on the selection of the Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, as presented by the Chair of the Executive Committee and Co-chair of the Selection Panel to the 70th meeting of the Executive Committee;
(b) To authorize the Chair of the Executive Committee to forward the Selection Panel's report and recommendation, on behalf of the Executive Committee and through the Executive Director of UNEP, to the Senior Review Group and to the United Nations Secretary General; and
(c) To request the Chair of the Executive Committee to closely monitor the process and report to the Executive Committee at its 71st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/27, para. 145).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59).

At the Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee the Chair of the Executive Committee provided the meeting with an oral report on the process of the selection of the Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, as requested by decision 70/27(c).

(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64).

At its Eighty-sixth meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the report on Secretariat activities contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2;
(b) To note that the issue of the recruitment of the Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund would be added to the agenda of the 86th meeting, to be held in March 2021;
(c) To request the Secretariat, in line with decisions 67/37 and 68/46:
    (i) To update the documentation relating to the recruitment process for the position of Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and to submit it for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 87th meeting; and
    (ii) To make the necessary arrangements for the Executive Committee to undertake its usual recruitment procedure for the position of Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/1).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2).

At its Eighty-sixth meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To note, with appreciation, the participation of a representative of the UNEP Executive Director in the process to select the fourth Chief Officer;
(e) To approve the vacancy announcement for the post of the fourth Chief Officer as contained in Annex I to the present report;

(f) To request UNEP to launch the vacancy announcement referred to in sub-paragraph (e) above, in the United Nations Inspira human resources gateway and to facilitate the selection process;
(g) To establish a selection panel consisting of three members representing Article 5 Parties, three members representing non-Article 5 Parties, and two representatives of UNEP, including the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, that would review all applications, interview leading candidates and make a recommendation, on the understanding that:
    (i) The Secretariat would work with Executive Committee members intersessionally to identify the three representatives of Article 5 Parties and the three representatives of non-Article 5 Parties, which would include the Chair of the Executive Committee, to serve on the selection panel;
    (ii) The Executive Committee would decide on the composition of the selection panel at its 87th meeting;
    (iii) The selection panel would be co-chaired by a representative of UNEP and the Chair of the Executive Committee in 2021 in his capacity as first reporting officer;
    (iv) UNEP would assist the selection panel throughout the process of selecting the candidates and would provide a briefing on the use of the established interviewing method within the United Nations; and
(h) To request the Secretariat to report on the progress made on the recruitment process at the 87th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/2 (d)-(h)).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/2/Add.1).

At its Eighty-seventh meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
    (i) The report on the progress made on the recruitment process for the position of Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund (decision 86/2(h)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/55;
    (ii) The job opening for the post of fourth Chief Officer, with its closing date of 3 August 2021, as contained in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/55;
    (iii) The reply of 18 May 2021 from the Executive Director of UNEP to the Chief Officer regarding the two UNEP representatives to serve on the selection panel;
(b) To approve the establishment of a selection panel composed of: Ms. Annie Gabriel (Australia), Mr. Alain Wilmart (Belgium) (Co-Chair), Mr. John Thompson (United States of America), representing non-Article 5 Parties; Ms. Liana Ghahramanyan (Armenia), Mr. Li Yonghong (China) and Ms. Erika Spiess (Paraguay), representing Article 5 Parties; and Ms. Inger Anderson (Executive Director of UNEP) (Co-Chair) and Ms. Megumi Seki (Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat), representing UNEP;
(c) To request the members of the selection panel to work intersessionally on the matters within its purview, including the definition of the selection process, the dates for interviews, to be held virtually, and the assessment matrix for attributing scores to candidates; and
(d) To request the selection panel to report, through the Chair of the Executive Committee, at the 88th meeting on progress made in the process to select the fourth Chief Officer.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/54).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/55).

At its Eighty-eighth meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note that the selection panel established in decision 87/54(b) had reported, through the Chair of the Executive Committee, on the progress made in selecting the fourth Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in line with decision 87/54(d); and
(b) To request the Chair of the Executive Committee to monitor progress in the selection of the fourth Chief Officer and to report to the Committee thereon at its 89th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/76).

STAFF POLICY MATTERS

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) Further to request the Secretariat to keep the Executive Committee informed about the ongoing discussions on the application to the Secretariat of the rotational staff policy of the United Nations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/1, para 20)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51).

ANNEX III.1: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

The Fund Secretariat shall:

(a) respond to enquiries about the Fund and be the liaison with Parties, Implementing Agencies and other bilateral and multilateral institutions;

(b) develop the three-year plan and budget for the Fund;

(c) develop a system for disbursement of funds to the Implementing Agencies;

(d) dispatch to all Parties the proposed budget estimates at least 60 days before the date fixed for the opening of the meeting of the Parties at which they are to be considered;

(e) monitor and evaluate expenditures incurred under the Fund for review by the Committee;

(f) assess and, where appropriate, offer recommendations to the Committee regarding country programmes and work programmes developed by Implementing Agencies;

(g) complete reports for the Committee on project proposals where the agreed incremental costs exceed US $500,000;

(h) prepare reports for the Committee on disagreements for requests for funding where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000;

(i) maintain and circulate periodically a current inventory of projects to avoid duplication of effort between the Implementing Agencies and other institutions;

(j) prepare the Committee's annual assessment of whether bilateral contributions comply with criteria set out by the Parties for consideration as part of the contributions to the Fund;

(k) prepare performance reports on the implementation of activities under the Fund for review by the Committee;

(l) serve as liaison between the Committee, interested governments and Implementing Agencies as necessary to the day-to-day functioning of the Fund;

(m) monitor the activities of the Implementing Agencies based on their oral and written reports;

(n) encourage the Parties to make prompt payment of their contributions towards the Fund;

(o) provide other administrative and support functions for the Committee;

(p) at the end of each calendar year, the Chief Officer shall submit to the Parties accounts for the year, and shall also (as soon as practicable) submit the audited accounts for each period so as to coincide with the accounting procedure of the Implementing Agencies;

(q) make arrangement for meetings of the Committee including the issue of invitations, preparation of documents, and reports of meetings;

(r) arrange for necessary interpretation at meetings;

(s) receive, and arrange for translation, reproduction, and distribution of the documents of meetings;

(t) publish and circulate the official documents of meetings;

(u) make and arrange for keeping of sound recordings of meetings;

(v) arrange for the custody and preservation of the documents of the meeting in the archives of the international organization designated as secretariat of the Vienna Convention; and

(w) perform other functions that the Committee may require.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/1/2, para. 14).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section I.2).

ANNEX III.2: PROPOSAL BY CHINA, NIGERIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Background

On February 21, the United States wrote a letter to the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee proposing that the Committee seek a contract extension for Dr. El Arini until February 10, 2005. A copy of the letter, which is annexed to this proposal was sent to all Executive Committee members prior to the meeting. That letter explains the reasons why such an extension is thought to be in the best interest of Multilateral Fund and the Executive Committee.

Proposal

The Executive Committee decides:

To request the Chairman of the Executive Committee to communicate with the Executive Director of UNEP in order to express the desire of the Executive Committee to extend the contract of Dr. El Arini until 10 February 2005, for the reasons stated in the Appendix to this document.

Further Considerations

In subsequent discussions, China, Nigeria and the United States discussed their full agreement with the intent of the letter and the proposal noted above. They also shared an understanding that a request from the Executive Committee to UNEP would be based specifically on the unique facts of this situation which can be summarized as follows:

a. that in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Executive Committee as agreed by the Parties and UNEP, the Secretariat is "co-located" with UNEP

b. that consistent with the Fund Secretariat being co-located with UNEP, UNEP and the Executive Committee had previously agreed on a unique process for the selection of the Chief Officer, under which the Executive Committee itself was delegated significant responsibility for selection of the Chief Officer.

Given these highly unique circumstances, it was understood that this request would in no way establish a precedent for other Secretariats.

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C 20460
Office of Air and Radiation

21 February, 2002

Honourable Engineer Bakare D. Usman
Chairman, Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund
Honourable Mr. Tadanori Inomata
Vice Chairman, Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund

Dear Sirs,

I am writing as a long serving member of the Executive Committee regarding the post of the Chief Officer of the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund. It has come to our attention that, in the absence of some intervention by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, the Chief Officer of the Fund, Dr. Omar El Arini, will retire at age 62 on 10 February, 2003. While his retirement on that date may be consistent with the United Nations (UN) policies on retirement, the United States believes that it is not at all certain that the UN policy applies to Dr. E1 Arini, as he was selected by the Executive Committee (not by the UN) to head a "collocated" Secretariat which is not formally a UN body. In any event, even if the normal UN rules are found to be applicable to the case of Dr. El Arini, we are aware that exceptions to the UN retirement policy are made when such exceptions are agreed to be in the best interest of the organization being served.

The purpose of this note is to explain the situation with Dr. El Arini, and explain why the United States believes it would be in the best interest of the Multilateral Fund to retain the services of Dr. El Arini for at least two years beyond 10 February 2003. Through this note, we would also urge you to work with the Executive Director of UNEP and through him, the United Nations in New York to clarify the applicability of the retirement rules to Dr. El Arini. Finally, if those rules are found to apply, we urge you to seek the views of the Executive Committee and UNEP to, if agreed important, gain an exception from the retirement age policy on the basis that Dr. El Arini's continuation in the job for at least two more years is indeed uniquely needed, and therefore, in the best interest of the organization-

As you know, the Multilateral Fund was established to enable developing countries to meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Under the terms of the Montreal Protocol and it's decisions, the Multilateral Fund's Secretariat is to be "collocated" with UNEP. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Fund, the Chief officer of the Fund is to be selected by the Executive Committee, which then recommends the selected individual to the Executive Director of UNEP for placement. The only time related provisions of Protocol decisions have been invoked was 11 years ago, during the selection of Dr. Omar El Arini. At that time, the Executive Committee asked UNEP to advertise the position under terms of reference approved by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee then established a recruiting team from among its membership to review and short list applicants, undertake initial interviews, and recommend a candidate to the Executive Committee. On the basis of this process, the Executive Committee selected Dr. El Arini, and asked UNEP to place him in the position of Chief Officer - an action which UNEP took promptly. This novel procedure differs substantially from the procedure usually involved with United Nations selections, and demonstrates that, as a collocated body, we may not always have to be bound by specific UN personnel policies.

In any event, we believe that Dr. El Arini's service as Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat has been exemplary, and that in that role, he has steadfastly carried out the duties that the Executive Committee and the Parties have requested of him. We believe he has consistently acted above and beyond the call of duty to meet the requirements of the Executive Committee and further the goals of the Multilateral Fund. His creative input and ability to translate the vision of Executive Committee members into workable policies has enabled the Executive Committee to make great progress over the last decade. In such a situation, if it were not for the potential application of any retirement policy, we do not believe there would be any question about Dr. El Arini staying on. However, it must be noted that the situation now faced by the Fund is far from normal, and our need for his

continued service goes well beyond the need to can out the routine historic duties of the Secretariat. Instead, the Fund is now facing a significant turning point in its history in which the guidance of Dr. El Arini's assets, including his historic prospective and understanding is more critical than ever. Let me explain more fully.

Over the course of the last 12 years, the Multilateral Fund and its policies have evolved slowly and carefully. During the first 10 years of the Fund, while developing countries were in their "grace period" and did not have compliance obligations, the Fund established precedents that were designed to drive down the use of ozone depleting substances by focusing on the most cost effective reductions possible. The Fund had this luxury, because compliance obligations for Article 5 countries did not start until the middle of 2000. It is then, for the first time, that developing countries had to demonstrate compliance with the Protocol's control provisions. To prepare us for this transition, in 1999, Dr. El Arini and his able staff enabled the Executive Committee to effectively examine the myriad of key policy and technical issues related to transitioning the work of the Executive Committee to a new mode of operation that was focused directly on ensuring that all countries could use the Fund to ensure compliance with the Protocol's direct obligations.

After over 18 months of discussion of issues related to strategic planning and with the direct help of papers prepared by Dr. El Arini and the Secretariat, the Executive Committee at its last meeting took a large initial group of decisions aimed at redirecting the work of the Executive Committee. These initial decisions are just the beginning of a process which can be expected, over the next three years, to revolutionize the operation of the Fund. Their implementation will take a great deal of understanding of the history of the decisions and hard work on the part of the Secretariat. For this reason alone, it would be critical that there be continuity in the position of Chief Officer. In addition, however, there are other compelling reasons to retain the Chief Officer at this key moment.

Between 2002 and 2005, developing countries will have to go from meeting their first compliance obligation (a relatively simple freeze in one group of chemicals - CFCs) to meeting very significant reduction obligations on a large number of chemicals including CFCs, halons, Methyl Bromide, Carbon tetra chloride, and methyl chloroform. The United States strongly believes that at this time, continuity in the post of Chief Officer is absolutely essential. If we are to maintain the momentum of the Executive Committee during this critical time of evolution in focus, and at the same time ensure compliance with all of the upcoming control obligations, we do not believe that we can rely on a newcomer who knows neither the history of the Fund or the reasons the Executive Committee decided as it did. This is all the more essential due to two key facts: First, the average duration of an Executive Committee member is less than 3 years. This makes continuity in the Secretariat imperative. Second, when the Executive Committee began, it took 7 meetings over two years before the first investment project was approved! At this critical time, with so many reduction obligations coming due, the Fund simply can not afford to lose such momentum. In such a situation, we believe it is in the best interest of the Fund, indeed, it is critical for the Fund, to seek to retain Dr. El Arini's service until at least 2/2005. Given the above noted concerns, we write to you, as officers of the Fund, to pursue a clarification of the applicability of the retirement policies to our situation, and, if found necessary and agreed useful by the Executive Committee, to explore an exception from those policies to keep Dr. El Arini in his post until at least 2/2005. In that regard, we urge you in your role as officers of the Fund to appropriately put this issue before a future meeting of the Executive Committee. Please be assured of the support of the United States to help in any aspect of this effort in which we can be of assistance and feel free to call me at 1-202-564-9109.

Please accept the assurance of my highest regard.

(signature).
Paul Horwitz
Member, Executive Committee
United States of America

Term of service of the Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (Japanese Proposal).

Amendment to the proposal by China, Nigeria and United States of America contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/CRP.2.

1. Insert the following after the words "The Executive Committee" in the first line of the draft decision:

   Having considered the letter of 21 February 2002 from the United States member of the Executive Committee and the proposal by China, Nigeria and the United States of America (CRP.2),

2. Add after the word "decides" as part of the first operative paragraph of the draft decision:

   To take note of the United Nations Staff Regulation 9.5, which reads that "Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of sixty years or, if appointed on or after 1 January 1990, beyond the age of sixty-two years. The Secretary-General may, in the interest of the Organization, extend this age limit in exceptional cases".

3. Replace the words "for the reasons stated in Annex" by "taking into account the reasons stated in the letter from the United States of America".

4. Add the following as the second operative paragraph:

   Further decides to establish by the end of 2003 a procedure and modalities by which to select and nominate by the middle of 2004 for appointment by the Executive Director of UNEP a future Chief Officer serving for a term beginning on 11 February 2005, with the understanding that the agreed nominee will have the opportunity to be familiarized with the work of the Fund Secretariat in advance so as to ensure the continuity of the work of the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/57, para. 127).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36,Annexes XI and XII).

ANNEX III.3: RETIREMENT OF DR. OMAR EL-ARINI, CHIEF OFFICER OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

Canada

The representative of Canada said that his country was honoured to host the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and he paid tribute to the Fund's successes and achievements under Dr. El Arini's stewardship. His wisdom, leadership and ability to understand the complex issues had made a major contribution to the Fund's success. He concluded by lightheartedly paying tribute to Dr. El-Arini's fortitude in withstanding 13 Canadian winters.

Bolivia

The representative of Bolivia, speaking on behalf of all Article 5 countries, said that the Montreal Protocol owed Dr. El-Arini more appreciation than could be expressed, and that history would surely give him the recognition he deserved for his work for the good of humanity.

He said that it was an honour for Article 5 countries to have worked with Dr. El-Arini, who had surpassed expectations in fulfilling his mandate under the Montreal Protocol with a boundless sense of honesty, integrity and responsibility. It was his hard work and success over the past 13 years or so that had made it possible for the Multilateral Fund to grow and mature as a relevant and effective body within the international community. As direct beneficiaries of the work done by the Secretariat under Dr. El-Arini, Article 5 countries were sincerely and permanently grateful for the proactive, humble, respectful, generous and wise attitude toward every task.

It was difficult to pinpoint which existing international awards and marks of recognition would suffice to pay tribute to all that Dr. El-Arini had done, but he could be sure of the gratitude of several generations of billions of inhabitants of the planet, and many millions of children who would be able to enjoy the natural environment like those before them. Dr. El Arini had proved an exemplary human being, teacher and adviser, and after thanking him for having fulfilled his mission so competently, he wished him further success, good health and serenity in the future.

Burundi

The representative of Burundi, speaking on behalf of African countries, said that he was proud to have been associated with the remarkable work of the Multilateral Fund. Gratitude was due not only from those who worked to protect the ozone layer, but also from all of humanity. The achievements of the Multilateral Fund were cited as a prime example of successful environmental cooperation. As a mark of appreciation, the African countries had mandated him to invite Dr. El-Arini to attend the Africa network meeting in Mauritius as their guest.

Jordan

The representative of Jordan also wished to express his appreciation to Dr. El-Arini, noting that he and all members of his Secretariat had worked indefatigably to implement the Montreal Protocol and to assist developing countries in respecting their commitments to the environment. The efforts that he had deployed over the preceding years had been an incentive to those countries to make extra efforts themselves.

Mauritius

The representative of Mauritius recalled with pleasure the many times, both professional and social, that he had spent with Dr. El-Arini, and said that he looked forward to welcoming him personally to Mauritius.

Saint Lucia

The representative of Saint Lucia, speaking on behalf of the countries of the English speaking Caribbean, echoed the sentiments and good wishes of other speakers and suggested that Dr. El-Arini might like to exchange the cold Canadian winters for the warm beaches of the Caribbean.

United States of America

The representative of the United States of America, speaking on behalf of the non Article 5 countries, noted that in the beginning the Montreal Protocol had represented a politically crafted compromise and a great deal of blank paper, with the hope of the global community that the participants would be able to find a way to make it work. The Multilateral Fund could have had a number of different chief officers and the blank pages could have been filled in many different ways, but today it was acknowledged as one of the most effective parts of the United Nations system, something that was attributable to Dr. El-Arini, his vision and his leadership. An expression of that leadership had been his insistence on standards of excellence, an insistence to which the Secretariat staff had responded fully.

It was not enough to express the appreciation of the United States or of the Executive Committee; the whole global community had benefited from Dr. El-Arini's work to restore the ozone layer. He expressed the hope that the Executive Committee would continue to benefit from that wisdom as it tackled difficult issues in the future. He was certain that a telephone call to Dr. El-Arini about a particular problem would bring a reasoned response. It was not a time for saying goodbye but both for celebrating what had been accomplished and for looking forward to a different form of collaboration in the future.

Austria

The representative of Austria, speaking on behalf of European countries, thanked Dr. El Arini for all he had accomplished. He said that it had been a great pleasure and honour to work with him and hoped that he would enjoy life after the Multilateral Fund.

UNIDO

The representative of UNIDO wished to express the sincere appreciation of the Implementing Agencies to Dr. El-Arini for his cooperation and guidance over the past dozen years. When the Multilateral Fund had been set up in 1990, it was the first financial mechanism of its kind. Dr. El-Arini had guided its development, ensuring a copious flow of information and finding solutions acceptable to all interested parties in often difficult negotiations. Through the lessons and learning experiences gained, the work of the Multilateral Fund was regarded as an environmental success story. Dr. El-Arini had contributed significantly to that success and would be sorely missed.

Multilateral Fund Secretariat

Speaking on behalf of the Secretariat, Mr. Richard Abrokwa-Ampadu noted that Dr. El Arini had always striven for work of excellent quality and that, as a man of principle, he had always courageously defended both his convictions and those of his staff. Not only had he been loyal to the cause of the Executive Committee which he had been appointed to serve, but he had also been loyal to the staff of the Secretariat, and had always been ready to share his ideas, his vision and his innermost feelings with them.

Mr. Abrokwa-Ampadu said that the activities of the Secretariat had been facilitated by the strong sense of objectivity and adherence to the principle of impartiality instilled by Dr. El Arini in his staff, and their work. It was the strong sense of mission, diligence and commitment to duty shown by Dr. El-Arini that had inspired everyone, without exception, to commit themselves to long hours of hard work in order to give their best. Many would remember him as an unsurpassed role model, a man always ready to praise, commend or reward a good effort.

Mr. Abrokwa-Ampadu recalled that all good things must come to an end one day, and that Dr. El-Arini could not be begrudged his well-deserved rest. He noted however that to simply say that Dr. El-Arini would be greatly missed would be the greatest of understatements. He said it remained to simply, and in all sincerity, state on behalf of all the members of the Secretariat, as well as all temporary staff, how proud and honoured they had been to have had the opportunity to work with Dr. El-Arini over the years, and to have been called his friend. In conclusion, he wished both Dr. El-Arini and his wife continued success in their future endeavours and assured Dr. El-Arini that they could both always count on the friendship of the staff of the Secretariat.

Statement by Dr. Omar El-Arini

Dr. Omar El-Arini thanked the members of the Executive Committee, the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat for their kind words. He also recalled with appreciation many people who were not in the room, including former Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the Executive Committee, Chairs of the Sub-Committees, heads of working groups, and past members of staff. In particular, he would like to thank the Government of Canada for its hospitality, which had made Montreal a home from home for the Secretariat staff. He thanked all the staff and management of the Implementing Agencies, noting that they had been very responsive to the needs of the Multilateral Fund, and also the members of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) for their guidance and innovation. The staff of the GEF Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat also deserved thanks for their strong support, together with non governmental organizations for their contributions. He also wished to pay a special tribute to Mr. Sarma, former Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat, and Mr. Marco Gonzalez, the current Executive Secretary, without forgetting Mr. Theodor Kapiga, who had long represented the Treasurer of the Fund. Thanks were also due to ICAO and to UNEP as co-hosts of the Fund Secretariat. He paid tribute to all who supported the Executive Committee's meetings: interpreters, report-writers, and conference room attendants.

Above all, he wished to thank his colleagues in the Multilateral Fund Secretariat for their perseverance and dedication in furthering the goal of the Montreal Protocol. Noting that there would soon be a different voice speaking from the Chief Officer's chair, he expressed his confidence that the Secretariat would remain professional and neutral in the execution of its duties to the full satisfaction of the Executive Committee.

He concluded by referring to his predilection for Middle Eastern culture, poetry and literature and in parting wished to cite some words that expressed his feelings:

"How shall I go in peace and without sorrow?
No, not without a wound in the spirit shall I leave your company.
Too many fragments of my spirit have I scattered in documents, corridors, aeroplanes, offices, and conference rooms; and I cannot withdraw from them without a burden and an ache.
It is not a garment I cast off this day but a skin that I tear with my own hands.
Nor is it a thought I leave behind me, but a heart made bigger with toil, sweat and hope.
Let it be said that my day of parting is the day of coming together, and let it be said that my eve amongst you is in truth a dawn for a new day and glorious future for the Multilateral Fund."
You are the guardian of this Fund and I am sure with your wisdom you will maintain its future and its independence.
Do not give it up for adoption nor commit it to an old people's home; you will find a middle way for it to fulfill your dreams that conceived it and nurtured it.
God bless you all".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/57, para.11)

UNEP

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER IV: BILATERAL COOPERATION

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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IV. BILATERAL COOPERATION

CRITERIA

Bilateral and, in particular cases agreed by a decision of the Parties, regional co-operation may, up to 20 per cent and consistent with any criteria specified by decision of the Parties, be considered as a contribution to the Multilateral Fund, provided that such co-operation as a minimum:

(a) strictly related to compliance with the provisions of the Protocol;

(b) provides additional resources; and

(c) meets agreed incremental costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 8).

The amount representing the annual bilateral co-operation would be credited for the year designated by the non-Article 5 Party, as part of its contribution.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 12).

The Executive Committee in its annual report to the meeting of the Parties shall provide recommendations in respect of contributions of specific Parties to the Multilateral Fund made through regional co-operation. The amount representing regional co-operation accepted by the Parties shall be credited against contributions due from a non-Article 5 Party to the Fund for the year designated by the country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 13, 14).

In-kind contribution

If the bilateral or regional assistance will be in the form of a contribution in-kind, both the non-Article 5 Party and the beneficiary country shall agree on the financial cost of such contribution according to the measures adopted by the Executive Committee for costing contributions in-kind.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 7).

GUIDELINES FOR COST ASSESSMENT OF BILATERAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted guidelines for cost assessment of bilateral and regional activities. In assessing the costs claimed as bilateral or regional contributions to the Fund, it was decided that the following criteria should be used:

(a) donor countries should submit a detailed account of how the assistance conforms to incremental costs;

(b) lists of maximum costs by level of ODS consumption by project type, e.g., those used for institutional strengthening, should be developed and claims for bilateral or regional contributions should not exceed the maximum levels; and

(c) activities that involve more than one Article 5 country may be considered bilateral activities providing that the above criteria are met and a pro rata share is determined which accounts for participation of any non-Article 5 country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 82 and Annex IV).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex IV).

Non-Article 5 Parties intending to withhold up to 20 per cent of their contribution for the purpose of bilateral or regional assistance should, to the extent possible, indicate this in writing to the Fund Secretariat, specifying the year to which it should be credited. The Secretariat shall circulate such information to all non-Article 5 Parties and to the Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 4).

Documentation for assessment

Non-Article 5 Parties shall submit to the Secretariat, as early as possible, the documentation for assessment of their bilateral or regional contributions. The documentation shall identify beneficiary countries and the proposed activities to be implemented, with timetables and estimated budgets. It shall also indicate whether an agreement has been reached with a beneficiary country and the relationship with the country programme of the beneficiary country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 5, 6).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that any future bilateral contribution projects that exceeded US $500,000 should follow the same procedures as applied to projects submitted by the Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 35).

The Fund Secretariat shall prepare an assessment of all proposals for bilateral or regional assistance against project eligibility criteria set out by the Executive Committee, and shall report this assessment to the Committee. The Committee shall assess these proposals in light of the recommendations provided by the Secretariat.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 8, 9).

In some particular cases, in order to avoid delays in starting bilateral assistance projects, the Fund Secretariat pending the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Committee, may consult with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and shall transmit the result of such consultations to the other members of the Committee for their information. Should any member notify objection to the proposed activities by telex, fax or mail within two weeks of receiving the document, the proposal would be considered at the next Executive Committee meeting. If no member objected to the document within that time period, the Secretariat could advise the non-Article 5 Party whether or not the proposal satisfied the criteria stated above and therefore qualified as eligible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 10).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/14/15, para. 45).

A progress report on bilateral or regional activities, including financial reporting, should be submitted by the donor country to the Secretariat semi-annually.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex IV, para. 11).

Intersessional approval of bilateral co-operation activities

The Executive Committee, noting that bilateral co-operation activities had not been specifically exempted from its decision at the Sixteenth Meeting to suspend intersessional approval of projects, decided to reinstate intersessional approval of bilateral co-operation activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/3 para. 11).

Flexibility of timing for crediting bilateral co-operation funding

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to allow flexibility in the year for which bilateral projects would be credited, provided that:

(a) the bilateral agencies submit their work plans in time at the beginning of the year, so that the Secretariat could transmit them to the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee for consideration during discussions of the business plans at the Committee's first meeting of the year; and

(b) any project proposal by a bilateral agency exceeding US $2 million be submitted for full review by the Executive Committee and not approved intersessionally.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/13, para. 38).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue to inform the Meeting of the Parties of cases where bilateral cooperation exceeded 20 per cent of its 2006 contribution in the current replenishment period, in particular where they relate to commitments for existing multi-year agreements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/19 para. 103 (a)).

Rate of disbursement in bilateral projects

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the bilateral agencies to strive to achieve the same rate of disbursement (70 per cent for all funded projects) as required for the Implementing Agencies by decision 24/4.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/5, para. 23(c)).

Programme support costs of the bilateral cooperation projects

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with bilateral agencies, to compile historical data of the rates of programme support costs of the bilateral cooperation projects and the methodology used for the calculation of such rates with a view to examining the applicability of the current administrative cost regime established by Decision 38/68 to bilateral agencies, and to report thereon to the 42nd Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/94, para. 150(c)).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on programme support costs of bilateral cooperation projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/50);

(b) to note with appreciation the inputs from Australia, Canada, Germany, Israel, Italy, and Japan;

(c) to defer further consideration of the programme support costs of bilateral cooperation projects until its 43rd Meeting;

(d) to invite the bilateral agencies to make further submissions giving their views on the matter in order to facilitate discussion at the 43rd Meeting; and

(e) to include in the provisional agenda of the 43rd Meeting an item entitled "Rights and obligations of bilateral agencies under the Montreal Protocol and its Multilateral Fund".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/45, para. 145).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/50).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in cooperation with interested Parties, to prepare a paper, for consideration at the 45th Meeting, on a procedure for using support costs, consistent with Decision 26/41, in a more flexible manner to address the issues raised in paragraph 146 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54 while allowing bilateral agencies to decide which modalities would apply to them.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/40, para. 152).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee after a discussion of the proposal by the representative of Japan to modify the proposed procedures and guidelines for a core unit funding advance, decided:

(a) to defer consideration of the agenda item to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) to invite Japan to submit its proposed principles and guidelines for a core unit funding advance for bilateral agencies to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/57, para. 185).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/49).

Focal point in bilateral projects

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request that one donor be nominated in the project proposal to act as the focal point with responsibility for communications with the Secretariat on reviewing, managing and reporting on the project.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/25, para. 53).

BUSINESS PLANS FOR BILATERAL CO-OPERATION

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the year 1999

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the business plans for bilateral co-operation submitted by Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Sweden (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/6, annexes I to VIII);

(b) to request countries to submit their draft business plans for bilateral co-operation to the Executive Committee at its third meeting each year;

(c) to request the Secretariat to advise countries engaged in bilateral co-operation and Implementing Agencies on possible duplication of business plan activities;

(d) to include in the agenda of the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance the subject of bilateral co-operation with regard to its impact on Implementing Agencies' shares;

(e) to agree that, for the bilateral business plans to achieve their primary objectives, the beneficiary countries should be advised to avoid duplication by consulting with relevant agencies, including the ozone units.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/3, para. 22).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the year 2000

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the business plans for bilateral co-operation submitted by Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom;

(b) to urge that, when preparing business plans for bilateral co-operation, there should be ongoing discussion among the bilateral donors, the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat in order to avoid overlapping and to provide consistency;

(c) to note the explanations given by the representative of Sweden concerning the projects in its business plan for bilateral co-operation in 2000;

(d) to request the Government of France to review the chiller replacement projects in its business plan in the light of decisions taken by the Executive Committee on the funding of such projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/14, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/11, and Corr.1).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the year 2001

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note, with appreciation, the draft business plans for bilateral co-operation submitted by Canada, Germany and Japan and the letters sent by Australia and the United Kingdom;

(b) to request all Parties planning to submit requests for bilateral co-operation to submit final business plans to the Thirty-third Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/9, para. 20).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/12).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to reaffirm decision 30/56 (e) with regard to Japanese bilateral activities in China's solvent sector;

(b) to reaffirm decision 30/14 (b) with regard to avoiding overlapping and ensuring consistency when preparing business plans for bilateral co-operation;

(c) to note, with appreciation, the information on the 2001 planned bilateral co-operation activities of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/5, para. 22).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the year 2002

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the draft business plans for bilateral co-operation for the year 2002 submitted by Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/6, as well as planned bilateral funding by the United Kingdom;

(b) to request all bilateral agencies planning to submit activities in 2002 to obtain the clearance of the respective Article 5 countries before submitting activities for funding by the Executive Committee;

(c) to note that the World Bank would adjust approved programme funds allocated for 2002 for the National CFC Phase-out Plans for Thailand and Malaysia when and if the World Bank sub-contracted Sweden for CTC/TCA strategies and MAC technical assistance projects included in Sweden's draft 2002 business plan. The funds would then be credited against Sweden's contribution to the Multilateral Fund, and this would take place in future years when and if this arrangement occurred again;

(d) further to request Parties planning to submit bilateral co-operation projects in 2002 to submit final business plans to the 36th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/3, para. 28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/6).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request bilateral agencies to submit their final business plans by the due date, indicating the total level of funds needed and, in the light of this, to authorize the Secretariat to adjust the resource allocation for projects accordingly and account for any changes in allocations that might result from discussions of strategic planning, including additional funds that might be needed for country programme updates and increased allocation for institutional strengthening.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/2, para. 26(d)).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the business plans and letters on bilateral co-operation submitted by: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, as addressed in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/9;

(b) to request bilateral agencies to coordinate with other agencies before the 37th Meeting to resolve any potential overlaps before submitting requests for funding, in consultation with the countries concerned, notwithstanding any action on funding requests made to the 36th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/8, para. 42).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2004-2006

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the business plans and letters on bilateral cooperation submitted by: Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/7;

(b) also to note the withdrawal by Hungary of its business plan, which included funding for the European Network;

(c) to note with appreciation the significant support for the European Network provided by the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic;

(d) to request the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic to withdraw their business plans, which included funding for the European Network, as UNEP had incorporated the Network into its funding requests for its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);

(e) further to note the statement made by the representative of Japan with respect to the activities proposed and to maintain them in the business plan of Japan; and

(f) in the case of multiyear projects which would result in forward commitments into the next replenishment period, to request bilateral agencies to establish arrangements such as agreements with other implementing and bilateral agencies that were in a position to do so, which would ensure that the project received the full funding approved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/6, para. 45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/7).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2005-2007

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the 2005-2007 business plans on bilateral cooperation submitted by: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Sweden, contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/6 and Corr.1;

(b) to note that Germany had received agreement from the Governments of Angola, India, and Papua New Guinea to defer funding for activities in Germany's 2005 business plan until 2006;

(c) to request that bilateral agencies cooperate with other Implementing Agencies to resolve any potential or actual overlaps before submitting requests for funding; and

(d) to remove the chiller projects and activities from the 2005-2007 business plans and to invite demonstration projects and project preparation for chiller projects to be presented at the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee within the funding window for a global chiller programme, based on the criteria to be agreed at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(e) to defer consideration of ODS destruction projects until the 46th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/5, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/6 and Coor.1).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2006-2008

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the 2006-2008 business plans on bilateral cooperation submitted by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and Sweden, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/7;

(b) to maintain the network activity for the Pacific Island Countries included in Australia's business plan;

(c) to note the fact that the Executive Committee had committed all but US $35,469 of Germany's 20 per cent bilateral contribution for the 2006-2008 triennium through annual tranches of multi-year agreements due during the current triennium;

(d) in view of the compliance requirements associated with the TPMPs and another activity required for compliance identified in Germany's business plan, to request the Fund Secretariat to explore with Germany and other agencies the most effective way in which those activities required for compliance in the 13 African countries concerned could be expedited within the allocation of available funds;

(e) if, by the 49th Meeting, Germany did not have sufficient funds available in its 20 per cent allocation for the triennium to finance projects in its business plans required for compliance with the 2007 and 2010 targets, Germany would consult with the relevant countries and the bilateral and implementing agencies regarding the transfer of those projects. Consequently, a decision on the transfer would be made by all the parties concerned;

(f) to note that the requirements of the present decision did not adversely affect any existing "in principle approved tranches" of multi-year agreements and any new activity not related to the 2007 and 2010 compliance needs;

(g) to remove ODS destruction activities from Germany's 2006-2008 business plan;

(h) to move ODS destruction activities in Japan's business plan from 2006 to 2008, with a cap of US $200,000 to cover such activities;

(i) to maintain the inclusion in Sweden's 2006 business plan of an activity related to a network for combating illegal trade.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/5, para. 48)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/7).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2007-2009

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the 2007-2009 business plans on bilateral cooperation, without prejudice to the Parties' discussions on replenishment following the 2006 2008 triennium, submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/7;

(b) to note the agreement of India to the proposed procedure to accommodate activities in Germany's 2007 and 2008 business plans that currently exceeded its bilateral contribution, which involved funding part of the 2008 tranche for India's national phase-out plan in 2009;

(c) to request Germany to report to the 52nd Meeting on the proposed terminal phase out management plan (TPMP) projects for Botswana and Swaziland noting that if, at that time, Germany did not have sufficient funds available in its 20 per cent allocation for the triennium, Germany would consult with the relevant countries and the bilateral and implementing agencies regarding the transfer of those projects, reaching a decision agreed by all the parties involved concerning the transfer of those projects;

(d) to note that the TPMP for Angola had been removed from Germany's business plan, at the request of Germany;

(e) to maintain the CFC-113 solvent project for the Democratic Republic of the Congo included in Italy's 2007 business plan in light of decision 35/57; and

(f) to urge bilateral agencies and implementing agencies to coordinate with each other when preparing TPMP proposals.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/6 para. 62).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/7).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2008-2010

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the 2008-2010 business plans on bilateral cooperation. submitted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/7, without prejudice to the Parties' discussions on replenishment for the period 2009-2011 triennium, and to maintain:

  (i) the combating of illegal trade (second year funding) in Canada's business plan;

  (ii) the ODS destruction activity in the business plan of Japan, in the light of decision 54/5(c);

  (iii) the MDI activity in India in Italy's business plan in the light of decision 54/5(d);

(b) to remove HCFC activities in Germany's business plan in the light of decision 54/5(b)(iii);

(c) to note that Germany had indicated with respect to potential over-programming in its business plan that, if all the funding could be approved in the current year, it would team up with other agencies to share the activities, and that all the countries that could be affected by the over-programming had been made aware that Germany might not have sufficient funds to submit their activities for funding in 2008; and

(d) to allow Switzerland's request for funding to be considered as its business plan to enable it to use up to 20 per cent of its pledges for the 2006-2008 triennium for bilateral cooperation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/49, Decision 54/6 para. 55).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/7).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2009-2011

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the 2009-2011 business plans on bilateral cooperation submitted by Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, and Japan as addressed in document UNEP/Oz.L.Pro/ExCom/57/8;

(b) to note sub-paragraph (f)(iii) in decision 57/6 in connection with the HCFC foam demonstration project in Germany's business plan;

(c) to request the Government of Germany to provide input on the amounts for ODS phase out in Germany's business plan;

(d) to remove:

(i) additional project preparation for the refrigeration servicing sector in India in Germany's business plan;

(ii) the regional refrigeration association in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in Hungary's business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/7 para. 68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/8).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2010-2012

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, pursuant to decision on the consolidated 2010-2012 business plan, took note of the 2010-2012 business plans of Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany Italy and Japan, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/8.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, para.58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/8).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2010-2014

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the 2010-2014 business plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/8, as adjusted, taking into account any modifications based on the consideration of the issues and activities addressed in the context of the revised consolidated business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58,Decision 61/6 para.32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/8).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2011-2014

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2011-2014 business plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by the Governments of Australia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy and Japan, as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/8;

(b) Further to note that, with respect to potential over-programming in the Government of Germany's business plan, if all the funding could be approved in 2011, the Government of Germany would join with other agencies to share the activities, and that all the countries that could be affected by the over-programming had been made aware that the Government of Germany might not have sufficient funds to submit their activities for funding in 2011; and

(c) To remove the activity on regional customs cooperation in Europe and Central Asia from the business plan of the Government of the Czech Republic.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/6 para.41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/8).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2012-2014

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2012-2014 business plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by the Governments of Germany and Japan, as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/8;

(b) To note Germany's confirmation that it would continue to adjust its business plan, including by taking the

necessary steps with Article 5 partner countries and bilateral or implementing agencies, so that it remained within the range of its 20 per cent bilateral contribution; and

(c) To request that Germany report to the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee on progress on adjusting its business plan to ensure that the total value of its activities was within the range of Germany's bilateral allocations for the 2012-2014 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/6 para. 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/8).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2013-2015

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the 2013-2015 business plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by the Governments of Germany and Japan, as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/7.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/6 para. 49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/7).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2014-2016

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the 2014-2016 business plans of bilateral agencies submitted by the Germany, Italy and Japan, as addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/8.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/19 para. 73).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/8).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2015-2017

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided

(a) The 2015-2017 business plans of bilateral agencies submitted by Germany, Italy, Japan and Poland contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/19; and

(b) That, at the 74th meeting, Germany's 2015-2017 business plan should be reconsidered in light of the 20 per cent bilateral allocation and the general approach applied in the financial planning document for the 2015-2017 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/28 para.101).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/19).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2016-2018

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided

(a) To note:
  (i) The bilateral agencies' business plans for 2016–2018 submitted by the Governments of Germany and Italy contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/22;
  (ii) That further approvals after the 75th meeting under the 2015–2017 business plan for Germany should not exceed US $1,018,810, and that at current replenishment levels, approvals in principle for the years 2018–2020 should not exceed US $2,572,768; and

(b) To request the Government of Germany to indicate how it would rationalize its remaining new business plan activities amounting to US $1.5 million in 2016 and 2017 taking into account approvals and forward commitments at the 75th meeting, and to report back to the 76th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/23 para.129).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/22).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to take note of the revised 2016–2018 business plan provided by the Government of Germany.
UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/3, para 35(c))

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/5).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2017-2019

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the bilateral agencies' business plans for 2017–2019, submitted by the Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/21, as well as the additional information provided by the Government of Germany;

(b) Further to note that approvals in principle for the Government of Germany for the 2018-2020 triennium should not exceed US $2,604,720, based on the assumption that there would be the same level of replenishment as for the 2015–2017 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/28, para102)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/21).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2018-2020

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the bilateral agencies' business plans for 2018–2020 submitted by the Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/17; and
(b) That Germany's 2018–2020 business plan should be reconsidered at the 81st meeting in the light of the bilateral activity allocation for the 2018–2020 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/35, para 118)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/17).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a)(iii) To note the bilateral agency business plans for 2018–2020 submitted by the Governments of Canada and Germany and
(a)(iv) That the 2018–2020 business plans of the Governments of Canada and Germany did not exceed 20 per cent of the Governments' bilateral contributions for the triennium;.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/26, para 96)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/12).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2019-2021

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the business plans of the bilateral agencies for 2019–2021 submitted by the Governments of Germany and Japan, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/26.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, para 182)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/26)

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2020-2022

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The business plans of the bilateral agencies for 2020–2022 submitted by the Governments of Australia and Germany, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/27; and

(b) That the 2020–2022 business plan of the Government of Germany should be reconsidered at the 85th meeting in the light of the bilateral activity allocation for the 2018–2020 triennium, on the understanding that funding and activities for low-volume-consuming countries supported by the Government of Germany would not be affected.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/47)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/27)

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2021-2023

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the business plans of the bilateral agencies for 2021–2023, submitted by the Governments of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/26.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, para 187)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/26)

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2022-2024

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the business plans of the bilateral agencies for 2022-2024 submitted by the Governments of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/23.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, para 129
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/23)

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2023-2025

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The business plans of the bilateral agencies for 2023–2025 submitted by the Governments of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/23; and

(b) That the level of the activities in the business plans of the Governments of Austria and Germany for 2023-2025 should be considered in the light of the bilateral activity allocation for the triennium 2021–2023.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/23).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2024-2026

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The business plan for 2024–2026 submitted by the Government of Germany and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/26; and

(b) That the level of activities in the business plan of the Government of Germany for 2024-2026 should be considered in light of the bilateral activity allocation for the triennium 2024–2026.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/26).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2025-2027

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The business plans for 2025–2027 submitted by the Governments of Australia, Czechia, France, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/26; and

(b) That the level of activities in the business plan of the Government of Germany for 2025-2027 should be considered in light of the bilateral activity allocation for the triennium 2024-2026.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/26).

Business plans for bilateral co-operation for the years 2026–2028

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The business plans for 2026–2028 submitted by the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/21; and

(b) That the level of activities in the business plan of the Government of Germany for 2026–2028 should be considered in light of the bilateral activity allocation for the triennium 2024–2026.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/25).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/21).

PROGRESS REPORT ON BILATERAL COOPERATION

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland;

(b) to request the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America to provide their progress reports to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden to provide reports on projects with implementation delays to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/9, para. 55 (a, b, c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/11).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Sweden (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/10);

(c) to request the Governments of Portugal, Switzerland and the United States of America to submit their progress reports to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) to request the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland to submit reports on projects with implementation delays to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/8, para. 70 (a, c, d)).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Switzerland;

(b) to request the Governments of Finland, Portugal, Sweden and the United States of America to provide their progress reports to the 53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee as a matter of urgency;

(c) to request the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and Sweden to provide reports on the projects with implementation delays to the 53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/9 (a, b, c), para. 66).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/11).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America;

(b) to request the Governments of Finland, Japan and Switzerland to provide their progress reports to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal and Spain to provide reports on the projects with implementation delays to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/6 (a, b, c), para. 55).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/10).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/11;

(b) to note that since decision 17/22, no overruns had been allowed for Fund-supported activities;

(c) to request that, in light of decision 17/22, the Governments of France and Japan address the rule of no overruns in their next progress reports to the Executive Committee and adjust their accounting accordingly;

(d) to request the Governments of Israel and Portugal to provide their progress reports to the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) to request the Governments of Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, and Spain to provide reports on the projects with implementation delays contained in Table 1 of Annex V to the report to the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/9 (a, b, c, d, e), para. 59).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/11).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/14;

(b) To also note that the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain would report on the projects with implementation delays to the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(c) To request:

(i) The Governments of Israel, Portugal and Switzerland to provide their progress reports to the

62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(ii) The submission to the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee of additional status reports for the projects and agencies as listed in Annex VIII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/12, para.46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/14).

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain and Sweden contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/10;

(b) To request the Governments of Israel and Switzerland to provide their progress reports to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) To request the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and Spain to provide reports to the 65th meeting on the projects with implementation delays listed in table 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/10; and

(d) To request the submission of additional status reports to the 65th meeting on the following:

(i) The CFC phase-out plan in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LAO/PHA/61/INV/21), implemented by France, in order to monitor fund disbursement;

(ii) The identification of co-financing options for each of the countries participating in the "strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in five African countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)" (AFR/REF/48/DEM/36), implemented by France;

(iii) An agreement for a training institution for the project "African customs enforcement network in the African sub-regional trade organizations (CEMAC, COMESA, SACU and UEMOA)" (AFR/SEV/53/TAS/39), implemented by France;

(iv) Completion of the demonstration project to validate the use of super-critical CO2 in the manufacture of sprayed polyurethane rigid foam" in Colombia (COL/FOA/60/DEM/75), implemented by Japan, if it had not been completed by the 65th meeting;

(v) The identification of co-financing options for each of the countries participating in the "strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in five African countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)" (AFR/REF/48/DEM/35), implemented by Japan; and

(vi) Project preparation for a demonstration project on ODS disposal in the Asia and Pacific region (ASP/DES/54/PRP/53), implemented by Japan, if the request for funding was not submitted to the 65th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/7, para.45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/10).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Spain and Sweden contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/11;

(b) To request:

(i) The Governments of the Czech Republic, Israel and Switzerland to provide their progress reports;

(ii) The Governments of the Czech Republic, France, Israel, Italy, Japan and Spain to provide reports to the 68th meeting on the projects with implementation delays listed in Table 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/11;

(iii) The submission of additional status reports to the 68th meeting to monitor:

a. The resolution of the financial mechanism and co-financing issues for Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan by the 68th meeting as a milestone for achievement in order to avoid consideration of possible cancellation in those countries of the "strategic demonstration projects for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in African countries" (AFR/REF/48/DEM/35, implemented by Japan, and AFR/REF/48/DEM/36, implemented by France);

b. The initiation of the action plan in order to avoid consideration of possible cancellation of the project "African customs enforcement networks for preventing illegal trade of ODS in the African sub-regional trade organizations" (AFR/SEV/53/TAS/39), implemented by France;

c. Project implementation progress for the HCFC phase-out management plans with low disbursement rates in Afghanistan (AFG/PHA/63/INV/13), the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRA/PHA/63/INV/201), and Papua New Guinea (PNG/PHA/63/INV/11), implemented by Germany;

d. Actions taken by Botswana towards the establishment of the licensing system for ODS imports and exports as part of the HPMP project preparation project (BOT/PHA/60/PRP/14), implemented by Germany;

e. Project implementation progress for the CFC phase-out project with a low disbursement rate in Senegal (SEN/PHA/57/INV/28), implemented by Italy;

f. The completion of the HCFC demonstration project in Colombia (COL/FOA/60/DEM/75), implemented by Japan, if it had not been completed by the 68th meeting; and

g. The preparation of a demonstration project on ODS disposal in the Asia and Pacific Region (ASP/DES/54/PRP/53), implemented by Japan, if the request for funding was not submitted to the 68th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/9, para.44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/11).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/11;

(b) To note that, for the refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan in China: first tranche (CPR/REF/44/INV/420) and second tranche (CPR/REF/47/INV/438), project costs should be reassigned to support costs so that the overall project and support costs remained within the budget approved for those projects;

(c) To cancel the project "African customs enforcement networks for preventing illegal trade of ODS in the African sub regional trade organizations" (AFR/SEV/53/TAS/39), implemented by France;

(d) To request:

(i) The Governments of Israel, Portugal and Switzerland to provide their progress reports to the 71st meeting of the Executive Committee;

(ii) The Governments of France, Israel and Spain to provide reports to the 71st meeting on the projects with implementation delays listed below:

Agency	Code	Project title	Category of delays
France	AFR/SEV/53/TAS/39	African customs enforcement networks for preventing illegal trade of ODS in the African sub-regional trade organizations (CEMAC, COMESA, SACU and UEMOA)	12 and 18 months delays
Israel	GLO/FUM/56/TAS/296	International methyl bromide compliance assistance workshop	12 months delays
Spain	LAC/FUM/54/TAS/40	Technical assistance to introduce chemical alternatives in countries which have rescheduled methyl bromide phase out plan (Argentina and Uruguay)	12 months delays

(iii) The submission of additional status reports to the 71st meeting to monitor:

a. Progress in project implementation for the tranches of the HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) with low rates of disbursement in the following countries: Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Zimbabwe, implemented by Germany;

b. Regarding the preparation of an HPMP in Botswana (BOT/PHA/60/PRP/14), implemented by Germany, the actions taken by Botswana towards the establishment of the licensing system for ODS imports and exports to enable its HPMP to be submitted based on the guidelines in decision 60/44;

c. The completion of the demonstration project to validate the use of super critical CO2 in the manufacture of sprayed polyurethane rigid foam in Colombia (COL/FOA/60/DEM/75), implemented by Japan, if it had not been completed by the 71st meeting;

d. The finalization of the financial scheme with beneficiaries in Senegal and Sudan for the strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in African countries (AFR/REF/48/DEM/35), implemented by Japan; and

e. The preparation of a demonstration project on ODS disposal for the Asia and Pacific region (ASP/DES/54/PRP/53), implemented by Japan, if the request for funding was not submitted to the 71st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/8, para.56).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/11).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) With appreciation, the progress reports as at 31 December 2013 submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/11, as well as the progress report for Switzerland that was submitted during the 73rd meeting; and
   (ii) That Spain would report to the 74th meeting on one project with implementation delays, as indicated in Annex IV to the present report, and Germany on two projects, Italy on one project and Spain on one project recommended for additional status reports, as indicated in Annex V to the present report.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/9 para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/11).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) With appreciation the progress reports [as at 31 December 2014] submitted by the Governments of Australia, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/13;
   (ii) That the bilateral agencies would report to the 76th meeting on three projects with implementation delays and on 10 projects recommended for additional status reports, as indicated in Annexes IV and V, respectively, to the present report;
(b) To request:
   (i) The Governments of Israel and Portugal to provide their progress reports to the 76th meeting; and
   (ii) The Governments of France and Japan to submit to the 76th meeting an update on the status of the strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in five African Countries, (AFR/REF/48/DEM/36) and (AFR/REF/48/DEM/35), respectively, given that the Executive Committee had agreed to extend the required completion dates of December 2015 by six months, to June 2016.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 7511 para. 90).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/13).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) With appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/12;
   (ii) That the bilateral agencies would report to the 79th meeting on one project with implementation delays and on four projects recommended for additional status reports, as indicated in Annexes III and IV, respectively, to the present report; and
(b) To request the Government of France to submit its progress report to the 79th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/9, para 58(a)-(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/12)

The Seventy-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/9;

(b) To approve the actions related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in Annex II to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/8, para 45)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/9).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/15; and

(b) To approve the actions related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in Annex III to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/12)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/15).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/17; and

(b) To approve the recommendation related to an ongoing project with specific issues contained in Annex V to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 82/13)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/17).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/16; and

(b) To approve the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in Annex III to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/14)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/16).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/13;

(b) To approve the extension of the completion dates of the projects listed below to allow for completion of the remaining ongoing activities as reflected in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/13:

  (i) HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Zimbabwe (stage I, fourth tranche) (refrigeration servicing sector) (ZIM/PHA/80/INV/54) to 31 March 2022; and

  (ii) HPMP for Zimbabwe (stage I, fifth tranche) (ZIM/PHA/86/INV/62) to 30 June 2022;

(c) To approve the extension of the completion date, to 30 September 2022, of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down for Papua New Guinea (PNG/SEV/80/TAS/01+), to allow for completion of the remaining ongoing activities as reflected in Table 3 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/13; and

(d) To approve the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in Annex III to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/12)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/13).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/13;

(b) To approve the extension, to 30 June 2023, of the completion date of stage I of the HCFC phase out management plan for Zimbabwe (fourth tranche – refrigeration servicing sector (ZIM/PHA/80/INV/54) and fifth tranche (ZIM/PHA/86/INV/62)), to allow for completion of the remaining ongoing activities as reflected in table 5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/13;

(c) To approve the extension, to 31 December 2022, of the completion date of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down for Liberia (LIR/SEV/80/TAS/01+), to allow for completion of the remaining ongoing activities as reflected in table 7 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/13; and

(d) To approve the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in Annex IV to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/13).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports, as at 31 December 2022, submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/15;

(b) To approve the extension, to 30 June 2024, of the completion date of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for Egypt (second tranche) (EGY/PHA/84/INV/142) to allow completion of the remaining ongoing activities, as reflected in table 5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/15; and

(c) To approve the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in annex III to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/12).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/15).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports as at 31 December 2023, submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/15; and

(b) To approve the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in annex V to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/13).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/15).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the progress reports as at 31 December 2024, submitted by the Governments of Australia, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/12;

(b) To approve the extension of the completion dates of the projects listed below to allow completion of the remaining ongoing activities, as reflected in table 5 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/12:

  (i) Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri (SME Harare) for Zimbabwe (ZIM/REF/82/INV/56) (implemented by the Government of France), to June 2026;

  (ii) Preparation of a national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for the management of those substances (decision 91/66) for Liberia (LIR/DES/93/PRP/36) and Seychelles (SEY/DES/93/PRP/31) (implemented by the Government of Germany), to December 2026; and

(c) To approve also the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues contained in annex IV to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/12).

VERIFICATION OF DATA AGAINST THE INVENTORY OF APPROVED PROJECTS

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request bilateral agencies to verify their data against the Inventory of Approved Projects before submitting their progress reports.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/10, para. 36 (d)).

UNEP

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER V: IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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V. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Executive Committee shall discharge its tasks and responsibilities specified in its terms of reference as agreed by the Parties, with the co-operation and assistance of the World Bank, UNEP, UNDP, or other appropriate agencies depending on their respective areas of expertise. (UNIDO became the fourth Implementing Agency in October 1992).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Decision II/8, para. 6).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/8 (section I.4).

Under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Committee, Implementing Agencies shall:

(a) be requested by the Committee, in the context of country programmes to facilitate compliance with the Protocol, to co-operate with and assist the Parties within their respective areas of expertise; and

(b) to develop an inter-agency agreement and specific agreements with the Committee acting on behalf of the Parties.

They shall apply only those considerations relevant to effective and economically efficient programmes and projects consistent with criteria adopted by the Parties. In fulfilling their responsibilities in respect of the Fund, they shall consult each other regularly, and meet at least once a year to report on their activities and consult on co-operative arrangements. They shall be entitled to receive support costs for the activities they undertake having reached specific agreements with the Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/1/2, para. 20).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV)

ASSISTANCE TO ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

In developing its country programme and/or its project proposals, an Article 5 Party may request technical assistance, other services and support from the Implementing Agencies within their respective areas of expertise and within the context of work programmes approved by the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section II.1.3).

Article 5 Parties should select an approved Implementing Agency before preparing projects for submission to the Executive Committee. They should work together to expedite the preparation of country programmes, work programmes, and project proposals, and should develop proposed timeliness for the preparation and implementation of projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.1, 3.2, 3.5).

UNDP

The Executive Committee invited UNDP to co-operate and assist in feasibility and pre-investment studies and in other technical assistance measures.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 3b).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

Functions

UNDP shall:

(a) report on the status of activities related to country programmes including the activities of field offices;

(b) prepare periodic progress reports on projects;

(c) prepare an annual report on income and expenditures of the previous years; and

(d) prepare a final report after completion and/or termination of each project.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section VI.2.1).

Agreement

The Executive Committee and UNDP signed an agreement on 21 August 1991 (Annex II.4).

UNEP

The Executive Committee invited UNEP to co-operate and assist in the political promotion of the objectives of the Protocol, as well as in research, data gathering and the clearing-house functions.

Functions

Clearing-house functions include:

(a) assisting Parties, operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs;

(b) facilitating technical co-operation to meet identified needs;

(c) distributing information, holding workshops and training sessions, and other related activities for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and

(d) facilitating and monitoring other multilateral, regional, and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 3a).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

UNEP shall:

(a) report on training, country studies, political promotion and communication efforts and clearing-house activities; and

(b) prepare an annual audited report on the income and expenditures of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section VI.2.2).

Agreement

The Executive Committee and UNEP signed an agreement on 19 June 1991 (Annex II.5).

Budget cycle

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested UNEP to follow the same budget cycle as the other Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL/Pro.ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/11, para. 23(c).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee, bearing in mind its Decision 17/22 prohibiting budget overruns, decided that as an exceptional measure, UNEP should be allowed to offset its budget overrun for 1995 against its underrun for the same year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/57, para. 77).

Levels of funding

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the 1997 work programme of UNEP together with the comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat thereon, as well as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, decided:

(a) to approve a total amount of US $1.05 million for recurring information-exchange activities that are ongoing in nature (namely, the collection of sectoral data from world-wide sources; updated OAIC diskette version; dissemination of information materials; direct query-response service; maintenance of contact database of experts and mailing list of OzonAction programme publications; halon bank management clearing-house services; publication of the OzonAction newsletter and special supplements);

(b) to approve a total amount of US $0.335 million for the remaining, non-recurring information-exchange activities in the UNEP 1997 work programme, including delivery of the OzonAction newsletter and other information through the World Wide Web home page site;

(c) to approve a total amount of US $1.1 million for networking activities;

(d) the amounts of US $1.05 million approved for recurring information exchange activities, which are outlined in subparagraph (a) above, and US $1.1 million for networking activities, which are outlined in sub-paragraph (c) above, would represent caps, and the levels of funding for those activities would not be increased in future years except by a factor of up to 5 per cent to cover inflation. The levels of future funding for non-recurring activities would be considered on the basis of the individual proposals submitted by UNEP;

(f) that UNEP should have the flexibility to apportion, according to its own priorities, the amounts referred to in subparagraphs 24 (a) to 24 (c) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/14, para. 24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/16).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, while considering two projects on the methyl bromide sector submitted by UNEP, decided that:

(b) UNEP be requested, in its annual business planning, to examine and re-prioritize its core programme to increase the effort directed towards information dissemination and awareness-raising on emerging needs such as methyl bromide;

(c) UNEP also be requested to make every effort to incorporate any future projects of this nature within its re-prioritized core programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/38, paras 63(b) and (c)).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to:

(b) request that similar project components (project assistance monitoring and evaluation) not come forward to future meetings of the Executive Committee;

(c) request UNEP to produce a paper showing how the 13 per cent allowance for support costs was utilized in general terms and also in specific similar projects already implemented;

(d) re-examine, in the light of the above paper, whether the other Implementing Agencies might be in a better position to implement the non-investment activities in question in an RMP within the 13 per cent agency support costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/31, para. 43 (b, c, d).

Compliance Assistance Programme

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for UNEP (Annex V.1), with the following conditions:

(a) the use of this budget and related CAP employees shall not be used for implementation of projects approved before 2002;

(b) UNEP will submit a preliminary report to the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee on the use of the programme support cost, with a detailed report to be submitted at the 40th Meeting in 2003;

(c) UNEP should also report to the Executive Committee during 2002 on the progress made in the implementation of the CAP programme, specifically on the lessons learned during the first steps of CAP implementation;

(d) funds approved annually for the CAP but not spent should be returned to the Multilateral Fund for re-programming at the second meeting of the Executive Committee in the year following that for which they had been approved;

(e) consideration by the Executive Committee should be given to benefit of developing a unified budget in future years, and UNEP should provide a proposal for such a budget at the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/36, para. 69).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/26).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP, in the preparation of future budgets, to take into account the comments and concerns expressed by the Sub-Committee and, if possible, to prepare unified budgets, internalizing the programme support costs, if necessary in an indicative way.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/36, para. 69 (b)).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to set targets for UNEP's CAP with a view to full data reporting by Article 7 Parties based on the following performance indicators:

(i) number of countries with missing data that received specific CAP assistance for data reporting in order to determine compliance baselines. UNEP should give a clear indication of the assistance provided; and

(ii) number of countries reporting data in compliance with Article 7 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/11, para. 49(b)).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to consider future programme support costs on the basis of a future Executive Committee decision taken after consideration of the investigation to be carried out by UNEP, as recommended in paragraph 74 below; and

(c) to review the CAP budget in one year's time on the basis of the results achieved, including its contribution to the regional networks, in consultation with the countries in the region.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/38(b, c), para. 73).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to investigate how it could prepare unified budgets for the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), possibly based on the concept of the general trust funds and integrating all the administrative costs and related expenses, as well as programme support costs, into an administrative budget; and

(b) to submit the result of the above investigation to the 43rd Meeting of the Executive Committee for its consideration.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/39, para. 74).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP to continue to report to the Executive Committee on the actual allocation and use of the 8 per cent programme support costs between support services pertaining to the implementation of the CAP and the administrative support costs charged by the United Nations Office at Nairobi.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/27, para. 134 (b)).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for 2006 (Annex IV to the present report) at the amount of US $7,770,000 plus support costs of US $621,600 on the basis that:

  (i) UNEP would not in future seek separate funding through its business plans or work programme amendments for awareness or public information activities, including the regional awareness programme previously funded at US $200,000 per year;

  (ii) UNEP would include in the annex to the CAP budget details regarding the use of all funds that support global awareness activities;

  (iii) requests for future increases in the CAP budget would be limited to 3 per cent, unless the Executive Committee was given evidence that inflationary pressures justified otherwise;

  (iv) UNEP was encouraged to continue to extend the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to liaise with UNEP and monitor the return of unspent funds in accordance with decision 35/36(d).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/24, para. 96).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the CAP budget for 2007 at the amount of US $8,003,000 plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $640,240 on the basis that:

  (i) UNEP would, in future submissions, provide details on the activities for which the funds for global awareness-raising would be used;

  (ii) UNEP was encouraged to continue extending the prioritization of funding among CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities; and

  (iii) the CAP budget should only be spent in accordance with the terms of reference for the financial mechanism contained in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol and therefore resources should not be spent on inter-multilateral environmental agreement coordination activities;

(b) to request UNEP to prepare a paper on how the MDI thematic workshops would be conducted based on the actual needs, including costs, of the different networks. The paper should be presented at the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request the Secretariat to continue liaising with UNEP to monitor the return of unspent funds in accordance with decision 35/36(d).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/26 para. 116).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/20).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to reorganize the final report on the evaluation of

the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9), around the seven issues identified in paragraphs 9(a) to 9(g) of that document;

(b) to request UNEP to consider further regionalization of CAP resources;

(c) to request UNEP to focus the CAP on:

(i) countries in potential or actual non-compliance, taking into account the likely difficulties of a number of countries in meeting the 85 per cent reduction target for CFC in 2007, to be followed by the total phase-out of CFCs, halons and carbon tetrachloride by 31 December 2009;

(ii) latecomers to the Montreal Protocol, in order:

a. to strengthen their institutional structures and develop local capacities;

b. to facilitate the establishment of appropriate ODS-related legislation and regulations; and

c. to support their public awareness activities.

(iii) further involving more advanced and experienced Article 5 countries to assist and advise less advanced in the same region;

(iv) further strengthening local capacities of trained trainers and partner training institutes formed during the "train the trainers" phase to enable future and continued training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians on a sustainable basis. UNEP should also develop a strategy that would integrate the local training capacity created, placing emphasis on national ownership and securing access to appropriate know-how beyond 2010;

(v) further promoting collaboration between customs and environmental authorities, in cooperation with professional associations, in order to strengthen the enforcement of legal regulations;

(vi) assisting, where applicable, the enforcement of unified regulations in regional customs unions or other areas of political and economic cooperation; and

(d) to urge UNEP and the other agencies to ensure close coordination of activities in order to avoid overlapping actions; in particular, UNEP should always consult with the lead agency for national phase-out plans, terminal phase-out management plans or other phase-out plans and projects before providing technical or policy advice.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/7, para. 57).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/9).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget, attached as Annex XXII to the final report, on the condition that UNEP submit to the Secretariat a revised budget in the amount of US $8,243,090 plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $659,447, representing a 3 per cent increase on the previous year consistent with decision 47/24;

(b) to request UNEP, in future submissions on the CAP budget, to continue:

(i) providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities and to provide details on the reallocations made in its budget following Executive Committee decisions 47/24 and 50/26; and

(c) to request UNEP to report on current staff post levels and to inform the Executive Committee of any changes therein particularly as they related to increased budget allocations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/21, para. 118).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/20).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for a compliance contingency budget and asked UNEP to include the activities within the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget, using the flexibility provided by decision 47/24 to reallocate funding between UNEP CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/34 para 149)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/16).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the request to establish a separate network for Pacific island countries (PIC), maintaining an allocation for those countries within the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) to allow their

participation in network meetings in the Asia and the Pacific region and encourage coordination; and

(b) to note the above when approving the UNEP CAP budget and in reviewing the proposal to ensure linkage to the South East Asia and Pacific (SEAP) network.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/33 para 147)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/16).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the CAP budget for 2009 at the amount of US $8,490,000 plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $679,200 [as contained in Annex XII to the final report of the 56th Meeting] and apply decision 56/41 to the budget accordingly and to agree to the changes submitted by UNEP in its budget proposal;

(b) to request UNEP, in future submissions on the CAP budget to continue:

  (i) to provide detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

  (ii) to expand the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities; and to provide details on the reallocations made in its budget following decisions 47/24 and 50/26; and

  (iii) to report on the current post levels of staff and to inform the Executive Committee of any changes therein particularly in respect of increased budgetary allocations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/43 para 181)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/21).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the 2010 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget [as contained in Annex VII to the final report of the 59th Meeting], at a level of US $8,745,000, plus support costs of US $699,600; and

(b) To further request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget:

  (i) To continue to provide detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

  (ii) To continue to expand the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities; and to provide details on the reallocations made for its budget following decisions 47/24 and 50/26; and

  (iii) To continue to report on the current staff post levels and to inform the Executive Committee of any changes therein, particularly in respect of any increased budgetary allocations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/27 para 136)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/27).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for 2011 at the amount of US $9,007,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $720,560,[as contained in Annex VI to the final report of the Sixty-second Meeting], while:

  (i) Noting the elimination of the Information Officer post and redeployment of related funds towards the creation of new regional assistant posts; and

  (ii) Requesting UNEP:

    a) To ensure that the primary function of the new regional assistant posts proposed in the 2011 budget focused on assisting countries, particularly low-volume-consuming countries, with the implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans, including supporting outreach activities;

    b) To examine and monitor South-South cooperation activities, and report on the outcomes of such activities, including detailed reports by region on the utilization of related budgets, to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee in the context of its 2012 CAP budget;

(b) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget:

  (i) To continue to provide detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

  (ii) To continue to extend the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities; and provide details on the reallocations made for its budget pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26;

(iii) To continue to report on the current staff post levels and inform the Executive Committee of any changes therein, particularly in respect of any increased budget allocations; and

(iv) To make every effort to avoid an increase in the budget lines for activities in the 2012 CAP budget.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/24 para 76)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/16).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for 2012 at the amount of US $8,987,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent, amounting to US $718,960 for UNEP, [as contained in Annex VI to the Sixty-fifth meeting report];

(b) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget:

(i) To continue to provide detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) To continue to extend the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details on the reallocations made for its budget following decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the condition that such reallocations did not result in savings from movement of personnel-related costs to other activity lines;

(iii) To continue to report on the current staff post levels and to inform the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly in respect of increased budget allocations; and

(iv) To provide a report in the context of UNEP's role in implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), clearly delineating expenditures made from the CAP budget and those made from HPMP funds.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/17 para 89)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/19).

The Sixty-eighth-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for 2013 at the amount of US $9,158,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $732,640 for UNEP, as shown in Annex XI to the present report;

(b) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:

(i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and providing details on the reallocations made in its budget pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26; and

(iii) Reporting on the current staff post levels and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly in respect of any increased budget allocations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/18 para 95)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/20).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for 2014 in the amount of US $9,338,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent, amounting to US $747,040, as contained in Annex XIX to the present report;

(b) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget to continue:

(i) To provide detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) To extend the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details on the reallocations made in its budget pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26;

(iii) To report on the current staff post levels and to inform the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly in respect of any increased budget allocations; and

(c) To request UNEP to report to the Executive Committee on the implications of its adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) in meeting the requirements of decision 35/36(d), requiring the

return of the balances of CAP funds, by the 74th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/33 para 126)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/23).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for 2015, contained in Annex XVI to the present report, in the amount of US $9,459,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent, amounting to US $756,720, on the understanding that, for the implementation of agreed activities, the expenditure of CAP funds and the responsibilities and placement of staff would remain as submitted, and that, were any changes to be proposed, UNEP would report them to the Executive Committee as soon as possible for its consideration and a decision thereon;

(b) To request UNEP to report to the 74th meeting actions taken to implement the recommendations 1, 3, 4, and 7 listed below, taken from the May 2014 report of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the UNEP OzonAction Branch, in accordance with all relevant Executive Committee decisions relating to the operation of UNEP as an implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund:

(i) Recommendation 1: UNEP should review the existing organizational arrangements to ensure that they provide for a clear accountability and efficient and effective delivery of the OzonAction Branch programme of work in accordance with the decisions of the Executive Committee;

(ii) Recommendation 3: UNEP should put in place a mechanism to ensure that funds are used as approved by the Executive Committee, variances are disclosed in a timely basis, and unspent balances are returned to the Executive Committee in a timely manner;

(iii) Recommendation 4: UNEP should define a mechanism to ensure that projects are financially closed no more than 18 months after the date of operational completion, and that unutilized balances are returned to the Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in a timely manner;

(iv) Recommendation 7: UNEP should ensure that the OzonAction Branch does not enter into contractual agreements which duplicate the services of the Compliance Assistance Project;

(c) To further request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:

(i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made; and

(iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/53, para.159).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/30).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) activities and budget for 2016 in the amount of US $9,540,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent, amounting to US $763,200, contained in Annex XVII to the present report;

(b) To note the 2016–2018 rolling strategy proposed by UNEP for its CAP and the approaches contained therein;

(c) To request UNEP to continue to submit an annual work programme and budget for the CAP, including:

(i) Providing detailed information on the progress of the four new activities identified in the 2016 work programme where the global funds would be used until their completion;

(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details on the reallocations made in its budget pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26; and

(iii) Reporting on the current staff post levels and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly in respect to any increased budget allocations.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/38, para.174).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/33/Rev.1).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) activities and budget for 2017 in the amount of US $9,776,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent, amounting to US $782,080, contained in Annex XV to the present report;
(b) To request UNEP to continue to submit an annual work programme and budget for the CAP that included:
(i) Detailed information on the progress of the four new activities identified in the 2016 work programme for which global funds would be used until their completion;
(ii) Extension of the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and details on the reallocations made in its budget pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26;
(iii) Reporting on the current levels of staff posts and information for the Executive Committee on any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and
(c) To further request UNEP to review the overall structure of the CAP and to consider its operations and regional structure in addressing emerging needs and new challenges, and to submit a final report of that review to the Executive Committee for consideration at its 79th meeting.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 73/38, para.139 and Annex V).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/32).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) activities and budget for 2018 in the amount of US $9,863,000, plus agency support costs of eight per cent, amounting to US $789,040, as contained in Annex XIV to the present report;
(b) To request UNEP to provide:
(i) A final report to the 81st meeting on the review of the overall structure of the CAP and its operations and regional structure in addressing emerging needs and new challenges in Article 5 countries;
(ii) A final report to the 82nd meeting on the four global activities (national ozone officer training programme, refrigerant drivers licence programme, global training programme for the refrigeration servicing sector, and ODS management in the fisheries sector) which were identified in the 2016–2018 three-year rolling strategy, providing details on the overall cost, achievements and outputs and how these had contributed to the compliance for Article 5 countries within the CAP mandate, in line with decision 75/38(c)(i);
(c) To further request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:
(i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
(iii) Reporting on the current post levels of CAP staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and
(iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the estimated costs incurred in the previous year, noting sub-paragraphs (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/55, para 166)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/28).

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the proposed UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) 2019 work plan and budget contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/37;
(b) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2019 in the amount of US $9,974,000, plus agency support costs of eight per cent, amounting to US $797,920, as contained in Annex XVII to the present report, noting the adjustments to the staff component as originally proposed; and
(c) Further to request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:
(i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities and providing details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
(iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and

(iv) Providing a budget for the year in question and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the last year, noting sub-paragraphs (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/57).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/37).

The Eighty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the proposed work plan and budget for UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) in 2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/37;
(b) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2020 in the amount of US $9,974,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent, amounting to US $797,920, as contained in Annex XVIII to the present report;
(c) To further request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:
  (i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
  (ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
  (iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and
  (iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the previous year, noting sub-paragraphs (c)(ii) and (c)(iii), above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/60).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/37).

The Eighty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the proposed three-year strategy for the period 2021–2023 and the 2021 work plan and budget for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36;
(b) To note also, with appreciation, that UNEP, recognizing that Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries were facing health, financial and social challenges because of the coronavirus disease pandemic, and that CAP activities during 2020 were affected by the unprecedented crisis, would return, at the 86th meeting, in advance of the completion of the 2020 work plan, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, the uncommitted funding balance of US $1,074,023, plus agency support costs of US $85,922;
(c) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2021 in the amount of US $9,974,000, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $797,920, as contained in Annex XIX to the present report, noting the adjustments proposed therein; and
(d) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:
  (i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
  (ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
  (iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and
  (iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the previous year, noting sub-paragraphs (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/61).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36).

The Eighty-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2022 work plan and budget for UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/34;

(b) To note also, with appreciation, that UNEP, recognizing that Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries continued to face health, financial and social challenges because of the coronavirus disease pandemic, and that CAP activities during 2021 were affected by this ongoing crisis, would return at the 88th meeting, in advance of the completion of the 2021 work plan, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, the uncommitted funding balance of US $1,744,743, plus agency support costs of US $139,580;

(c) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2022 in the amount of US $9,988,900, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $799,112, as contained in Annex XVI to the present report, noting the adjustments proposed therein;

(d) To further request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:

(i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines so as to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;

(iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and

(iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the last year, noting sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/34).

The Ninety-first meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The 2022 progress report and 2023 work plan for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/58;

(ii) That UNEP had identified the need to enhance the CAP over the subsequent few years to meet the evolving needs of Article 5 countries, particularly in the light of implementation of the Kigali Amendment, and that UNEP would present specific proposals for consideration by the Executive Committee at a future meeting;

(iii) That UNEP, recognizing the health, financial and social challenges caused by the coronavirus disease pandemic and that CAP activities were also affected, would return at the 91st meeting, in advance of the completion of the 2022 work plan, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, the uncommitted funding balance of US $828,000, plus agency support costs of US $66,240;

(b) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2023, as contained in Annex XXIX to the present report, in the amount of US $10,129,162, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $810,333, noting the adjustments proposed therein;

(c) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:

(i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;

(ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;

(iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and

(iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the last year, noting subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/61).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/58).

The Ninety-third meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2023 progress report, the proposed three-year strategy for 2024–2026 and the 2024 work plan and budget for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/94;

(b) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2024, as set out in annex LXI to the present report, in the amount of US $10,631,200, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $850,496;
(c) To note that in line with decision 93/95(d), the approval referred to in subparagraph (b) above included an increase of US $200,000 for the provision of technical and policy assistance to low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries to support the implementation of Kigali HFC implementation plans, that had to be used within 24 months and balances would be returned to the Multilateral Fund;
(d) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to report on the technical and policy assistance activities carried out for LVC countries and their impact in line with decision 93/95(d), and to continue:
    (i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
    (ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
    (iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations;
    (iv) Providing a budget for the year in question and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the last year, noting subparagraphs (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) above; and
    (e) To also request UNEP to submit a final report detailing lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase of the global technical assistance project for the twinning of national ozone officers and national energy-efficiency policymakers to support the Kigali Amendment objectives when submitting the second phase of the project at the second meeting in 2024.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/94).

The Ninety-fifth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2024 progress report and the 2025 work plan and budget for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/83;
(b) To approve, on an exceptional basis, the CAP activities and budget for 2025, as set out in annex LIII to the present report, in the amount of US $11,191,331, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $895,306, noting the adjustments proposed therein, on the understanding that future CAP budget increases would remain within 3 per cent in accordance with decision 47/24;
(c) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:
    (i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
    (ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
    (iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations;
    (iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the previous year, noting subparagraphs (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) above; and
(d) To further request UNEP to submit a final report detailing lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase of the global technical assistance project for the twinning of national ozone officers and national energy-efficiency policymakers to support Kigali Amendment objectives when submitting the second phase of the project at the first meeting in 2025.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/83).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/83).

The Ninety-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2025 progress report and the 2026 work plan and budget for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/83;
(b) To approve the CAP activities and budget for 2026, as set out in annex LIX to the present report, in the amount of US $11,276,967, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $902,157, noting the adjustments proposed therein;
(c) That the human and financial resources approved for UNEP through the CAP budget should continue to be used only for activities approved by the Executive Committee in accordance with the terms of reference for the financial mechanism contained in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol and in line with decisions 50/26(c) and 73/53;

(d) To request UNEP, in future submissions of the CAP budget, to continue:
   (i) Providing detailed information on the activities for which the global funds would be used;
   (ii) Extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities, and to provide details, pursuant to decisions 47/24 and 50/26, on the reallocations made;
   (iii) Reporting on the current post levels of staff and informing the Executive Committee of any changes thereto, particularly with respect to any increased budget allocations; and
   (iv) Providing a budget for the year in question, and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the previous year, noting subparagraphs (d)(ii) and (d)(iii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/83).

Global awareness campaign

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP to make a presentation to its 36th Meeting on the progress in the global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase-out established by Decision 34/35.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/63, para. 138).

UNIDO

The Executive Committee invited UNIDO to co-operate and assist in project development and implementation comprising pre-investment studies and in other technical assistance measures.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex IV (page 29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/8/29 Annex IV).

Agreement

The Executive Committee and UNIDO signed an agreement on 22 October 1992 (Annex II.6).

WORLD BANK

The Executive Committee invited the World Bank to co-operate and assist in administering and managing the programme to finance the agreed incremental costs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix IV of Decision II/8, para. 3c).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix IV).

Functions

The World Bank shall:

(a) report on activities related to country programmes and on project proposals or groups of project proposals including those which require Executive Committee approval; and

(b) prepare a final report on operations financed by the Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section VI.2.3).

Agreement

The Executive Committee and the World Bank signed an agreement on 9 July 1991 (Annex II.7).

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT

The Executive Committee took note of the tripartite agreement among UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank on Procedural Arrangements for Co-operation and Assistance in Protecting the Ozone Layer in the Context of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Annex V.2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1, para. 18).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1 Annex I).

OTHER IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Third Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that regional and national agencies were in principle not excluded from being considered as Implementing Agencies provided that they were invited to co-operate with the Committee and were considered by it to have appropriate expertise.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1, para. 45).

Other Implementing Agencies (e.g., regional banks) who undertake projects financed from the Fund shall be

required to report as appropriate based on the nature of these activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section VI.2.4).

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided that the Executive Committee should, over the next three years, work toward the goal of reducing agency support costs from their current level of 13 per cent to an average of below 10 per cent to make more funds available for other activities. The Executive Committee should report to the Parties annually on their progress, and the Parties may adjust the goal accordingly.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12 Decision VIII/4.7).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to recall paragraph 6 of decision VIII/4, by which the Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided that the Executive Committee should, over the next three years, work towards the goal of reducing agency support costs from the current level of 13 per cent to an average of below 10 per cent;

(b) to recognize that, while the 13 per cent charge levied over the initial years of the Multilateral Fund could probably be reduced as a result of economies of scale being achieved, the percentage could be different for large and small projects, for umbrella projects, and for projects that covered many small-scale enterprises;

(c) to emphasize that, whether or not a reduced rate was agreed upon, the Committee must in no way discourage proper supervision, verification and evaluation of ongoing projects, and that agency support costs should not become a negotiating point on individual projects;

(d) to agree that an independent consultant should be recruited to work with the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies to identify options and approaches for reducing the overall level of administrative costs, focusing on revising the current uniform, fee-based system;

(e) to approve the terms of reference for the consultancy as contained in Annex V.3 to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/2, para. 8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/4).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to defer further consideration of the subject (administrative costs of the Implementing Agencies) to its 26th Meeting;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to take into account the suggestions made and the views expressed in the course of the discussion when preparing their 1999 business plans, with a view to reaching the goal of reducing agency support costs from their current level of 13 per cent to an average of below 10 per cent so as to make more funds available for other activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/54, para. 98).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/66).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to apply an agency fee of 13 per cent on projects up to a value of $500,000;

(b) that for projects with a value exceeding $500,000 but up to and including $5,000,000, an agency fee of 13 per cent should be applied on the first $500,000 and 11 per cent on the balance;

(c) to assess projects with a value exceeding $5 million on a case-by-case basis;

(d) that the agency fee for projects submitted under the SME window (Decision 25/56) should be 13 per cent;

(e) that agencies implementing projects under the SME window should report back to the Executive Committee on the actual administrative costs of such projects;

(f) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to develop standardized cost items for future reporting on administrative costs;

(g) to review the results of implementation of this decision at the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 1999 and to report to the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties in 1999, in line with decision VIII/4 of the Meeting of the Parties;

(h) to apply this decision to projects approved beginning with the current meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/41, para. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/67).

Administrative cost regime

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt a new administrative cost regime for the 2003-2005 triennium that includes US $1.5 million, subject to annual review, for a core unit funding budget per year, applying in addition:

  (i) an agency fee of 7.5 per cent for projects with a project cost at or above US $250,000, as well as institutional strengthening projects and project preparation;

  (ii) an agency fee of 9 per cent for projects with a project cost below US $250,000, including country programme preparation;

(b) to apply the above regime to UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(c) to urge Implementing Agencies to strive toward achieving optimization of these support costs, taking into account the goal of Decision VIII/4 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to reduce agency support costs to an average below 10 per cent, recognizing that new challenges in the implementation of projects during the compliance period would require substantial support from Implementing Agencies;

(d) review the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget at the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/68, para. 116).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/59).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue to monitor the administrative cost regime adopted by Decision 38/68 in the context of budget requests for future years bearing in mind the need to maintain an overall rate of administrative costs below 10 per cent as was achieved in 2002 and 2003.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/94, para. 150(d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/81).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request a review of the current administrative cost regime and provide recommendations either for its continuance or for an alternative administrative cost regime for the 2006-2008 triennium; and

(d) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide more in-depth information on their administrative costs, in time for it to be used in the review of the administrative cost regime to be presented by the Secretariat at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/7, para. 58 (c, d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/9 and Corr.1).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the review of administrative costs presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/40;

(b) to extend the operation of decision 38/68 and its administrative cost regime for the 2006-2008 triennium, with the following modifications:

  (i) the base rate for core unit costs for UNDP and UNIDO would be US $1.7 million instead of US $1.5 million;

  (ii) an annual increase of up to 3 per cent for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank based on budgets to be submitted for approval at the last Meeting of the year for the following year;

(c) to review the operation of the administrative cost regime as modified by the present decision before the end of the following triennium; and

(d) to note that, for UNIDO to maintain its current level of administrative costs, it would need either to increase its revenue significantly, including continued and increasing subsidies from UNIDO, or to significantly reduce its administrative costs, or both.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/35, para. 144).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/40).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on 2008 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/20; and

(b) to approve the requests for US $1,857,636 for core unit funding for 2009 for UNDP, US $1,857,636 for UNIDO,

and US $1,663,347 for the World Bank, in accordance with decision 46/35 and in the light of the above report and decision 56/41(b) on key issues arising from the assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/19.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/42 para 175)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/20).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on 2010 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/18;

(b) To approve the requests for core unit funding of US $1,913,365 for UNDP; US $1,913,365 for UNIDO; and US $1,701,466 for the World Bank in accordance with decision 56/41; and

(c) To discuss at the 60th Meeting, a methodology to assist UNIDO in identifying project related costs, if any, in its annual report on administrative costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/28 para 143)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/18).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/51 on the methodology for identifying project-related costs in UNIDO's annual report on administrative costs (decision 59/28(c)).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, para 209)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/51).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on 2011 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/17 and Corr.1;

(b) To approve the core unit budgets as requested amounting to: US $1,970,766 for UNDP, US $1,970,766 for UNIDO and US $1,713,000 for the World Bank; and

(c) That the extension of the administrative cost regime for the 2012-2014 triennium could be based on the report on 2012 core unit costs to be prepared by the Fund Secretariat by the 65th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decisión 62/25 para 78)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/17 and Corr.1).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the 2012 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, and on the administrative cost regime for the 2012-2014 triennium, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/20;

(b) To approve the 2012 core unit budgets in the following amounts:

  (i) US $1,984,561 for UNDP, representing a 0.7 per cent increase over 2011 levels;

  (ii) US $1,984,561 for UNIDO, representing a 0.7 per cent increase over 2011 levels;

  (iii) US $1,724,644 for the World Bank, representing a 0.68 per cent increase over 2011 levels;

(c) To request:

  (i) The implementing agencies to consider the options in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/20 and other possible options for an administrative cost regime for 2012-2014 and to report thereon to the Fund Secretariat;

  (ii) The Fund Secretariat, taking into account the input provided by the implementing agencies as per sub-paragraph (c)(i) above, to provide a further assessment of administrative costs for the 2012-2014 triennium to the 66th meeting, including options that were discussed during the 65th meeting; and

(d) At its 66th meeting, to consider further requesting the implementing agencies to provide an estimation of the use of administrative costs for reporting, project implementation and internal requirements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, decisión 65/18 para 93)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/20).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the information on the assessment of options for an administrative cost regime for the 2012-2014 triennium, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/19;

(b) To reconsider administrative costs at its 67th meeting, including the options in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/19 and options discussed by the contact group at the 66th meeting;

(c) To apply the existing administrative cost regime to the first tranche of agreements approved at the 66th meeting and to reconsider the agency fee for subsequent tranches at the 67th meeting;

(d) To maintain the existing administrative cost regime for UNEP; and

(e) To continue discussion at the 68th meeting on the possible need for terms of reference for the assessment of the administrative cost regime for the 2015-2017 triennium and how to modify the terms of reference in the light of the previous terms of reference.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, decisión 66/17 para 79)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/19).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To continue to apply the existing administrative cost regime to UNEP and the bilateral agencies during the 2012–2014 triennium;

(b) To apply a new administrative cost regime for the 2012–2014 triennium to UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, consisting of annual core unit funding for which an annual increase of up to 0.7 per cent could be considered subject to annual review, and to apply the following agency fees on the basis of funding per agency:

  (i) An agency fee of 7 per cent for projects with a project cost above US $250,000, as well as institutional strengthening projects and project preparation;

  (ii) An agency fee of 9 per cent for projects with a project cost at or below US $250,000;

  (iii) An agency fee no greater than 6.5 per cent, to be determined on a case-by-case basis for projects in the production sector; and

(c) To review the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget at the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee, i.e. the last meeting of the 2012–2014 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, decisión 67/15 para 59)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/17).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of the administrative cost regime for the 2015 2017 triennium (decision 71/45) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/51;

(b) To apply the existing administrative cost regime for the bilateral and implementing agencies during the 2015-2017 triennium;

(c) To request a review of the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget at the first meeting of 2017; and

(d) To request that the terms of reference for the review mentioned in paragraph (c) above be submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration at its last meeting of 2015.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/62 para.198).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/51).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

  (i) The report on 2016 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/34;

  (ii) With appreciation, that the World Bank's core unit operation was again below its budgeted level and that it would be returning unused balances; and

(b) To approve the requested core unit budgets for UNDP in the amount of US $2,040,715, for UNIDO in the amount of US $2,040,715, and for the World Bank in the amount of US $1,725,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/39 para.174).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/34).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on 2017 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/33;
  (ii) The status of the review of the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget as per decision 75/69(b);
  (iii) With appreciation, that the World Bank's core unit operation was again below its budgeted level and that it would be returning unused balances to the Multilateral Fund at the 79th meeting;
(b) To approve the requested core unit budgets:
  (i) For UNDP in the amount of US $2,055,000;
  (ii) For UNIDO in the amount of US $2,055,000; and
  (iii) For the World Bank in the amount of US $1,725,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/39 para.145).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/33).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on the 2018 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/29, Corr.1 and Corr.2;
  (ii) The use of the revised format for reporting administrative costs by UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, pursuant to decision 79/41(e);
  (iii) With appreciation, that the World Bank's core unit operation was again below its budgeted level and that it would be returning unused balances of US $62,476 to the Multilateral Fund at the 80th meeting;
(b) To approve the requested core unit budgets for:
  (i) UNDP in the amount of US $2,069,385;
  (ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,069,385; and
  (iii) The World Bank in the amount of US $1,735,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/56, para 170)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/29, Corr.1 and Corr.2).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on the 2019 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/38 and Corr.1;
  (ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operation of the World Bank was again below its budgeted level and that the Bank had returned unused balances of US $60,070 to the Multilateral Fund at the 82nd meeting; and
(b) To approve the requested 2019 core unit budgets for:
  (i) UNDP in the amount of US $2,083,871;
  (ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,083,871; and
  (iii) The World Bank in the amount of US $1,735,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/58)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/38 and Corr.1).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on the 2020 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/38;
  (ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operations of UNIDO and the World Bank were below their budgeted levels and that the agencies would be returning unused balances of US $7,931 and US $6,940, respectively, to the Multilateral Fund at the 84th meeting;
(b) To approve the requested 2020 core unit budgets for:

(i) UNDP in the amount of US$2,098,458;

(ii) UNIDO in the amount of US$2,098,458;

(iii) The World Bank in the amount of US$1,735,000; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to present, at the 86th meeting, the outcomes of the analysis on the administrative cost regime and core unit funding, taking into consideration relevant decisions by the Executive Committee, including those at its 84th and 85th meetings, on the basis of which the Committee would decide whether the administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund for the 2018−2020 triennium could be maintained for the 2021−2023 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/61)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/38).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on the 2021 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/37;
  (ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operation of the World Bank was again below its budgeted level and that the Bank would be returning unused balances of US $43,894 to the Multilateral Fund at the 86th meeting;
(b) To approve the requested 2021 core unit budgets for:
  (i) UNDP in the amount of US $2,113,148;
  (ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,022,000; and
  (iii) The World Bank in the amount of US $1,735,000; and
(c) To note that the levels of the 2021 core unit budgets indicated in sub-paragraph (b) above could be adjusted on the basis of the outcomes of the discussion on the Analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding (decision 84/61(c)), at the postponed 86th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/62)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/37).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

  (i) The report on the 2022 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/35;

  (ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operation of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank were below their budgeted levels and that UNDP and UNIDO would return unused balances of US $32,878 and US $49,404, respectively and the World Bank has returned the unused balances of US $443,204, to the Multilateral Fund at the 88th meeting;

(b) To approve the requested 2022 core unit budgets for:

  (i) UNDP in the amount of US $2,127,940;

  (ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,036,154; and

  (iii) The World Bank in the amount of US $1,735,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/44)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/35).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/68 on analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding (decision 84/61(c));
(b) To allow bilateral and implementing agencies to continue to use the existing administrative cost regime for projects to be submitted in 2022 and 2023; and
(c) To request the Secretariat to present, at the last meeting of 2023, analysis of the administrative cost regime and core unit funding, taking into consideration relevant decisions by the Executive Committee, including those taken up to the meeting prior to the last meeting of 2023, on the basis of which the Committee would decide whether the administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021−2023 should be

maintained for the triennium 2024−2026.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/74)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/68).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the 2023 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/59;

(ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operation of UNIDO and the World Bank was below their budgeted levels and that UNIDO and the World Bank would return unused balances of US $670,186 and US $260,155, respectively, to the Multilateral Fund at the 91st meeting;

(b) To approve the 2023 core unit budgets as requested for:

(i) UNDP in the amount of US $2,142,835;

(ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,050,407; and

(iii) The World Bank in the amount of US $1,735,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/62).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/59).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on the 2024 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/95;
(ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operations of UNIDO and the World Bank were below their budgeted levels and that UNIDO and the World Bank would return unused balances of US $382,680 and US $280,124, respectively, to the Multilateral Fund at the 93rd meeting; and
(b) To approve the requested 2024 core unit budgets for:
(i) UNDP in the amount of US $2,357,835;
(ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,264,760; and
(iii) The World Bank in the amount of US $1,947,145.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/92).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/95).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on the 2025 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/84;
(ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operations of the World Bank were below its budgeted levels and that the World Bank would return unused balances of US $70,433 to the Multilateral Fund at the 95th meeting;
(b) To approve the requested 2025 core unit budgets for:
(i) UNDP, in the amount of US $2,372,940;
(ii) UNIDO in the amount of US $2,279,213; and
(iii) The World Bank, in the amount of US $1,947,145.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/84).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/84).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on the 2026 core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/84;
(ii) With appreciation, that the core unit operations of the World Bank were below its budgeted levels and that the World Bank would return unused balances of US $10,220 to the Multilateral Fund at the 97th meeting;
(b) To approve the requested 2026 core unit budgets for:
(i) UNDP, in the amount of US $2,388,151;

(ii) UNIDO, in the amount of US $2,293,768; and
(iii) The World Bank, in the amount of US $1,947,145.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/86).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/84).

Assessment of the administrative costs

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to consider in greater depth, at its 35th Meeting, the issue of support costs, particularly with regard to the possibility of:
   (i) adjusting the distribution of support costs between the substantive departments and the administrative departments within the Implementing Agencies;
   (ii) increasing the support costs paid to Implementing Agencies for administering smaller projects, without increasing the overall proportion of resources for such costs;
   (iii) ensuring that any adjustment of support costs would be fully in line with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations system;
(b) to request the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to prepare an issue paper in consultation with the UNEP Treasurer and UNEP/DTIE.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/65, para. 85).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to authorize the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive independent assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009–2011 triennium, using independent consultants or consulting firms as needed, and to report its conclusions to the first Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2008; and
(d) to request the implementing agencies to facilitate the participation of internal auditors, or other financial management personnel as appropriate, in the study team.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/27 para. 119 (c,d)).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the draft terms of reference, as orally amended, noting that the Fund Secretariat would present the costs based on bids received from qualified consultants to the Executive Committee at its 52nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/38 para. 186).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/44).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the costs for carrying out a comprehensive independent assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium (follow-up to decision 51/38) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/50; and
(b) to approve US $60,000 to cover the additional analytical study costs and US $35,000 for travel costs related to the contract on administrative costs required for the 2009 2011 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/42, para. 178).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/50).

At its Fifty-fourth Meeting, after noting the information provided in the progress report, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/56 and the presentation given by the consultant at the 54th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to request the implementing agencies to provide adequate information to ensure that the assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium was as exhaustive and beneficial as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/42, para. 184).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/56).

At its Fifty-fifth Meeting, the Committee decided to reconsider the matter at its 56th Meeting in the context of the evaluation of the UNEP CAP and applicable implementing agencies' core unit costs budgets, and requested the Secretariat to prepare, for that meeting, a review of the report, laying out some of the key issues for consideration by the Committee, including the issue of developing a common definitivion of administrative costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/44, para. 212).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/48).

At its Fifty-sixth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on key issues arising from the assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium, prepared pursuant to decision 55/44 and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/19;

(b) to maintain the existing administrative cost regimes for the bilateral and implementing agencies for the 2009-2011 triennium;

(c) to request implementing agencies to provide sufficient actual data in order to monitor the differences between administrative cost income and the costs incurred; and

(d) to request UNIDO to provide the assumption for its administrative costs model, and in future requests for core unit funding to furnish administrative cost information distinguishing project-related activities from administrative costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/41 para 173)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/19).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the terms of reference for the assessment of the administrative cost regime for the 2015-2017 triennium until its 70th meeting, or until after the preparation of the guidelines for stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans had been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, decisión 68/10 para 64)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/13).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the options for assessment of the administrative cost regime for the 2015-2017 triennium contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/59; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to submit to the last meeting in 2014 a document reviewing the current administrative cost regime, in consideration of the administrative cost regime for the 2015-2017 triennium.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, decisión 71/45 para 173)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/59).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft terms of reference for the review of the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget (decision 73/62(d)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/79;

(b) To approve the revised terms of reference for the review of the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget contained in Annex XXXII to the present report, for the assessment of administrative costs for the 2018–2020 triennium;

(c) To approve a one-off cost of US $60,000 for the Secretariat to conduct the administrative cost study; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to submit the report on the review of the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget, for its consideration by the Executive Committee at its first meeting in 2017, in line with decision 73/62(c).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, decision 75/69 para 286)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/79).

The Seventy-ninth meeting decided:

(a) To note the report on the review of the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget (decision 75/69) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/43;

(b) To note with appreciation the information provided by the implementing agencies through the questionnaire that had been developed to collect information on administrative costs;

(c) To maintain the current administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund for the 2018−2020 triennium;

(d) To request the Secretariat to continue monitoring use of the administrative cost regime and to report back to the Executive Committee, as relevant;

(e) To request UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to present their annual reports on core unit funding using the revised format contained in Annex XVIII to the present report;

(f) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document for the last meeting of 2018 describing the duties and costs

associated with project management units and an analysis of:

(i) How those costs and duties related to: institutional strengthening; the Compliance Assistance Programme; project preparation funding; and support costs for project implementation and verification activities; and

(ii) The extent to which agencies passed on administrative duties to other institutions.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, decision 79/41 para 131).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/43).

The Eighty-second Meeting decided of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the analysis of the duties and costs associated with project management units (PMUs) and the extent to which agencies passed on administrative duties to other institutions (decision 79/41(f)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/63;

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 83rd meeting, in consultation with the implementing agencies, a document providing detailed analysis by country on PMUs, institutional strengthening projects, and implementing agencies, including in relation to: activities and funding under the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme; the core units of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank and other elements of the administrative cost regime; and information on national level independent verification; and

(c) To request Article 5 countries, through the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, to include the specific roles and responsibilities of the PMU and the NOU in Appendix 5-A when finalizing their Agreement with the Executive Committee on multi-year national plans to phase out controlled substances.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, decision 82/82).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/63).

The Eighty-third Meeting decided of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of administrative cost regime: analysis by country, of project management units (PMUs), institutional strengthening, and implementing agencies, including activities and funding under the Compliance Assistance Programme, core units and other elements of the administrative cost regime, and information on national-level independent verification (decision 82/82(b)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/39; and

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting tranche funding requests for HCFC phase-out management plans, to include: in the tranche implementation plan, the specific activities that would be implemented by the PMU, and the associated funding; and in the implementation report of the previous tranche, the activities implemented by the PMU and the associated funding disbursed.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, decision 83/61).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/39).

The Ninety-third Meeting decided of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of the administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund (decisions 88/74(c) and 91/67(b)), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/101;

(b) To approve an increase in the core unit funding for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, by US $200,000 each, for each year of the triennium 2024–2026, for the strengthening of their capacity to provide technical and policy support to Article 5 countries, on the understanding that the increase only applied to the triennium 2024–2026;

(c) That the administrative cost regime of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023 would be maintained for the triennium 2024–2026, except for agency fees for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, which would be applied starting from the 93rd meeting as follows:
   (i) At 13 per cent for projects up to a value of US $500,000;
   (ii) At 13 per cent on the first US $500,000 and 11 per cent on the balance for projects with a value exceeding US $500,000;

(d) To approve the increase in the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget for the years 2024, 2025 and 2026 by US $200,000, US $150,000 and US $150,000, respectively, for providing technical and policy assistance to LVC countries to support KIP implementation, on the understanding that:
   (i) The funding allocation for each year would be used within 24 months and the balances would be returned to the Multilateral Fund;
   (ii) UNEP would report on the technical and policy assistance activities provided to LVC countries and their impact as part of the narrative of their CAP annual progress reports; and

(e) To review the administrative cost regime and its core unit funding budget at the last meeting of 2026, (i.e. the last meeting of the triennium 2024–2026), including a review of the implementation of subparagraph (b).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, decision 93/95).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/101).

Services provided by financial intermediaries

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the World Bank to clarify which of those services, strictly speaking, could fall under the heading of project preparation and to report to the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting;

(b) to request the other Implementing Agencies to report to the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting on the arrangements which they made to have such services performed;

(c) to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to examine the above-noted issues related to administrative costs at the time of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/73, para. 115).

Administrative budget

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue examining the possibility of an administrative budget for the Implementing Agencies.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/64, para. 97).

Also, at its Thirty-seventh Meeting the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat in collaboration with bilateral agencies and the Implementing Agencies to assess the feasibility of replacing or changing the current system of project support costs by providing the agencies with administrative budgets together with a reduced rate of support costs for individual activities, and report to the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee, it being understood that total administration costs would not exceed existing total administrative costs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/68, para. 115(c)).

Procurement procedures of the Implementing Agencies

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to update rosters of competent suppliers regularly, taking into consideration the need to add new competent suppliers;

(b) also to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to provide citations to allow countries to find the following information:

  (i) the criteria applied by each Implementing Agency when establishing the rosters;

  (ii) the procedure applied by each Implementing Agency when inviting new competent suppliers to be included in the rosters;

  (iii) the contact point of each Implementing Agency for information on the international competitive bidding and procurement procedure;

  (iv) the current rosters established by each Implementing Agency (or how to access the list of rosters).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/11, para. 45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/15).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/10;

(b) to request Implementing Agencies to exchange information on the capacity, efficiency and experience of suppliers and consultants in delivering projects; and

(c) to include in the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's web site links to the Implementing Agencies' relevant sites to assist those interested in providing services or goods.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/5, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/10).

RESOURCE ALLOCATION AMONG IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the following proposal agreed by the World Bank, UNIDO and UNDP:

(i) that funding for investment projects (i.e. all projects other than work programme activities) be allocated as follows: World Bank 45 per cent, UNDP 30 per cent and UNIDO 25 per cent. These shares to be fully effective in 1996, while for 1995 the agencies would attempt to adhere broadly to them;

(ii) any shortfall in the shares of the World Bank and UNDP to be filled by UNIDO project approvals, effective immediately;

(iii) UNDP and UNIDO to coordinate their project preparation activities in low-ODS-consuming countries, so that only one agency would be responsible for each such country;

(b) that the proposed allocation provided an indicative basis for the Implementing Agencies to develop 1996 work programmes and business plans for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its Eighteenth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/21 para. 30).

Reallocation of agency shares

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to reduce investment project shares of UNDP by 1 per cent, that of the World Bank by 2 per cent and that of UNIDO by 3 per cent;

(b) that the unallocated amount should be reserved for projects in the aerosol and halon sectors and could be bid for by each agency for up to half of the unallocated amount;

(c) to request the Sub-Committee on Project Review to examine barriers to the submission and implementation of such halon and aerosol projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/4, para. 25).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided, for business planning purposes:

(a) to restore the distribution of shares for the Implementing Agencies for investment projects set out in the consolidated business plan for 1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4), namely, UNDP (30 per cent), UNIDO (25 per cent), World Bank (45 per cent), while removing special funding windows for methyl bromide , SMEs, aerosols and halons;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to use an indicative figure of one-third of the amount for the 1997-1999 triennium when preparing their draft business plans for the year 2000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/23, para. 48).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on modifications to resource allocations for 2002, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/14/Rev.1;

(b) to distribute among the Implementing Agencies, according to investment shares, all remaining investment share allocations from 2001 and remaining allocations from bilateral agencies in 2002 business plans, and to request the relevant Implementing Agencies to prepare addenda to their business plans for submission to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Investment activities included in those addenda should be in conformity with the following principles:

(i) cost-effectiveness standards for the corresponding sector of activities;

(ii) no overlap of agency activities;

(iii) consistent and reliable country data for submission of a request in the form of a letter for each project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/13, para. 47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/14/Rev.1).

WORK PROGRAMMES

The Executive Committee shall invite the Implementing Agencies and other appropriate agencies depending on their expertise, to develop work programmes in co-operation with potential recipient countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section II.2.1).

The Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat should meet in December to consider work programme activities for the following year and to establish their relation to the three-year plan and budget.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

Content of work programmes

Work programmes should specify:

(a) types of activities and projects on which agreement has been reached between the Implementing Agency and the concerned Party;

(b) types of activities and projects which must be sufficiently defined to allow the Executive Committee to review and monitor these activities;

(c) means of coordinating with other Implementing Agencies;

(d) time frame for action;

(e) expected outcomes; and

(f) estimated budget by major categories and fiscal quarters.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section II.2.2)).

In developing the work programmes, the following guidelines should be followed:

(a) the language and terminology used should be in accordance with the Montreal Protocol;

(b) the eligibility of countries should be verified;

(c) there should be effective, results-oriented coordination among the operational units of all the Implementing Agencies. Such coordination would recognize that those countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 might select services from the most appropriate agency, as provided for in Appendix IV of the Report of the Second Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1, para. 66)).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the importance which the Sub-Committee attached to close coordination among the Implementing Agencies in the preparatory stages in order to avoid duplication.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/33, para. 59(c)).

The Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to co-operate more closely in the development of their work programmes;

(b) to request the Secretariat to facilitate coordination among the Implementing Agencies with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring a common approach to the achievements of targets.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/42, para. 70).

Approval of work programmes

Work programmes shall be approved by the Executive Committee on an annual basis and reviewed semi-annually. Approval of work programmes should be based on project eligibility criteria.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III, Section II.2.3).

The implementation of any aspect of the work programme shall be subject to the availability of funds. In the event of a shortage of available funds the Executive Committee shall provide guidance to the Implementing Agencies concerning priorities for implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III, Section II.2.4).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, rather than approving an amount within the work programme for unforeseen requests for project preparation activities, as provided for in its decision 19/10, it would consider work programme amendments for such activities submitted by UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank in the course of the year (1997).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decisions 21/11 (b), 21/12 (b), 21/13 (b), paras. 20, 22, 23).

Consolidated document

The Secretariat with the co-operation of the Implementing Agencies should prepare a consolidated document that contains a sector by sector description of activities, a consolidated country by country summary of those activities, and the expected outputs of such activities to the extent such information is available. Proposed budgets for each Implementing Agency's activities should be included in the consolidated document.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 48c).

Supervision of projects

Each Implementing Agency is responsible for implementation and supervision of projects within its work programme. The agency shall report to the Executive Committee annually on the progress of the work programmes. *(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III, Section II.2.5).*

BUSINESS PLANS/PROGRAMMES

Rolling business plan

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to provide to the Parties at their Eighth Meeting a full three-year rolling business plan based on the outline and framework approved by the Parties at their Seventh Meeting. The three-year rolling business plan must reflect the purpose of the Multilateral Fund, which is to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to meet their Protocol obligations. The plan would be based on the level of replenishment decided by the Parties and should be used as a basis for projecting beyond the period of the current replenishment. The plan should be based on, inter alia, the intersectoral priorities and strategies contained in the country programmes and should be consistent with agreed commitments under the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/23 (paras 2, 3).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to finalize the paper to the extent possible in the light of the discussion; and

(b) to submit it to the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/35, para. 62).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the task of working with the Implementing Agencies in the development of business plans/programmes was best entrusted to the Sub-Committee on Project Review and its Chairman;

(b) to suggest that it might be useful for the Sub-Committee on Project Review to meet with the Implementing Agencies around the time of the Twelfth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, to be held in Geneva from 28 August to 1 September 1995, following which the business plans/programmes could be reviewed by the Sub-Committee in the normal way prior to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to invite those members of the Executive Committee with ideas on what might constitute a business plan/programme for the Implementing Agencies to submit their comments to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, through the Secretariat, within a week or so of the closure of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/19 para. 28).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the model for the preparation of the business plans be adopted to serve as guidance when preparing future plans. It also decided that the business plans of the Implementing Agencies should be reviewed early in 1996 with a view to ensuring that the Implementing Agencies, when preparing their 1997 business plans, reflected the agreed distribution of resources among sectors.
(UNEP/OzL/Pro.ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/13, para. 25(b).

Noting that several Implementing Agencies had not followed the format for the preparation of business plans, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that future business plans would not be approved if not presented in the prescribed format.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/6, para. 21).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that project preparation activities additional to the 1996 business plans should not be funded;

(b) that, notwithstanding subparagraph (a) above, activities related to country programme preparation and institutional-strengthening projects, even in the event that they were additional to the 1996 business plans, should continue to be approved;

(c) to request the Implementing Agencies, commencing with the 1997 business plans, to set aside 10 to 15 per cent of their total project preparation funding to cover unforeseen project preparation activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/10, para. 27).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request Implementing Agencies to include in their business plans information on ongoing activities in addition to new projects;

(b) to urge Implementing Agencies to comply with the eight-week deadline for the submission of business plans.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/43, para. 71).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c)(i) To note that the three-year business plan of the Multilateral Fund would be submitted to the last meeting of the year;
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/70(c)(i), para.232).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/59).

Review of business plans

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance shall consider and make recommendations to the Executive Committee on the draft and final versions of the Implementing Agencies' business plans;

(b) that the Executive Committee should take final action on the business plans in the light of those recommendations and any that might be submitted by members of the Committee;

(c) that, in order to assist the Executive Committee, the Secretariat should append the terms of reference of both Sub-Committees to the documents sent to members of the Committee;

(d) in the light of experience, the Executive Committee should consider whether the foregoing procedure was satisfactory.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/38, para. 66).

Projects not in business plans

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to make every effort to submit projects in accordance with approved business plans;

(b) to replace projects in a business plan or contingency list only when confirmation was provided that:

  (i) the government concerned had been informed in writing by the Implementing Agency of the reasons why its project or projects had been deferred or deleted from the agency's business plan;

  (ii) the replacement project or projects would be essential to enable a country to meet a compliance commitment and any delay in their approval and implementation would result in the country being in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/19, para. 38).

Business plans and work programmes for 1997

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to prepare their 1997 business plans and work programmes after consultation with the Article 5 countries with whom they would be working in 1997 and to focus on compliance with commitments under the Montreal Protocol, with due attention to Executive Committee decision 19/4.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/9, para. 20).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that:

(a) on a one-time basis UNDP would nevertheless receive its full share in 1997;

(b) UNIDO and the World Bank would receive an additional amount to make up their full share for 1996;

(c) the actual figures for the shares for 1997 would be discussed during the consideration of the Implementing Agencies' 1997 business plans.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/11, para. 22).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 1997 business plans of the Implementing Agencies;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to revise their 1997 business plans in the light of Executive Committee decision 21/3, subparagraph (b), and in conformity with its decisions 21/11, 21/12, 21/13 and 21/14, on the 1997 work programmes of the Implementing Agencies, and to submit them to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-second Meeting;

(c) to request the Implementing Agencies, when implementing their 1997 business plans, to integrate the preparation of projects for national recovery and recycling in low-volume-consuming countries into refrigerant management plans;

(d) to request the Secretariat to work with the Implementing Agencies to develop more standardized criteria for evaluating their performance so that it would be possible to examine the relative performance of the agencies prior to consideration of their 1998 business plans;

(e) to request the Secretariat to work with the Implementing Agencies to produce a summary status report for each Article 5 country that would, using the latest available data, include information on the consumption of each country, the number of tonnes to be reduced through implementation of projects already approved by the Fund, the status of implementation of such projects, the amount of ODS that was expected to be reduced through planned approvals in 1997, and an indication of the relative difficulty that each country might face in meeting the 1999 freeze and, as far as practicable, subsequent control measures;

(f) to request the Secretariat to submit a report to the Executive Committee on the exercises referred to in subparagraphs (d) and (e) above. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee established by decision 21/35 would consider this report and make recommendations to the Executive Committee.

(
UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/5 (para 12).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/7, 21/8, 21/9, 21/10).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to authorize Implementing Agencies to submit to the Twenty-fourth Meeting project proposals emanating from their 1997 business plans with funding requests amounting to the unused portion of their 1997 shares.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/36, para. 62).

1998 business plans of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the business plans of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank without approving the amounts of funding contained therein, subject to the following conditions:

(a) the shortfall in phase-out from the 1997 business plans should be added to the Implementing Agencies' phase-out targets for 1998 from projects approved up to the end of 1997;

(b) the disbursement target for each Implementing Agency for 1998 should be 70 per cent of the funds approved up to the end of 1997 for all funded projects;

(c) countries that had experienced significant implementation delays should be informed that they could be eliminated from the business plans if they did not address the causes of delay;

(d) the agencies should be given flexibility to reallocate their business plan activities within 15 per cent of the value of the plan;

(e) the Implementing Agencies should include in their business plans the information they had been requested to provide in a standardized manner.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/4, para. 22).

The Committee further decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to review the experience of agencies in meeting the disbursement target (a target of 70 per cent for disbursement by the agencies for projects approved and funded up to the end of 1997) and, in the light of this review, to propose alternative targets that would better assess the agencies' performances; and

(b) to reconsider the Implementing Agencies' funding shares of the investment project allocation at its next meeting in light of the review of performance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decisions 24/3 and 24/5 (paras. 21(b) and 23).

The Committee also decided:

(a) to approve the business plan of UNEP, in the light of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on UNEP's work programme amendments; and

(b) to urge UNEP to achieve the same performance level as the other Implementing Agencies and include in its reports a better description of performance against performance indicators.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/6, para. 24).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, in order to allow a period of grace in view of the changes made to the business planning process, for 1998 agencies be allowed to submit projects up to the first meeting in 1999. The Sub-Committee would then reconsider whether to discontinue the practice of allowing agencies to complete their business plans during the following year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/7, para. 29).

1999 business plans of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse UNDP's 1999 business plan, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note that, at the Sub-Committee's meeting, UNDP had revised its investment project targets for ODP phase-out from 3,800 to 6,000 ODP tonnes and for disbursement from US $36,160,000 to US $40,160,000. It had also revised its non-investment project targets for appropriate and timely policies indicated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening to four countries and for a reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects to 20 ODP tonnes;

(c) to approve the performance indicators for UNDP presented in tables below;

(d) to set a target of 2.7 per cent of 1999 investment project submissions for the cost of project preparation on the understanding that the issue of project preparation costs could be discussed at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out in from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	3,800
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$36,160,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)**	50%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	37
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$37,459,500
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	3,104
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	3.5%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved (US$/ODP in kg)	$12.60
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	12 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	30 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion **	5,896 ODP
*Includes agency support costs of 13 per cent but excludes 15 per cent over-programming	
**Not included in business plan but provided subsequently to the Secretariat by fax.	

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be completed	10
Funds Disbursed (US$)	$2,260,000
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	9 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	27 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	N/p
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	N/p

N/a – Not applicable in previous years.
N/p – Not provided.
* Includes agency support costs but excludes 15 per cent over-programming.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/4, para. 23).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/7).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse UNEP's 1999 business plan, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note that UNEP had been requested to revise its disbursement target to US $5.3 million, including agency fees, and its number of projects to be completed to 72;

(c) to approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in tables below.

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	60% of approved projects
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	60% of approved funding
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	6 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	17 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	3 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	3 tonnes

UNEP-specific non-investment performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Update of OAIC Diskette version	1 update
Number of newsletters	4 newsletters
Number of joint/regional activities which Network members are involved	1 per region
Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and policies for ODS phase-out in Networking and institutional strengthening countries	80 per cent of all Network member countries
The extent of awareness-raising activities initiated by the countries as a result of UNEP's publications	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative but could be expressed in the number of brochures, awareness raising products produced by the countries
The extent to which experience achieved through UNEP's activities is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase-out strategies by Network countries	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative
The extent to which the networks are used by the Agencies and the Secretariat in developing their work or explaining new policies	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative and also stated that the results could be reported by the agencies and the Secretariats

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/5, para. 24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/8).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse UNIDO's 1999 business plan, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in tables below, for the project completion report target, while noting that UNIDO's disbursement target exceeded 70 per cent of the approvals up to the end of 1998.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out in from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	5,875
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$27,612,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	80%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	30
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$21,112,867**
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	3,445**
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	2%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved (US$/ODP in kg)	$6.12
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	7 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)***	26 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion	5,761 ODP
N/p – Not provided.	
* Includes agency support costs but excludes 15 per cent over-programming.	
** Excluding methyl bromide and aerosol projects.	
***Not included in business plan but provided subsequently to the Secretariat by fax.	

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	3
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$746,000**
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	5 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	10 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	Advanced preparation of a national plan on methyl bromide alternatives; in one country package of measures supporting ODS phase-out, bans, and sanctions; in one country a working group on standards for phase-out programmes
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	Completion of sector phase-out for domestic refrigeration and solvent sector in an unspecified country and meeting the freeze in 4 countries
* Includes agency support costs but excludes 15 per cent over-programming.	

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/6, para. 25).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/9).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the World Bank's 1999 business plan, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note that the World Bank had revised its cost of project preparation from 4 per cent to 2.8 per cent of 1999 submissions;

(c) to approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in tables below.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out in from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	17,174
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$52,276,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	77%

Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	12
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$51,980,000
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	20,200
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	4.0%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	$2.4
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	22 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	35 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	5,550
N/a – Not applicable in previous years.	
* Includes agency support costs but excludes 15 per cent over-programming.	

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	1999 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	6
Funds Disbursed (US$)	$2,600,000
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	17 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	32 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	Specific policies identified for 4 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	20 from recovery and recycling projects
* Includes agency support costs of 13 per cent.	

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/7, para. 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/10).

Consolidated 1999 business plan

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to finalize their 1999 business plans, taking into account the following considerations:

(a) the total amount not allocated in the consolidated draft 1999 business plans should remain unallocated but be assigned to the production sector as a priority;

(b) no agency should be allowed to submit projects in excess of its allocation;

(c) the allocation for methyl bromide in the business plans should be considered adequate, but this did not prejudge any decision on the level of funding for the two large-scale investment projects in Brazil and Argentina;

(d) in view of the large number of projects that could conceivably raise policy issues, the Committee should accelerate the resolution of the relevant policy issues, as well as guidelines still pending;

(e) to request the Secretariat to determine the level of ODS phase-out targets for each agency for each year for future business plans based on progress reports and to ask the Implementing Agencies to explain any deviation from that level;

(f) that UNEP should adjust its business plan:

  (i) to reduce the number of regional halon banking management plans to one pilot programme;

  (ii) to rationalize the number of methyl bromide activities and to provide more information on the delivery mechanism, output and content of such activities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/8, para. 24).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee also urged the Implementing Agencies to take into account the specific comments made by the members of the Sub-Committee in relation to their business plans in the revision of those plans to be submitted for final approval by the Executive Committee at its first meeting in 1999.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/9, para. 25).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the consolidated business plan;

(b) to approve the following targets for ODS phase-out calculated by the Secretariat in accordance with decision 26/8 (e):

Agency	ODS phase-out target
UNDP	11,876 ODP tonnes
UNIDO	5,883 ODP tonnes
World Bank	15,542 ODP tonnes
Total	33,301 ODP tonnes

(c) to reaffirm the minimum disbursement target of 70 per cent of project funds approved up to the end of 1998 for investment projects;

(d) to set a target for all agencies of 100 per cent for submission of project completion reports, taking into account that the project completion report should be submitted six months after completion of the project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/2, para. 21).

Business plans for the year 2000 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that UNDP should finalize its business plan for the year 2000, taking into account the following:

(a) the technical assistance project with net incremental savings should not be included;

(b) activities related to the halon sector should be increased;

(c) the cost-effectiveness threshold from approvals in the non-weighted indicators for investment projects should be revised;

(d) ODP phase-out targets as a performance indicator should be established at 13,646 ODP tonnes as calculated by the Secretariat in line with decision 26/8;

(e) UNDP had changed its project completion report target to 100 per cent;

(f) UNDP should reassess its speed of delivery indicators.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/14, para. 35).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that UNEP should finalize its business plan for the year 2000, on the understanding that:

(a) UNEP should provide targets for both its non-weighted performance indicators in its final business plan;

(b) UNEP should remove Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates from its business plan;

(c) the preparation of the country programme for Kuwait should, for the time being, be retained in the business plan and the Secretariat should send a letter urging the country to seek other means of satisfying its needs, possibly through trust fund arrangements with UNIDO.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/15, para. 36).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that UNIDO should finalize its business plan for the year 2000 and the revised performance indicators as provided by fax to the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/17, para. 39).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the World Bank should finalize its business plan for the year 2000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/18, para. 40).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the revised business plan of UNDP for the year 2000, while noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor of their funding level;

(b) to reaffirm the targets set by the Executive Committee in decision 29/14 as 13,646 ODP tonnes for the target "ODP phased out from previous approvals" and 100% for the target "satisfactory project completion reports received";

(c) to approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in the following tables and sub-paragraph (b) above

and the figure of 6,750 ODP tonnes as the performance indicator for net emissions/reductions of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early project completion.

Investment Project Performance Indicators

Items	Year 2000 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	6,000 (UNDP's own target), but 13,646 ODP tonnes was established for UNDP by Decision 29/14
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$45,200,000**
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	50% (UNDP's own target), but 100% was established for UNDP by Decision 29/14
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	33
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$35,169,550
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	4,566
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	3%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	$7.8
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	14 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	36 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	N/p

*Including agency fees, but not over-programming.
**The fund disbursed is based on US $40 million plus agency fees.

Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	Year 2000 targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	8
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$2,033,013**
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	12 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	36 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	5
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	30

*Including agency fees.
**The fund disbursed is based on US $1,799,127 plus agency fees.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/15, paras 35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/12 and Corr.1).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the revised business plan of UNEP for the year 2000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/13), while noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor of their funding level;

(b) to approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in the following tables in the year 2000 business plan of UNEP.

Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	2000 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	60% of total projects approved
Funds Disbursed (US$)	73% of approved funding

Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	6 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	17 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	10 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	40

As requested, UNEP provided targets for its two non-weighted performance indicators:

* Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (40 MT ODS).
* Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries either as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (10 countries to adopt policies during 2000).

UNEP-Specific Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	2000 Targets
Update of OAIC Diskette version	1 update
Number of newsletters	4 newsletters
Number of joint/regional activities which Network members are involved	1 per region
Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and policies for ODS phase-out in Networking and institutional strengthening countries	80 per cent of all Network member countries
The extent of awareness-raising activities initiated by the countries as a result of UNEP's publications	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative but could be expressed in the number of brochures, awareness raising products produced by the countries
The extent to which experience achieved through UNEP's activities is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase-out strategies by Network countries	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative
The extent to which the networks are used by the Agencies and the Secretariat in developing their work or explaining new policies	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/16, paras 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/13 and Corr.1).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the revised business plan of UNIDO for the year 2000, while noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor of their funding level;

(b) to take note of the performance indicators for non-weighted non-investment projects, namely, one to two countries for the indicator "Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries either as a result of networking, training, information exchange, CP development and/or institutional strengthening" and 5-10 ODP tonnes to result from ongoing training programmes in the recovery and recycling projects;

(c) to approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in the following tables in the year 2000 business plan of UNIDO and sub-paragraph (b) above;

(d) to note the revisions to UNIDO's business plan to replace the tobacco sector project in its contingency list and to add to its business plan's contingency list contingency projects that might be used to replace projects for Kenya.

Investment Project Performance Indicators

Items	Final business plan targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	3,311.21
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$30,808,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	27
Non-weighted indicators	

Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$28,856,270
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	4,441.5
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	3%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	a) $6.14 excluding MB b) $6.61 including MB
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	8 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	28 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	9,147.13

*Including agency fees but not over-programming

Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	Year 2000 targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	3
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$1,228,000
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	6 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	18 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	Specific policies identified for 2 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	Not provided

*Including agency fees

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/17, paras 37).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/14 and Corr.1).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the revised business plan of the World Bank for the year 2000, while noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor of their funding level;

(b) to approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in the following tables in the year 2000 business plan of the World Bank.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	Year 2000 targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	12,585
Funds disbursed (US$)*	72,876,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	14
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	52,220,000
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	14,217
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	3.2%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	$3.57
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	24 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	38 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	7,800

*Including agency fees, but not over-programming

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	Final business plan targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	4

Funds Disbursed (US$)	$1,911,000
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	19 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	33 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	Specific policies identified for 4 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	20 from recovery and recycling projects

*Including agency fees
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/18, paras 38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/15 and Corr.1).

Business plans for the year 2001 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft business plan of UNDP for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/13);

(c) to request UNDP to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the Thirty-third Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/10, para. 21 (a, c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/13).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to ensure that, after taking into account the non-investment activities planned by the other Implementing Agencies, the addition of UNEP's planned activities for 2001 did not exceed the resource allocation for non-investment projects;

(b) to remove the project "SME conversion manual" (US $180,000) from the business plan and ensure that the proposed "Study on development of ODS phase-out strategy for SMEs" would review and provide information on the manner in which different countries have phased out ODS from SMEs in different sectors, noting the importance of avoiding any duplication of UNEP's existing project, "Training modules on management of ODS phase-out in SMEs";

(c) to rationalize its proposed "Regional compliance workshops" and "Harmonized subregional ODS legislative and regulatory import mechanisms" in the light of the capacity to address these issues created through existing regional network and institutional strengthening projects;

(d) to include the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the list of interregional trade organizations it intends to use to carry out its subregional projects to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in the 2001 business plan;

(e) to ensure that methyl bromide activities in countries that have not signed the Copenhagen Amendment are for non-investment projects only;

(f) to extend the full services of the existing African regional networks to all Portuguese-speaking African countries;

(g) to coordinate activities with the other Implementing Agencies in Yemen, taking into account that the refrigeration management plan should contain a full strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector, in order to avoid any overlaps;

(h) to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the Thirty-third Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/11, para. 22).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/14).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft business plan of UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/15);

(b) to request UNIDO to examine the need to assist Yugoslavia in achieving a freeze on halon consumption, which currently does not display a high probability of success;

(c) to request UNIDO to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the Thirty-third Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/12, para. 23).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/15).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft business plan of the World Bank (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/16);

(b) to request the World Bank to examine the possibility of assisting countries which do not display a high potential of achieving a halon freeze to do so;

(c) to note, with regard to the proposed national CFC phase-out plan for the Philippines, that a Swedish bilateral project approved at the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee covers the phase-out strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector, the largest remaining sector, and that the outputs of the two projects, once approved by the Government, will have to be submitted jointly by the two agencies to the Executive Committee;

(d) to request the World Bank to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the Thirty-third Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/13, para. 24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/16).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2001 business plan of UNDP in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/10, noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to approve the following performance indicators:

Investment Project Performance Indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	6,000
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$39,200,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	35
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$38,779,440
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	4,514
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	2.7%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	$7.6
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	14 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	36 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	27,612

*Including agency fees, but not over-programming.

Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	11
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$2,053,960
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	12 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	36 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	5
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	30

*Including agency fees.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/6, para. 23).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/10).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2001 business plan of UNEP in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/11;

(b) to note that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(c) to approve the following performance indicators:

Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	60% of total projects approved
Funds Disbursed (US$)	73% of approved funding
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	6 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	17 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	10 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	40

UNEP-Specific Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Number of newsletters	3 newsletters
Number of joint/regional activities which Network members are involved	2 per region
Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and policies for ODS phase-out in Networking and institutional strengthening countries	80 per cent of all Network member countries
The extent of awareness-raising activities initiated by the countries as a result of UNEP's publications	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative but can be expressed in the number of brochures, awareness raising products produced by the countries
The extent to which experience achieved through UNEP's activities is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase-out strategies by Network countries	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative
The extent to which the networks are used by the Agencies and the Secretariat in developing their work or explaining new policies	UNEP stated that this indicator is qualitative

(d) to request the Secretariat to prepare a policy paper on the issue of whether or not there should be contingency lists for non-investment projects to be submitted to the Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/7, para. 24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/12).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2001 business plan of UNIDO in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/12, noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to approve the following performance indicators:

Investment Project Performance Indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	2,416.5
Funds disbursed (US$)*	$24,455,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	27
Non-weighted indicators	

Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	$28,612,173 (excl. support cost)
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	3,684.7
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	2.1%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	a) $7.51 excl. MB b) $7.76 incl. MB
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	9 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	36 months (incl. MB projects)
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	14,100

*Including agency fees but not over-programming

Non-Investment Performance Indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	3
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$971,000
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	8 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	24 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	At least one country
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	At least one country

*Including agency fees

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/8, para. 25).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/12).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2001 business plan of the World Bank in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/13, noting that the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to approve the following performance indicators:

Investment project performance indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted indicators	
ODP phased out from previous approvals (ODP tonnes)	5,510
Funds disbursed (US$)*	54,520,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans (number)	15
Non-weighted indicators	
Value of projects to be approved (US$)*	52,220,000
ODP from projects to be approved (ODP tonnes)	15,933
Cost of project preparation (per cent of submission)	3.64%
Cost-effectiveness from projects to be approved in 1999 (US$/ODP in kg)	$3.57
Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	25 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	38 months
Net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (ODP tonnes)	(1,600)

*Including agency fees, but not over-programming

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	2001 Targets
Weighted Indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	9
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$2,300,000

Speed of delivery until first disbursement (months from approval)	19 months
Speed of delivery until project completion (months from approval)	24 months
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening (number of countries)	Specific policies identified for 2 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	5 ODP tonnes from four recovery and recycling projects

*Including agency fees

(c) also to note that the World Bank was moving its process agent activities in China from its 2001 business plan to its 2002 business plan;

(d) to note further that, when the Executive Committee had approved the value of the CFC production project in Argentina for the World Bank's 2001 business plan, the Bank would adjust its business plan activities by removing projects in the following order of priority:

(i) accelerated phase-out in those countries that are willing to do so;

(ii) maintaining momentum;

(iii) production sector phase-out;

(iv) ensuring compliance by all Article 5 countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/9, para. 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/13).

Business plans for the year 2002 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft 2002 business plan of UNDP contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/7 and Corr.1;

(b) to request UNDP:

(i) to take into account the comments in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/7 and Corr.1 concerning planned activities in Kenya and Lebanon when finalizing its 2002 business plan;

(ii) to provide letters from countries for all activities included in its final business plan for 2002;

(iii) to indicate in its final business plan the actions it would take to expedite the implementation of approved projects and those that could be critical to compliance;

(iv) to provide a target for the performance indicator "net emissions (reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays (early completion)";

(v) to ensure that the projects included in its business plan were consistent with the compliance obligations of the countries involved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/4, para. 30 (a, b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/7 and 35/7/Corr.1).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft 2002 business plan of UNEP contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/8 and Add.1;

(b) also to note with appreciation the reorientation designed to achieve and sustain compliance, promote a greater sense of country "ownership", and implement the agreed Executive Committee framework for strategic planning;

(c) to maintain the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) in principle in the final business plan;

(d) to request that funds approved annually for the CAP but not spent be returned to the Multilateral Fund for re-programming at the second meeting of the Executive Committee in the year following that for which they had been approved;

(e) to agree to the completion dates for the submission of country programme/RMPs;

(f) to request UNEP to submit country programme/RMPs before requesting funding for any projects/activities

contained therein, while indicating that the Executive Committee would consider requests for funding for one year of institutional strengthening for new Parties to the Protocol;

(g) also to request UNEP to provide letters from countries for all activities included in its final business plan for 2002.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/5, para. 31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/8 and 35/8/Add.1).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft 2002 business plan of UNIDO contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/9;

(b) to request UNIDO:

(i) to consider modifying its investment project performance indicator targets for ODP phase-out in 2002, cost-effectiveness, and speed of first disbursement; its non-investment performance indicator targets for speed of first disbursement; and to provide targets for the non-weighted, non-investment project performance indicators, taking into account the consideration by the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance of the report on the performance indicators and proposal on modifications (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/16);

(ii) to take into account the comments in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/9 concerning planned activities in Egypt, Kenya, and Oman when finalizing its 2002 business plan;

(iii) to provide letters from countries for all activities included in its final business plan for 2002;

(iv) to indicate in its final business plan the actions it would take to expedite the implementation of approved projects and those that could be critical to compliance;

(v) to ensure that the projects included for the methyl bromide sector were consistent with the Multilateral Fund's guidelines for that sector when finalizing its 2002 business plan;

(vi) to consult with Germany on the appropriateness of including the end-user project for Kenya in its RMP supplement, noting the Executive Committee's guidelines for additional funding for LVCs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/6, para. 32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/9).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft 2002 business plan of the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/10;

(b) also to note the World Bank's efforts to expedite the implementation of approved activities and to request it to indicate in its final business plan additional actions to expedite the implementation of approved projects and those that could be critical to compliance;

(c) to request the World Bank to consider modifying its investment project performance indicator targets for phase-out in 2002, the number of countries in its business plan, and the net emissions due to delays, as well as its non-investment project performance indicators for speed of completion and reductions in ODS consumption due to non-investment projects, taking into account the consideration by the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance of the report on the performance indicators and proposal on modifications (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/16);

(d) also to request the World Bank to provide more information on its expedited agreement process in the context of its final business plan, indicating the steps taken to reach agreement and the estimated time from approval to agreement for activities in countries where the Bank's Montreal Protocol Unit had not yet established agreements, in the light of its planned activities in countries such as the Bahamas and Yemen, and in the Caribbean region;

(e) further to request the World Bank to include the non-investment activity for the development of a CTC closure project as part of its investment project allocation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/7, para. 33).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/10).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2002 business plan of UNDP, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/10 and Corr.1, with the amendment in subparagraph (d) below while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the

projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to request UNEP and UNDP to redouble their efforts for the implementation of RMPs in Bangladesh and Niger;

(c) in light of its recommendation on the consolidated 2002 business plan, also to request UNDP to provide an addendum to its 2002 business plan for submission to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee, as appropriate, including the actions it would take to expedite the implementation of approved projects and those critical to compliance;

(d) to approve the following performance indicators for UNDP, noting that UNDP had changed its target for phase-out from non-investment activities from 120 to 160 ODP tonnes

Investment project performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes)	5,000
Disbursement (US$)	$38,080,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan (number of countries)	31
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	On time
Non-weighted indicators	
Number of investment projects to be completed in year of business plan	88
Net emissions(reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays(early completion) (ODP tonnes)	14,136
Value of Projects to be Approved in 2002(US$)*	$37,918,025
ODP from Projects to be Approved in 2002	4,304
Cost of Project Preparation	2.7%
Cost-effectiveness from Approvals (US$/ODP in kg)	$7.8
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	13 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	33 months

*Including support costs but excluding 15% over-programming.

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	12
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$3,544,975
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	11 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	34 months
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	On time
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	3
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	160

*Including agency fees.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/9, para. 43 (a-d)).
(Supporting document: (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Annex II).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2002 business plan of UNEP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/11, while noting that, with the exception of the administrative budget to implement the CAP approved at the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified in

the business plan nor their funding levels;

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNEP;

(c) to authorize UNEP to include Eritrea in the list of countries with projects under its business plan, provided that Eritrea ratified the Montreal Protocol and sent a letter to UNEP requesting inclusion in its business plan.

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	60% of total projects approved
Funds Disbursed (US$)	73% of approved funding
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	6 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	26 months
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	Timely submission
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	10 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	44.8

UNEP specific non-investment performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Number of newsletters	Three
Number of joint/regional activities which Network members are involved	2 per region
Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and policies for ODS phase-out in Networking and institutional strengthening countries	80 % of all Network member countries
The extent of awareness-raising activities initiated by the countries as a result of UNEP's publications	Qualitative, but can be expressed in the number of brochures, awareness raising products produced by countries
The extent to which experience achieved through UNEP's activities is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase-out strategies by Network countries	Qualitative
The extent to which the networks are used by the Agencies and the Secretariat in developing their work or explaining new policies	Qualitative

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/10, para. 44).
(Supporting document: (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Annex III).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2002 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/12 and Corr.1, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) in light of its recommendation on the consolidated 2002 business plan, to request UNIDO to provide an addendum to its 2002 business plan for submission to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee, as appropriate, including the actions it would take to expedite the implementation of approved projects and those critical to compliance;

(c) to approve the following performance indicators for UNIDO.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	

Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes)	2,836
Disbursement (US$)	$22,000,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan (number of countries)	26
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	Deadline set by ExCom
Non-weighted indicators	
Number of investment projects to be completed in year of business plan	35
Net emissions(reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays(early completion) (ODP tonnes)	14,100
Value of Projects to be Approved in 2002 (US$)*	$30,643,000
ODP from Projects to be Approved in 2002	2,917
Cost of Project Preparation	2.8%
Cost-effectiveness from Approvals (US$/ODP in kg)	a) $8.68 excl. MB b) $9.38 incl. MB
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	10 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	36 months

* Including support costs but excluding 15% over-programming.

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	11
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$867,000
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	10 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	24 months
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	Deadline set by ExCom
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate & timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	At least one country
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	69.1

*Including agency fees

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/11, para. 45).
(Supporting document: (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Annex IV).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2002 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/13 and Corr.1, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for the World Bank, noting that the indicator for net emissions due to delays has been modified to 17,400 tonnes;

(c) in light of its recommendation on the consolidated 2002 business plan, to request the World Bank to provide an addendum to its 2002 business plan for submission to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes)	8,100
Disbursement (US$)	$46,200,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%

Distribution of projects among countries in business plan (number of countries)	14
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	1 May 2002 or eight weeks before the subsequent ExCom
Non-weighted indicators	
Number of investment projects to be completed in year of business plan	48
Net emissions(reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays(early completion) (ODP tonnes)	17,400
Value of Projects to be Approved in 2002(US$)*	$56,990,000
ODP from Projects to be Approved in 2002	13,876
Cost of Project Preparation	2.54%
Cost-effectiveness from Approvals (US$/ODP in kg)	$3.81
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	26 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	39 months

* Including support costs but excluding over-programming.

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	2002 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of Projects to be Completed	9
Funds Disbursed (US$)*	$1,450,000
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	19 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	35 months
Pending decision on status as weighted or non-weighted performance indicator	
Timely submission of progress report	1 May 2002 or eight weeks before the subsequent ExCom
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate & timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	Specific policies identified for 1 country
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	350 ODP tonnes from four on-going recovery and recycling projects

*Including agency fees
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/12, para. 46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Annex V).

Addenda to 2002 business plans of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the Addendum to UNDP's 2002 Business Plan as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/19 while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the project identified therein nor its funding level;

(b) to endorse the Addendum to UNIDO's 2002 Business Plan as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/20 while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the activities identified therein nor their funding levels;

(c) to endorse the Addendum to the World Bank's 2002 Business Plan as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/21 while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the activities identified therein nor their funding levels;

(d) to note that weighted and un-weighted performance indicators would be revised, as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/17, para. 43).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/19, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/20, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/21).

Business plans for the year 2003 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies to submit their 2003 business plans to the 39th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/67, para. 112).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that MDI strategies in India and Nicaragua and the methyl bromide activity in Zimbabwe would be re-phased to the 2004 or 2005 business plan pending a decision of the Executive Committee on funding for projects to maintain momentum or accelerate phase-out;

(b) to endorse the 2003 business plan of UNDP contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/10 and Corr.1, as modified above, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(c) to approve a target of 223 investment projects to be completed in 2003 and a target for cost-effectiveness from approvals in 2003 of US $6.57/kg;

(d) also to approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Tables 1 and 2 of the Fund Secretariat's comments contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/10 and Corr.1, while setting a phase-out target of 5,684 ODP tonnes for 2003 for the investment project performance indicator (tables below):

Investment project performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes)	5,684
Disbursement (US$)	38,000,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan (number of countries)	50
Timely submission of progress report	On time
Non-weighted indicators	
Number of investment projects to be completed in year of business plan	223
Net emissions (reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays (early completion) (ODP tonnes)	14,000
Value of projects to be approved in 2003 (US$)	51,580,000
ODP from projects to be approved in 2003 (ODP tonnes)	8,796
Cost of project preparation	2.4%
Cost-effectiveness from approvals (US$/ODP kg)	6.57
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	12 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	30 months

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	10
Funds disbursed (US$)	2,000,000
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	12 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	30 months
Timely submission of progress report	On time
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	3
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)*	150

* Corresponds to institutional strengthening projects (non-INV).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/7, para. 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Annex II).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that UNEP agreed to withdraw the following activities from its business plan:

  (i) technical assistance component to promote local trichoderma production as a methyl bromide alternative in Kenya;

  (ii) regional workshop on technology transfer for local assembly of mobile recovery and recycling equipment adapted to local needs, proposed and to be hosted by Uruguay;

  (iii) regional workshop on CTC alternatives, proposed and to be hosted by Uruguay;

(b) also to note that UNEP agreed to re-phase the following activity in line with its 2004 business plan: Capacity-building to enable building owners/managers to take informed decisions concerning the replacement of chillers in Uruguay, pending a decision of the Meeting of the Parties on chillers;

(c) to endorse the 2003 business plan of UNEP contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/11 and Corr.1, as modified above, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels with the modifications noted for the following activities:

  (i) customs and policy training implementation in India, provided it was not presented as a stand-alone project but rather as a project in coordination with other bilateral and Implementing Agencies working in the sector;

  (ii) training and awareness component of refrigeration air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector strategy implementation in India, provided it was not presented as a stand-alone project but rather as a project in coordination with other bilateral and Implementing Agencies working in the sector;

  (iii) implementation of the non-investment component of the national compliance assistance programme (NCAP) in the Islamic Republic of Iran, pending presentation of the country's terminal phase-out plan; and

  (iv) implementation of the non-investment component of the NCAP in Sri Lanka would be re-phased to the 2004 or 2005 business plan pending a decision of the Executive Committee on funding for projects to maintain momentum or accelerate phase-out;

(a) to approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in Table 1 of the Secretariat's comments contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/11 and Corr.1 and set a phase-out target for non-investment projects of 17 ODP tonnes (Annex III to the present report);

(e) also to approve the performance indicators unique to UNEP set out in Table 2 of the Secretariat's comments contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/11 and Corr.1 (tables below).

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	60% of total projects approved
Funds disbursed (US$)	73% of approved funding
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	6 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	26 months
Timely submission of progress report	Timely submission
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	17 countries to establish or modify policies during 2003
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	17

UNEP specific non-investment performance indicators

Items	2003 Targets
Number of newsletters	3
Number of joint/regional activities which Network members are involved	2 per region
Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and policies for ODS phase-out in networking and institutional	80% of all network countries

strengthening countries	
The extent of awareness-raising activities initiated by the countries as a result of UNEP's publications	Qualitative, but can be expressed in the number of brochures, awareness raising products produced by countries
The extent to which experience achieved through UNEP's activities is used in the adoption and adjustment of ODS phase-out strategies by network countries	Qualitative
The extent to which the networks are used by the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat in developing their work or explaining new policies	Qualitative

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/8, para. 40).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Annex III).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2003 business plan of UNIDO contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/12, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to request UNIDO to adopt the target of 7,000 ODP tonnes for the performance indicator net emissions due to implementation delays at the 39th Meeting;

(c) to approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in Tables 1 and 2 of the Fund Secretariat's comments contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/12, while setting a phase-out target for investment projects of 6,907 ODP tonnes for 2003 and a phase-out target for non-investment projects of 146 ODP tonnes (tables below).

Investment project performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes)	6,907
Disbursement (US$)	25,000,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan (number of countries)	20
Timely submission of progress report	Submission on time
Non-weighted indicators	
Number of investment projects to be completed in year of business plan	60
Net emissions (reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays (early completion) (ODP tonnes)	7,000
Value of projects to be approved in 2003 (US$)*	40,000,000
ODP from projects to be approved in 2003 (ODP tonnes)	6,500 ODP tonnes incl. forward commitments
Cost of project preparation	2.7%
Cost-effectiveness from approvals (US$/ODP kg)	7.00
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	9.5 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	34 months

* Excluding support costs

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	11
Funds disbursed (US$)	358,000
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	10 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	32 months
Timely submission of progress report	Submission on time
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	At least in one country

Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	146

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/9, para. 41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Annex IV).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that MDI activities in Argentina and CFC activities in Indonesia and Tunisia would be re-phased to the 2004 or 2005 business plan pending a decision of the Executive Committee on funding for projects to maintain momentum or accelerate phase-out;

(b) also to note that the CTC consumption and production project in India would be submitted to the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee, at which time the level of funding indicated in the business plan could be adjusted;

(c) to endorse the 2003 business plan of the World Bank contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/13 and Corr.1, as modified above, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(d) to approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in Tables 1 and 2 of the Fund Secretariat's comments contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/13 and Corr.1, while setting a phase-out target of 20,747 ODP tonnes for 2003 for the investment project performance indicator, on the understanding that the appropriate level would depend on CTC phase-out approved for India (Annex V to the present report);

(e) also to approve a target of 40 investment projects to be completed in 2003.

Investment project performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes)	20,747*
Disbursement (US$)	58,000,000
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage)	100%
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan (number of countries)	17
Timely submission of progress report	Submission on time
Non-weighted indicators	
Number of investment projects to be completed in year of business plan	40
Net emissions(reductions) of ODP resulting from implementation delays(early completion) (ODP tonnes)	27,850
Value of projects to be approved in 2003 (US$)**	93,600,000
ODP from projects to be approved in 2003	17,427
Cost of project preparation	0.6%
Cost-effectiveness from approvals (US$/ODP kg)	5.06
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	26 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	41 months

*With the understanding that the appropriate level would depend on CTC phase-out to be approved for India.
** Including support costs

Non-investment performance indicators

Items	Year 2003 Targets
Weighted indicators	
Number of projects to be completed	8
Funds disbursed (US$)*	1,270,000
Speed of delivery (first disbursement)	20 months
Speed of delivery (completion)	33 months
Timely submission of progress report	Submission on time
Non-weighted indicators	
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as a result of non-investment activities (number)	Specific policies identified for 1 country
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	370 ODP tonnes from the on-going recovery and

	recycling projects

* Including agency fees

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/10, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Annex V).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that activities included in the 2003 business plan but not submitted and subsequently included in the draft 2004 business plan could be considered for funding at the 42nd Meeting if the projects were required to assist countries to meet 2005 compliance obligations.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/14, para. 47).

Business plans for the years 2004-2006 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2004-2006 business plan of UNDP, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/8 and Corr.1 and as orally amended to include a possible project for Cuba, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNDP:

Category	Item	Weighting	2004 target
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	20	21
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	32
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	12
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	4,919 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	113
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	N/a
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	217
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	Yes
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On 1 May 2004

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/8, para. 50).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom42/54, Annex II).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2004-2006 business plan of UNEP as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/9 and as orally amended to include the projects already submitted for Bangladesh and a non-governmental organization methyl bromide project, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNEP:

Category	Item	Weighting	2004 target
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20	Not applicable to UNEP
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	28 countries (i.e. 100%). UNEP believes that a realistic achievement is 17 countries (i.e. 60%).
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20	Not applicable to UNEP
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per	5	21.2 ODP tonnes from the

Category	Item	Weighting	2004 target
	progress reports, may not be applicable to UNEP		IS project for Algeria (i.e. 100%)
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	38 projects (i.e. 100%)
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	11 projects (i.e. 100%). UNEP believes that a realistic achievement is 9 projects (i.e. 80%)
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	100%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	Timely submission
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	Timely submission

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/9, para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom42/54, Annex III).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2004-2006 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/10 and Corrs.1 and 2 and as orally amended, to bring forward the Serbia and Montenegro project from 2005, modify the phase-out in the MDI and RMP projects in China and remove the methyl bromide project in Viet Nam, taking into account the clarification provided by the representative of UNIDO, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNIDO:

Category	Item	Weighting	2004 target
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20	16 approved + 14 new ones
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	7
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	20	16
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	5	5,666 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	70
Implementation	Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	4
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	12 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/10, para. 54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom42/54, Annex IV).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2004–2006 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/11 and Corrs. 1 and 2, with the withdrawal of planned chiller projects in Argentina and Mexico, whose implementation by the World Bank would be subsumed into those countries' national implementation plans, as well as the withdrawal of the accelerated CTC production phase-out project in China, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for the World Bank:

Category	Item	Weighting	2004 target
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20	13/13(*)
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	10/10
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20	15/15
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports, may not be applicable to UNEP	5	8,076 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	72
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	N/A
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	3 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100%
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports/responses unless otherwise agreed	5	100%

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/11, para. 56).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom42/54, Annex V).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status of the 2004 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/5 and Add.1, and the fact that US $94 million remained to be submitted for 22 new multi-year agreements and 176 other projects contained in the 2004 business plans;

(b) to urge bilateral and Implementing Agencies with projects in the 2004 business plans for countries at risk of non-compliance to submit those projects to the 44th Meeting as a matter of urgency, and to consider the projects identified in Table 3 of UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/5 as priority projects; and

(c) to request the Secretariat:

(i) to send a letter, in conjunction with the Implementing Agencies responsible for institutional strengthening and the Ozone Secretariat, to countries at risk of non-compliance urging them to put forward projects through the implementing and bilateral agencies as soon as possible;

(ii) to prepare a document, to be submitted to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee, on a potential procedure for intersessional approval of projects for countries at risk of non-compliance, when such projects were in the business plan for a given year and there was no disagreement between the Secretariat and the Implementing Agency; and

(iii) to include in the document to be submitted to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee an examination of the reasons for the non submission of projects for countries at risk of non compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/3, para. 33).

Business plans for the years 2005-2007 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2005-2007 business plan of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/7, and subsequently amended, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, with the following modifications:

(i) to maintain HCFC surveys, on the understanding that their goal was to enable the Executive Committee to establish an eligible national aggregate level of HCFC consumption in the future against which proposals would be funded;

(ii) to remove the chiller projects and activities from the 2005-2007 business plan and to invite demonstration projects and project preparation for chiller projects to be presented at the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee within the funding window for a global chiller programme, based on the criteria to be agreed at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(iii) to defer consideration of ODS destruction projects to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(iv) to remove CTC and TCA activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo;

(v) to add the country programme and refrigerant management plan (RMP) activities in Eritrea; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNDP:

Item	2005 target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	15 (2 new)
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	49 (INS-9, INV-8, DEM-1, RMP-12 TAS-19)
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	15
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	3,302 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	41 (INV-18, INS-8, TAS-13 and TRA-2)
Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	N/a
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	On-time
Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On-time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On-time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/6, para. 47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom45/55, Annex II).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2005-2007 business plan of UNEP as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/ExCom/45/8, and subsequently amended, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, with the following modifications:

(i) to remove the chiller projects and activities from the 2005-2007 business plan and to invite demonstration projects and project preparation for chiller projects to be presented at the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee within the funding window for a global chiller programme, based on the criteria to be agreed at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(ii) to request UNEP to cooperate with bilateral agencies and with other Implementing Agencies to resolve any potential or actual overlaps in Afghanistan and Côte d'Ivoire;

(iii) to add the country programme and refrigerant management plan (RMP) activities in Eritrea;

(iv) to remove the activities for the preparation of a journalists' kit from UNEP's 2005 2007 business plan and to request UNEP to resubmit the proposal as part of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP).

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNEP; and

(c) to request UNEP to provide a detailed progress report that elaborated and differentiated past activities and funds disbursed in categories such as the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), the global awareness programme and region-specific activities so as to clarify that there was no overlap in the context of future plans for discussion at the 46th Meeting.

Item	2005 Target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	3
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	21 of the 38 projects included (RMP-15 & TAS-13)
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	3
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	32.9 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	25 of the 34 projects included (TAS-16 & TRA-18)
Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	65 countries 100% of countries listed in its Annex I
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time

Item	2005 Target
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

Item	Proposed for 2005
Usefulness of the region network/thematic meetings	Overall average of 3 on a 5-point scale.
Assistance to countries for data reporting	All countries will have reported baselines
Assistance with Article 7 data reporting (Indicator was previously called: Improvement over previous years in data reporting and enacting the legislation and policies for ODS phase-out in Networking and institutional strengthening countries)	100% of all countries will have reported Article 7 data UNEP believes that it can achieve 90%
Countries in actual or potential non-compliance as per MOP decisions	21 countries in non-compliance as per MOP XVI that will be offered CAP assistance will return to compliance. UNEP believes that a realistic achievement is 16 countries (i.e. 75%)
Countries at risk of becoming in non-compliance as per Articled 7 trends	All countries identified as at risk of non-compliance and that will be offered CAP assistance to be provided specific services by CAP (outside of network meetings). UNEP believes that a realistic achievement is 80%.
Information clearinghouse	The following will be based on figures in 2004 Progress Report: 5% increase in subscriptions compared to 2004. 10% increase in visitors compared to 2004. 10% increase in downloads compared to 2004. 5% increase documents disseminated compared to 2004. 10% increase in queries compared to 2004; 10 working days of receipt of query.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/7, para. 53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom45/55, Annex III).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2005-2007 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/9 and Corr.1, and subsequently amended, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, with the following modification:

  (i) to remove the chiller projects and activities from the 2005-2007 business plan and to invite demonstration projects and project preparation for chiller projects to be presented at the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee within the funding window for a global chiller programme, based on the criteria to be agreed at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for UNIDO, while setting a target of 32 for the number of annual programmes approved and a phase-out target for individual projects of 1,896.4 ODP tonnes for 2005.

Item	2005 Target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	32
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	30
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	16
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	1,896.4 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	35
Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	4
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	12 months
Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/8, para. 56).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom45/55, Annex IV).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2005-2007 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/10, and subsequently amended, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, with the following modification:

(i) to remove the chiller projects and activities from the 2005-2007 business plan and to invite demonstration projects and project preparation for chiller projects to be presented at the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee within the funding window for a global chiller programme, based on the criteria to be agreed at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for the World Bank, while setting a target of 20 for the number of annual programmes approved, a target of 11 for the number of projects approved, and a target of 6,744 ODP tonnes for the phase-out of individual projects.

Item	2005 Target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned	20 approved
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	11
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned	19
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	6,744 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	55 INV and Non-Inv
Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	N/a
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	Achieve 11 months from required date
Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/9, para. 59).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom45/55, Annex V).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on the status of the 2005 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/5/Rev.1 and Corr.1;

(ii) the fact that US $4,919,000 in activities required for compliance were not included in the Supplement to the May 2005 Replenishment Report;

(iii) that the value of forward commitments approved at the 47th Meeting exceeds the value in the 2005-2007 business plan of the Multilateral Fund by US $9,850,919; and

(b) to request bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies with projects in the 2005 business plans required for compliance to consider including those activities in their 2006-2008 business plans and to endeavour to improve their performance with regard to the accuracy of planned submissions and their values.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/3, para. 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom47/5/Rev.1 and Corr.1).

Business plans for the years 2006-2008 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2006-2008 business plan of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/8, as amended below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to remove:

(i) the MDI project preparation in Colombia submitted for 2006;

(ii) the global methyl bromide information exchange project to be submitted in 2007, on the understanding that it might be resubmitted in a future amendment to UNDP's work programme following in-depth coordination between UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;

(iii) ODS destruction projects;

(iv) HCFC investment projects;

(v) the terminal phase-out management plan for Guinea;

(c) to approve the performance indicators for UNDP, as contained in Annex II to the present report, while setting a target of 27 for the number of annual programmes approved, a target of seven for the number of individual projects approved, and a target of 15 for the activities completed for multi-year agreements; and

(d) to request UNDP to work in coordination with the Secretariat to provide a target for policy and regulatory assistance to countries requesting it to reflect the efforts it planned to undertake in that regard within its approved projects and/or multi year agreements as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/6, para. 51).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/8).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2006-2008 business plan of UNEP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/9 and Corr.1, as amended below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to remove:

(i) the round-table workshop on methyl bromide in light of funding for methyl bromide already provided through the CAP on the understanding that the project might be resubmitted in a future amendment to UNEP's work programme following in-depth coordination between UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO;

(ii) the farmer field schools in Africa on the understanding that they might be resubmitted in a future amendment to UNEP's work programme following in-depth coordination between UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO;

(iii) the proposed additional activities in the strategy for countries with zero baselines;

(iv) the MDI regional awareness programmes;

(v) the support for the long-term management of halon banks;

(c) to withdraw the HCFC activities from the 2006-2008 business plans for UNEP with the understanding that those activities would be considered at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2008 provided that:

(i) the compliance priorities of Article 5 countries for the triennium had been addressed and there were enough funds remaining from the prioritized activities;

(ii) the proposed HCFC surveys were in accordance with Executive Committee guidance based on lessons learned from the approved UNDP surveys and Germany's study in China; and

(iii) 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;

(d) to request UNEP to implement decision 33/3, paragraph (b)(i), and to provide logical framework analyses with measurable results in advance of, and as an input to, the preparation of its annual business plans;

(e) to replace the performance indicators agreed in decision 41/93 for the CAP with the following indicators, data, methods of assessment and 2006 targets:

Performance indicator	**Data**	**Assessment**	**2006 target**
Efficient follow-up to regional network/thematic meetings	● List of recommendations emanating from 2006 regional network/thematic meetings. ● Agendas of network/thematic meetings and meeting evaluation questionnaires	● Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2006. ● Relevance of topics and their presentation at network/thematic meetings as evaluated by participants	● 100% implementation ● High score of relevance and presentation
Effective support to National Ozone Units (NOUs) in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs, including support to the development and	● List of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs.	● Number of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs.	● 10 such ways/means/products/ services. ● Qualitative description of the progress made in the

Performance indicator	Data	Assessment	2006 target
introduction of import/export licensing systems covering all controlled substances, including management and enforcement	● List of import/export licensing systems in Article 5 countries	● Overview of the status of import/export licensing systems in Article 5 countries	development and enforcement of import/export licensing systems covering all controlled substances, including management and enforcement
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (according to decisions of the Meeting of the Parties and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trends analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside network meetings and results of this assistance (e.g. return to compliance, country prepared action plan, action plan approved by the Meeting of the Parties, Article 7 data reported on time)	All such countries received assistance leading to evident results
Innovation in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	10 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies working in the region	List of joint missions/undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing agencies and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings and achieved results (e.g. agreements reached, problems solved, assistance provided)	5 joint missions/undertakings with substantive outcomes in each region

(f) to approve the performance indicators for UNEP, as contained in Annex III to the present report, while setting a target of 20 for the number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements to be approved and a target of 16 for the number of individual projects to be approved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/7, para. 57).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/9 and Corr.1).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2006-2008 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/10 and Corr.1, as amended below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels:

(i) to maintain projects for countries that had received support for achieving the 2005 methyl bromide control measures during the 2006-2008 triennium in the light of commitments to advance a country's methyl bromide phase-out significantly before the year 2015;

(ii) to remove project preparation leading to a compressor project in Iran that had received support for a CFC phase-out agreement;

(iii) to add a terminal phase out management plan for Guinea to the 2007 business plan of UNIDO;

(iv) to remove ODS destruction activities;

(v) to withdraw the HCFC activities 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 in accordance with Executive Committee guidance, based on lessons learned from the approved UNDP surveys and Germany's bilateral study in China;

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;

(b) to approve the performance indicators for UNIDO, as contained in Annex IV to the present report, while

setting a target of 29 for the number of annual programmes approved and a phase-out target for individual projects of 1,119.4 ODP tonnes for 2006; and

(c) to request UNIDO to work in coordination with the Secretariat to provide a target for policy and regulatory assistance to countries requesting it to reflect the efforts it planned to undertake in that regard within its approved projects and/or multi year agreements as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/8, para. 66).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/10 and Corr.1).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2006-2008 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/11 and Corr.1, as amended below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels:

  (i) to maintain the methyl bromide project in Ecuador, conditional on a commitment by the Government of Ecuador to accelerate its methyl bromide phase-out;

  (ii) to move the study on phase-out of CTC in the chlor-alkali sector from the 2007 business plan to the 2006 business plan;

(b) to note the decision of the Government of Ecuador to include a methyl chloroform (TCA) phase-out project in the World Bank's 2007 business plan instead of the business plan for 2006;

(c) to approve the submission of the pharmaceuticals project in China at the last meeting in 2006, should any funds become available;

(d) to approve the performance indicators for the World Bank, as contained in Annex V to the present report, while setting a target of 23 for the number of annual programmes approved and a target of 20 for the number of milestone activities to be completed; and

(e) to request the World Bank to work in coordination with the Secretariat to provide a target for policy and regulatory assistance to countries requesting it to reflect the efforts it planned to undertake in that regard within its approved projects and/or multi-year agreements as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/9, para. 69).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/11 and Corr.1).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status of the 2006 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/5 and Add.1, the fact that activities required for compliance, amounting to US $65.4 million, should be submitted to the 50th Meeting, and that the value of forward commitments approved at the 49th Meeting was US $1.2 million below the value in the 2006-2008 business plan of the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to note that the list of projects and agreements contained in Annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/5, with a total value of over US $6.2 million, for countries that had been subject to decisions on compliance and for which the required action had not been accomplished as at 26 May 2006, should be submitted to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee to prevent any delays in the implementation of activities that might facilitate compliance;

(c) to include an item in the agenda for its 50th Meeting on priorities for the triennium, beyond the needs identified by the compliance oriented model, taking into account the remaining US $40 million in unallocated funds for the triennium;

(d) to modify the existing performance indicators, starting with the business plans for 2007, as follows:

  (i) by removing the words "policy" and "regulatory" from the example for the indicator "Milestone activities completed" so that the example reads as follows: "Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned";

  (ii) by defining the indicator "Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned" as activities to be undertaken by the implementing agencies in assisting Article 5 countries in the development/adoption/implementation of relevant policy and regulatory activities including, but not limited to:

    - enactment of licensing quota systems for all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol (and

not limited to CFCs only), and informing the Ozone Secretariat accordingly;

- ratification of remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol, when applicable;
- addressing relevant decisions taken by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in regard to specific compliance issues;
- enactment of legislation/regulation for the certification of technicians, when applicable;
- establishment of bans on the import of controlled substances as in the case of halon and ODS-containing equipment;
- modifications to fire/equipment codes; and
- legislation to combat illegal trade in ODS.

(e) that the needs for assistance would be identified at the beginning of each year at the annual business plan coordination meeting and the activities to be undertaken would be based, inter alia, on specific requests from countries, activities already proposed in individual projects and/or in multi-year agreements, and actions associated with institutional strengthening projects;

(f) to urge bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies to submit those activities required for compliance in the 2006 business plans to the 50th Meeting;

(g) to request the Secretariat to prepare a brief document, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 50th Meeting, outlining all remaining phase-out obligations of Article 5 Parties by year and by triennium, and any decisions by the Executive Committee and the Meeting of the Parties that could be pertinent to the discussion referred to under subparagraph (c) above;

(h) to defer to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee any consideration of further action regarding activities linked to projects for Angola and Ethiopia, which had initially been included in Germany's business plan, pending:

(i) a letter from Angola confirming that its terminal phase out management plan (TPMP) was to remain in Germany's business plan despite the fact that there were no funds currently available in Germany's 2006-2008 bilateral allocation;

(ii) Confirmation from Ethiopia that its TPMP would be included in France's business plan;

(i) to note confirmation from Algeria that its TPMP was to be included in the business plan of UNIDO; and

(j) to note confirmation from Uganda that its TPMP was to be included in the business plan of France.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/4, para. 43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/5).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status of the 2006 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/5 and Add.1 and the fact that US $12.76 million in activities that were required for compliance had not been submitted to the 50th Meeting;

(b) to request bilateral and implementing agencies with projects in their 2006 business plans that were required for compliance to include those activities in their 2007-2009 business plans;

(c) That projects required for compliance included in annual business plans, but not submitted, be given highest priority for submission in the subsequent calendar year and that Parties and agencies make every effort to remove obstacles to their submission; and

(d) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit reasons why projects required for compliance included in annual business plans were not submitted and to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to compile them in a report for the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/3 para. 38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/5 and Add.1).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to note the paper 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 US $40 million in 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;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare an interim report, to be considered at the 51st Meeting in the context of the discussion of the 2007-2009 business plan, 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, the activities that had been eliminated from business plans and those proposed at the 50th Meeting;

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare a final report containing the information referred to in subparagraph (b) above for the consideration of the 52nd Meeting taking into account the HCFC surveys currently under preparation and any relevant reports from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) which would be available at that time; and

(d) that both the interim report referred to in paragraph (b) above and the final reports referred to in paragraph (c) above should provide information on the overall cost and cost-effectiveness of projects and activities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/6 para. 55).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/8).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to 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 document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/6; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a document for discussion at the 53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee on options for assessing and defining eligible incremental costs for HCFC consumption and production phase-out activities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/4, para. 44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/6).

Business plans for the years 2007-2009 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2007-2009 business plan of UNDP as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/8 in line with decision 51/5 on the consolidated business plan, without prejudice to the decision of the Parties on replenishment for the year 2009 and beyond, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to remove:

(i) the global methyl bromide information exchange project and the metered-dose inhaler (MDI) project for Nigeria, at the request of UNDP;

(ii) project preparation for MDI transition strategies; and

(c) to approve the following performance indicators for UNDP, while setting a target of 45 for the number of annual programmes of approved multi-year agreements (MYAs), a target of 22 for the number of individual projects approved and a target of 20 for the milestone activities completed for MYAs.

Item	2007 target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	45
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved versus those planned	22
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	20
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	1,229 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	60
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	4/6 (67%)
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/7 para. 66).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/8).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2007-2009 business plan of UNEP as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/9 in line with decision 51/5 on the consolidated business plan, without prejudice to the decision of the Parties on replenishment for the year 2009 and beyond, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to remove:

(i) the methyl bromide (MB) activity for Trinidad and Tobago, at the request of UNEP;

(ii) the study on the use of economic instruments to provide long-term financing for sustained phase-out;

(iii) capacity-building for teachers on ozone protection;

(iv) the proposed activity for long-term management of halon banks, and to allocate instead US $40,000 to fund a study on the current state of all halon banks supported by the Multilateral Fund, their management capacity, the quantities of halon reclaimed and reused as a result of those banks, problems experienced, and strategies to ensure that the banks could operate without requesting further assistance from the Multilateral Fund, with the proposal for the study to be presented to the 52nd Meeting;

(v) analysis of HCFC technologies;

(vi) non-investment MB projects; and

(vii) regional metered-dose inhaler (MDI) transition strategies for five regions.

(c) to note 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 to remove them from UNEP's business plan;

(d) to add a component of the MDI activity for Pakistan, as agreed with Pakistan and UNDP;

(e) to add 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 the activity;

(f) to maintain the allocation of US $500,000 for the Green Customs Initiative in UNEP's business plan, while reserving the right to consider funding at a lower level, and to request that UNEP submit to the 52nd Meeting a more comprehensive proposal with respect to that Initiative, with the expectation that it would include: a detailed description of how the Multilateral Fund resources would be used solely for including issues related to trade in ODS in the larger Green Customs Initiative, and of the relationship between Multilateral Fund resources and the resources being provided by other multilateral environmental agreements and bilateral agencies; a clear indication of the budget; an indication of the activity's relevance for the ozone layer and ODS; and a proposal that progress should be monitored with full accounting of monies spent in accordance with the Multilateral Fund and Executive Committee guidelines; and

(g) to approve the following 2007 performance indicators and targets for UNEP, while setting a target of 35 for the number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements (MYAs) to be approved, a target of 30 for the number of individual projects approved and a target of nine for milestone activities completed/ozone-depleting substances levels achieved for approved MYAs.

Item	2007 target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	35 (9 tranches of approved MYA and 26 new MYA)
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved versus those planned	30
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	9
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	86
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	64 countries or 100% of countries listed in Annex I either received assistance or

Item	2007 target
	assistance was offered
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/8 para. 71).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/9).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse 2007-2009 business plan of UNIDO as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/10 in line with decision 51/5 on the consolidated business plan, without prejudice to the decision of the Parties on replenishment for the year 2009 and beyond, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to remove:

(i) The metered-dose inhaler (MDI) phase-out project in Pakistan, at the request of UNIDO; and

(ii) The MDI transition strategy for Kyrgyzstan.

(c) to request implementing agencies to investigate, where appropriate, the need for MB activities for countries with low volumes of MB consumption in the context of their preparation of terminal phase-out management plans for low-volume-consuming countries regardless of the status of ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment; and

(d) to approve the following performance indicators for UNIDO, while setting a target of 32 for the number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved, a target of 22 for the number of individual projects approved, a target of 20 for milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi year agreements, and a phase-out target for individual projects of 346.2 ODP tonnes for 2007.

Item	2007 target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	32
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved versus those planned	22
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	20
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	346.2 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	20
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	11
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/9 para. 76).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/10).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2007 2009 business plan of the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/11 in line with decision 51/5 on the consolidated business plan, without prejudice to the decision of the Parties on replenishment for the year 2009 and beyond, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to transfer the halon consumption phase-out project in Chile (CHI/HAL/42/TAS/156) from the World Bank to UNDP at the amount of US $60,000 plus agency support costs of US $4,500;

(c) to approve the following performance indicators for the World Bank, while setting a target of 19 for the number of annual programmes approved, a target of four for the number of individual projects approved and a target of 18 for the number of milestone activities to be completed; and

(d) to request the World Bank to investigate the possibility of undertaking projects for the accelerated phase-out of production of CFC and CTC, and to report back to the Executive Committee on any issues it encountered.

Item	2007 target
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	19(1)
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved versus those planned	4
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	18
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	1,334 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	10(2)
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	9/9
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	11 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	100%
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	100%

(1) Includes one annual programme of new multi-year projects expected to be approved by the Executive Committee in 2007.
(2) Represents the number of projects expected to be completed in 2007, which will lead to an expected phase-out of 1,334 ODP tonnes.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/10 para. 80).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/11).

Business plans for the years 2008-2010 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2008-2010 business plan of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/8, as amended below, without prejudice to the Parties' decision on replenishment for the period 2009-2011, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval either of the projects identified therein or of their funding levels;

(b) to maintain metered-dose inhaler activities, in the light of decision 54/5(d);

(c) to remove:

(i) the HCFC activities in the business plan in the light of decision 54/5(b)(iii);

(ii) ODS disposal activities in the light of decision 54/5(c);

(iii) the request for additional funds for UNDP's core unit to cover HCFC activities, but to consider it in the light of the outcome of the Executive Committee's consideration of the assessment of administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium; and

(d) to approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Annex II to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/7, para. 60).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/8).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2008-2010 business plan of UNEP as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/9 and Corr.1, as amended below, without prejudice to the Parties' decision on replenishment for the period 2009-2011, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval either of the projects identified therein or of their funding levels:

(b) to remove:

(i) Establishment of an East Caribbean regional refrigeration association network;

(ii) TPMP activities in Turkmenistan in the light of decision 46/21;

(iii) Assessment of practices adopted for environmentally sound management of unwanted ODS and obsolete ODS-based refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in the light of the study already funded by the Multilateral Fund;

(iv) Research and development activity in national institutions to be selected by UNEP;

(v) Global project on sustainable agriculture to prevent new uses of methyl bromide;

(vi) Regional public awareness activities for methyl bromide alternatives in the Asia and Pacific region;

(vii)Regional workshop on strengthening monitoring and reporting systems on methyl bromide use;

(viii) Regional workshop in Africa to prevent new uses of methyl bromide;

(ix) the request for additional funds to cover the post-adjustment allowance of UNEP/CAP, but to consider the request in the context of the results of the Executive Committee's consideration of the assessment of administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium;

(c) to maintain metered-dose inhaler activities, in the light of decision 54/5(d); and

(d) to approve the 2008 performance indicators and targets for UNEP as set out in Annex III to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/8, para.68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/9 and Corr.1).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2008-2010 business plan of UNIDO as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/10, as amended below, without prejudice to the Parties' decision on replenishment for the period 2009-2011, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval either of the projects identified therein or of their funding levels:

(b) to maintain metered-dose inhaler activities in the light of decision 54/5(d);

(c) to remove:

(i) the HCFC activities in the business plan in the light of decision 54/5(b)(iii);

(ii) ODS disposal activities in the light of decision 54/5(c);

(iii) the terminal phase-out management plan for Turkmenistan in the light of decision 46/21; and

(e) to approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as contained in Annex IV to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/9, para.71).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/10).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the 2008-2010 business plan of the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/11, as amended below, without prejudice to the Parties' decision on replenishment for the period 2009-2011, while noting that endorsement did not denote approval either of the projects identified therein or of their funding levels;

(b) to remove the HCFC activities in the business plan, in the light of decision 54/5(b)(iii);

(c) to remove the HCFC phase-out management plan for Turkey from the business plan, at the request of the World Bank;

(d) to endorse the development of terms of reference for a study on how to develop a strategy to obtain funding through voluntary carbon markets for the destruction of unwanted ODS, which would also include a methodology for the validation and verification of ODS disposal, on the understanding that the World Bank would:

(i) cooperate closely with Members of the Executive Committee and the implementing agencies and invite them to contribute to the development of the terms of reference;

(ii) submit the draft terms of reference to the Executive Committee for consideration at its 55th Meeting;

(iii) submit the final study to the Executive Committee for consideration at its 56th Meeting; and

(e) to approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as contained in Annex V to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/10, para. 74).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/11).

Business plans for the years 2009-2011 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the planned activities for 2009 in UNDP's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/9, and subject to the considerations contained in sub-paragraph (c) below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note the planned activities for 2010 and 2011 in UNDP's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/9, and subject to the considerations contained in sub-paragraph (c) below;

(c) with regard to the 2009-2011 business plan as a whole:

(i) to note sub-paragraph (f) in decision 57/6 with regard to metered-dose inhaler transition strategies, HCFC foam demonstration projects, HCFC refrigeration demonstration projects, HCFC solvent demonstration projects, and ODS disposal activities;

(ii) to note the removal by UNDP of the following ODS disposal activities:
Egypt: ODS disposal in 2010 and 2011
Egypt: ODS disposal preparation in 2010 and 2011

(iii) to include the following projects:

Country	Project	Total value in 2009 (US$)	Total value in 2010 (US$)	Total value in 2011 (US$)	Total value after 2011 (US$)	Total ODS (ODP tonnes)
Thailand	Project preparation for air-conditioning sectors, excluding air-to-air conditioning	118,000	0	0	0	0
Thailand	Air conditioning sector plan	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	200

(d) to approve the performance indicators for UNDP as contained in Annex IV to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/8 para.74).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/9).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the planned activities for 2009 in UNEP's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/10, and subject to the consideration contained in sub-paragraph (c) below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note the planned activities for 2010 and 2011 in UNEP's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/10, and subject to the consideration contained in sub-paragraph (c) below;

(c) with regard to the 2009-2011 business plan as a whole, to note sub-paragraph (f) in decision 57/6 with regard to HCFC refrigeration servicing demonstration project preparation;

(d) to remove the regional workshops on preventing new uses of methyl bromide (MB) from UNEP's business plan and to request UNEP to work with other implementing agencies to identify gaps in regional MB projects in Africa for consideration in future business plan activities;

(e) with respect to the individual HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) requests for Pacific Island countries:

(i) to limit the total funding available for HPMP preparation to US $ 300,000 in the first instance;

(ii) to request UNEP to explore with those countries the opportunities for taking a regional approach to HPMP preparation, to consult further on a regional approach to implementation, and to report to the Executive Committee on the outcomes of those consultations at the 58th Meeting, if timing so permitted;

(f) to limit UNEP to disbursing up to 50 per cent of approved project preparation costs for HPMP preparation until a partner agency capable of providing investment funding had been identified or a letter received from the country indicating that it was aware that it would not receive investment funding for its HPMP as UNEP could not provide such funding and that it would not ask UNEP to share its project preparation funds in order to develop investment components, including recovery and recycling equipment; and

(g) to approve the 2009 performance indicators and targets for UNEP as contained in Annex V to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/9, para.83).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/10).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the planned activities for 2009 in UNIDO's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/11, and subject to the considerations contained in sub-paragraph (c) below,

while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note the planned activities for 2010 and 2011 in UNIDO's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/11, and subject to the considerations contained in sub-paragraph (c) below;

(c) with regard to the 2009-2011 business plan as a whole:

(i) to note sub-paragraph (f) in decision 57/6 with regard to HCFC foam and refrigeration demonstration projects, HCFC production activities and ODS disposal activities;

(ii) to include the following projects:

Country	Project	Total value in 2009 (US$)	Total value in 2010 (US$)	Total value in 2011 (US$)	Total value after 2011 (US$)	Total ODS (ODP tonnes)
Thailand	Air-to-air conditioning investment project preparation	70,000	0	0	0	0
Thailand	HCFC investment project preparation for XPS foam sector plan	48,000	0	0	0	0
Thailand	HCFC investment project preparation for the solvent sector	22,000	0	0	0	0
Thailand	Investment project in the air-to-air conditioning sector	0	1,075,000	1,075,000	0	20
Thailand	Investment project in the XPS foam sector	0	860,000	860,000	0	10
Thailand	Investment project in the solvent sector	0	430,000	430,000	0	6

(d) to approve the 2009 performance indicators and targets for UNIDO as contained in Annex VI to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/10, para.87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/11).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the planned activities for 2009 in the World Bank's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12, and subject to the considerations contained in sub-paragraph (c) below, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of projects identified therein nor their funding levels;

(b) to note the planned activities for 2010 and 2011 in the World Bank's 2009-2011 business plan as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12, and subject to the considerations contained in sub-paragraph (c) below;

(c) With regard to the 2009-2011 business plan as a whole, to note sub-paragraph (f) in decision 57/6 with regard to HCFC production activities, HCFC foam demonstration projects and ODS disposal activities; and

(d) to approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as contained in Annex VII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/11, para. 91).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/12).

Business plans for the years 2010-2012 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, pursuant to decision on the consolidated 2010-2012 business plan, took note of the 2010-2012 business plans of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/9.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, para.59).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/9).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2010-2012 business plan of UNEP, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/10 and Add.1, and to request that the following activities be removed from its revised submission to the 61st Meeting:

(i) Technical assistance to low-volume-consuming countries for replacement of energy efficient chillers and large-size equipment in the tourism, supermarket and fisheries sectors in Asia and the Pacific;

(ii) Guidelines on standards and good practices for use of natural refrigerants in room air conditioning and small refrigeration equipment, in cooperation with international standards associations;

(iii) Case studies and related toolkits for MB alternatives in tobacco, cut-flower and vegetable sub sectors in Africa;

(iv) Technology transfer and MB phase-out strategy through mainstreaming MB alternatives in national university education in Africa;

(v) Regional workshops in Asia and the Pacific, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia to inform stakeholders of the viability of MB alternatives for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) applications, disseminating the European Union's experience of the ban on the use of MB for QPS;

(vi) Dates/Methyl Bromide Help Desk for South Asia, Africa and West Asia;

(vii) Technical assistance to countries in the Asia and Pacific region that produce metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) for CFC use for essential use nominations for 2010-2012;

(viii) Regional workshop on ODS alternatives for laboratory and analytical uses in the Asia and Pacific region, pursuant to decision XXI/6 of the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties;

(b) To request UNEP:

(i) To submit a complete list of special compliance assistance activities with the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget (submitted to the last Meeting of the Executive Committee each year) so that the Executive Committee would be able to examine and approve the budget in a more holistic manner;

(ii) To reflect and include in the business plan (submitted to the first Meeting of the Executive Committee the following year):

a. The approved CAP budget; and

b. The list of special compliance activities from the approved budget., pursuant to decision on the consolidated 2010-2012 business plan, took note of the 2010-2012 business plans of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/9.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/6, para.62).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/10 and Add.1).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, pursuant to decision on the consolidated 2010-2012 business plan, took note of the 2010-2012 business plans of UNIDO, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/11.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, para.63).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/11).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, pursuant to decision on the consolidated 2010-2012 business plan, took note of the 2010-2012 business plans of the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, para.64).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/12).

Revised business plans for the years 2010-2014 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the revised 2010-2014 business plan of UNDP contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/9, as adjusted, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, and was with any modifications based on consideration of those activities associated with the issues addressed in the revised consolidated business plan;

(b) To remove activities not required for compliance, except those for resource mobilization and ODS disposal; and

(c) To approve the 2010 performance indicators and targets for UNDP set out in Annex III to the present report.

Annex III

2010 REVISED BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Item	2010 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	49
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	51
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	10
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	250.5
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	87
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/7 para.34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/9).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the revised 2010-2014 business plan of UNEP contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/10, as adjusted, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, and was with any modifications based on consideration of those activities associated with the issues addressed in the revised consolidated business plan;

(b) To remove activities for the destruction of CFCs in shipbreaking yards in Bangladesh and India;

(c) To remove activities not required for compliance, except those for resource mobilization and ODS disposal; and

(d) To approve the 2010 performance indicators and targets for UNEP set out in Annex IV to the present report.

Annex IV

2010 REVISED BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Item	2010 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	105 (26 tranches of approved MYAs and 79 new MYAs)
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	88
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	26
ODS phased out for individual projects versus those planned per progress report	0
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	33
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	109 countries
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

2010 REVISED BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	Target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2008 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2010	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	7 such ways/means/ products/services; all new NOUs receive capacity building support
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and bilateral and implementing agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with bilateral and implementing agencies	Number of joint missions/ undertakings	5 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/8 para.36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/10).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the revised 2010-2014 business plan of UNIDO contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/11, as adjusted, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, and was with any modifications based on consideration of those activities associated with the issues addressed in the revised consolidated business plan;

(b) To remove activities not required for compliance, except those for resource mobilization and ODS disposal; and

(c) To approve the 2010 performance indicators and targets for UNIDO set out in Annex V to the present report.

Annex V
2010 REVISED BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Item	2010 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	25
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	36
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	13
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports	311.8
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	14
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/9 para.38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/11).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To endorse the revised 2010-2014 business plan of the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/12, as adjusted, while noting that endorsement denoted neither approval of the projects identified therein nor their funding levels, and was with any modifications based on consideration of those activities associated with the issues addressed in the revised consolidated business plan;

(b) To remove activities not required for compliance, except those for resource mobilization and ODS disposal; and

(c) To approve the 2010 performance indicators and targets for the World Bank set out in Annex VI to the present report.

Annex VI

2010 REVISED BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Item	2010 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	8
Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	3
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	5/5
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	240.3
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	5*
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	11 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	100%
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	100%

** Includes one investment project, two institutional strengthening projects and two technical assistance projects.*

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/10 para.40).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/12).

Business plans for the years 2011-2014 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2011-2014 business plan of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/9; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP, as contained in Annex V to the present report.

Annex V

2011 BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Item	2011 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	38
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	21
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	2
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	1.7 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	28
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/7 para.43).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/9).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2011-2014 business plan of UNEP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/10;

(b) To request UNEP to undertake, as part of its 2011 business plan activities, prioritized Compliance Assistance Programme activities, in cooperation with other agencies, to assist Haiti in returning to its pre-earthquake level of implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and in enabling its compliance; and

(c) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP, as contained in Annex VI to the present report.

Annex VI

2011 BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Item	2011 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	81
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	79
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	3
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	13.3 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	26
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100% of countries listed in the annex of UNEP's Business Plan narrative either received assistance or assistance was offered
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2011 Targets
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2008 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2010	90 % implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	▪ 7 such ways/means/ products/services; ▪ All new NOUs receive capacity building support. ▪ 10 additional countries submit CP reports using the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's online data reporting system
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2011 Targets
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and IAs and BAs working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with IAs and Bas	Number of joint missions/ undertakings	5 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/8 para.46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/10).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2011-2014 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/11, maintaining institutional strengthening for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in 2012 and adding the HCFC phase-out management plan for Saint-Lucia; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO, as contained in Annex VII to the present report.

Annex VII

2011 BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Item	2011 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	44
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	12
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	6
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	594 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	19
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/9 para.48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/11).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2011-2014 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/12 and Add.1;

(b) To remove the activity to develop a methodology to generate carbon credits from avoidance of HFC-23 emissions through reduced HCFC-22 use from the World Bank's business plan; and

(c) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank, as contained in Annex VIII to the present report.

Annex VIII

2011 BUSINESS PLAN PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Item	2011 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	8/8*
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	3/3
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	2/2**
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	697***
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	5***

Item	2011 Targets
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	11 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	100%
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	100%

*Following the recommendation of the Secretariat, sub-sectors under one HPMP are not counted separately, even if they are under different agencies.
** Another 8 MYAs are under implementation and are being supervised by the Bank for sustainable phase-out, for which funding is not requested.

*** This figure is based on the 2009 progress report, following the Secretariat's recommendation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/10 para.50).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/12).

Business plans for the years 2012-2014 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2012-2014 business plan of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/9; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Annex IV to the present report, while setting the targets of 18.9 ODP tonnes from ODS phase-out for individual projects and 41 for project completion.

Annex IV
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Item	2012 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	16
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	15
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	12
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	18.9
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	41
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	tbd
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/7 para.41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/9)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2012-2014 business plan of UNEP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/10; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in Annex V to the present report, while setting the following targets: 26 for the number of annual tranches of multi year agreements (MYAs) approved, 79 for the number of individual projects approved, 0 ODP tonne for the ODS phased out from individual projects, 41 for project completion, and 5 for milestone activities completed for MYAs.

Annex V
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Item	2012 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	26
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	79
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	5
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0.0 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	41
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100% of countries listed in the annex of UNEP's Business Plan narrative either received assistance or assistance was offered
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2012 Targets
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2011 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2012	90 % implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	▪ 7 such ways/means/ products/services; ▪ All new NOUs receive capacity building support. ▪ 10 additional countries submit CP reports using the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's online data reporting system
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and IAs and BAs working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with IAs and BAs	Number of joint missions/undertakings	5 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/8 para.44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/10)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2012-2014 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/11; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in Annex VI to the present report, while setting a target of 10 for the number of individual projects approved.

Annex VI
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Item	2012 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	34
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	10
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	14
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	3
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/9 para.47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/11)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2012-2014 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/12; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in Annex VII to the present report, while setting the following targets: 5 for the number of annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) approved, 4 for the number of individual projects approved, 8.5 ODP tonnes for the ODS phased out from individual projects, 6 for project completion and 2 for milestone activities completed for MYAs.

Annex VII
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Item	2012 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	5/5
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	4/4
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	2/2
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	8.5
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	6/6
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	11 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	100%
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	100%

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/10 para.49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/12)

Business plans for the years 2013-2015 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2013-2015 business plan of UNDP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/8; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Annex V to the present report.

Annex V
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Item	2013 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	27
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	12
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	25
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	58
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	18
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	1 out of 2 (50%)
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/7 para.51).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/8)

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2013-2015 business plan of UNEP, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/9; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in Annex VI to the present report.

Annex VI
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Item	2013 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	49
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	60
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	46
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0.0 ODP tonnes
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	36
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100% of countries listed in the annex of UNEP's 2013 CAP Budget either received assistance or assistance was offered
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/8 para.53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/9)

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2013-2015 business plan of UNIDO, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/10; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in Annex VII to the present report.

Annex VII
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Item	2013 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	26
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	11
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	26
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	55.4
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	6
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/9 para.55).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/10)

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2013-2015 business plan of the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/11; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in Annex VIII to the present report.

Annex VIII
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Item	2013 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	7
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	2
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	6
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	240.4
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	4
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	30 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time

Item	2013 Targets
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/10 para.58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/11)

Business plans for the years 2014-2016 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2014-2016 business plan of UNDP contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9;

(b) To urge UNDP to submit the HCFC phase-out management plan for Mauritania as soon as possible in light of the ongoing audit of United Nations activities in the country; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Annex V to the present report.

Annex V
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Item	2014 Targets
Number of annual programmes of MYAs approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	21
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, technical assistance, IS) approved versus those planned	14
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	18
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	45.3
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	19
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	1 (100%)
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/20 para.78).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/9)

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The 2014-2016 business plan of UNEP contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/10;
  (ii) That stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans for low-volume-consuming (LVC) and non-LVC countries for which UNEP was the lead agency for stage I could increase the total business plan value (including values after 2020) by US $11,400,500 and US $6,737,826, respectively; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in Tables 1 and 2 contained in Annex VI to the present report.

Annex VI
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Item	2014 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned	29
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, technical assistance, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	65
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	26
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	0.0 ODP tonnes

Item	2014 Targets
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	49
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100% of countries listed in the annex of UNEP's 2014 CAP Budget either received assistance or assistance was offered
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	On time
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2014 Targets
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2011 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2012	90 % implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways/means/products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	-7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support. -10 additional countries submit CP reports using the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's online data reporting system.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and IAs and BAs working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with IAs and BAs	Number of joint missions/undertakings	5 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/21 para.81).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/10)

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2014-2016 business plan of UNIDO contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/11;

(b) To add the ODS destruction projects for Algeria and Lebanon in UNIDO's business plan for 2014; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in Annex VII to the present report.

Annex VII
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Item	2014 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of on-going MYAs)	22
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, technical assistance, IS) approved versus those planned	10
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	19
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	190.7
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	11
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	N/A
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	12 months after operational completion
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/22 para.89).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/11)

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2014-2016 business plan of the World Bank contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/12;

(b) To remove the allocation related to the preparation of stage II of the HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) for China from the World Bank's business plan for 2014-2016 on the understanding that it could be reinstated at a later date for consideration by the Executive Committee;

(c) To remove the allocation for stage II of HPPMP implementation for the year 2016 in the World Bank's 2014-2016 business plan, noting that China might decide to submit a proposal in 2016 for stage II of the HPPMP to commence in 2017; and

(d) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in Annex VIII to the present report.

Item	2014 Targets
Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved versus those planned (new plus tranches of ongoing MYAs)	5
Number of individual projects/activities (investment and demonstration projects, technical assistance, institutional strengthening) approved versus those planned	3
Milestone activities completed/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches versus those planned	5
ODS phased-out for individual projects versus those planned per progress reports	111.4
Project completion (pursuant to decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects versus those planned in progress reports	3
Number of policy/regulatory assistance completed versus that planned	100%
Speed of financial completion versus that required per progress report completion dates	30 months
Timely submission of project completion reports versus those agreed	On time
Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/23 para.93).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/12)

Business plans for the years 2015-2017 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2015-2017 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/20; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex VI to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2015 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	36
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	19
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $19 million
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	500.5
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	75
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70% of those due
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	70% of those due
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/29, para.103).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/20).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2015-2017 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/21;

(b) To add activities referred to in UNIDO's business plan for stage II of HCFC phase out management plans in low-volume-consuming countries to UNEP's business plan; and

(c) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex VII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2015 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	56
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	69
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $9,510,335

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2015 target
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	94.5
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	99
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	Yes
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	Yes

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/30, para. 105).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/21).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2015-2017 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/22; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex VIII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2015 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	26
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	22
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $22,350,000
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	587.8
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	41
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/31, para. 108).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/22).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2015-2017 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/23; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex IX to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2015 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	9
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	4
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $27 million
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	1,338.3
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	13
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/32, para. 110).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/23).

Business plans for the years 2016-2018 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2016–2018 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/23; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex VIII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2016 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	29
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	18
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $26,906,232
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	394.98 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	61

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2016 target
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70% of those due
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	70% of those due
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/24, para. 132).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/23).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2016–2018 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/24; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex IX to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2016 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	74
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	59
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $14,887,387
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	69.86 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	119
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	Yes
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	Yes

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance indicator	Data	Assessment	UNEP's target for 2016
Efficient follow-up to regional network/thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2014-2015 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2016	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	-7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support. -10 additional countries submit CP reports using the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's online data reporting system
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	5 in each region

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/25, para. 134).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/24).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2016–2018 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/25; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex X to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2016 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	49
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	18
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $22,350,000
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	680.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	37

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2016 target
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/26, para. 136).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/25).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2016–2018 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/26; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex XI to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2016 target
Planning -- Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	8
Planning -- Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	5
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $30,801,534
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	509.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	7
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/27, para. 138).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/26).

Business plans for the years 2017-2019 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2017–2019 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/22; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex V to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2017 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	23
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	15
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $27,839,943
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	186.04 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	62
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70% of those due
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/29, para. 102).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/21).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2017–2019 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/23; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex VI to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2017 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	42
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	64
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $13,121,810
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	191.57 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	82
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2017 target
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance indicator	Data	Assessment	UNEP's target for 2017
Efficient follow-up to regional network/thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2014-2015 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2016	90 % implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	-7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	3 in each region

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/30, para. 107).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/23).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2017–2019 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/24; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex VII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2017 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	35
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	13
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $22,350,000

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2017 target
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	622.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	60
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/31, para. 109).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/24).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2017–2019 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/25; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex VIII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2017 target
Planning—Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	7
Planning—Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	1
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $54 million
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	1,979.4 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	13
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/32, para. 112).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/25).

Business plans for the years 2018-2020 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Eightieth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2018–2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/18, as amended; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex VIII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2018 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	24
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	39
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $31,295,677
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	747.2 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	4
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70% of those due
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/36, para 121)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/18)

The Eightieth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2018–2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/19, as amended;
(b) To add enabling activities for HFC phase-down for Haiti to the UNEP business plan for 2018–2020; and
(c) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex IX to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2018 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	65
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	179
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $14,909,366

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2018 target
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	172.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	130
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/37, para 124)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/19)

The Eightieth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2018–2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/20, as amended; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex X to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2018 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	42
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	52
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $25,351,715
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	842.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	57
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/38, para 127)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/20)

The Eightieth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2018–2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/21; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex XI to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2018 target
Planning—Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	7
Planning—Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	6
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $30,966,115
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	1,647.4 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	17
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/39, para 129)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/21)

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a)(v) That the 2018 funding tranche for the polyurethane rigid foam sector in stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for China had been moved to the 2019 consolidated business plan;
(a)(vi) That the 2018 funding tranche for the room air-conditioning manufacturing sector in stage II of the HPMP for China had been moved to the 2019 consolidated business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/26, para 96)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/12).

Business plans for the years 2019-2021 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2019–2021, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/27; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex XI to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	16
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	20
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $24,920,548
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	230.2 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	63
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	16
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/27).

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2019–2021, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/28; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex XII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	38
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	94
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $23,851,129
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	153.8 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	75
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	18 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	26

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2019 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2017-2018 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2019	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services. -All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	3 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/28).

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2019–2021, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/29; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex XIII to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	23
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	28
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $23,573,657
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	621.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	48

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	11
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/28).

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2019–2021, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/30; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex XIV to the present report.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2019 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	5
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	1
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $13,741,402
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	2,156.7 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	10
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	22
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/28).

Business plans for the years 2020-2022 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Eighty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2020–2022, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex X to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2020 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	42
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	27
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $15,618,655
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	350.28 ODP tonnes***
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	70
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	3
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

*** Excluding phase-out for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for China in the industrial and commercial refrigeration and solvent sectors, for which the revised Agreement will be submitted to the 86th meeting. This target will be adjusted at the time of the evaluation in 2021.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28).

The Eighty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2020–2022, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/29; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex XI to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2020 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	133
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	100
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $20,994,167
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	73.83 ODP tonnes***
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	130
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	13
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

*** Excluding phase-out for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for China in the refrigeration servicing sector, for which the revised Agreement will be submitted to the 86th meeting. This target will be adjusted at the time of the evaluation in 2021.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2020 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2018-2019 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2020	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential noncompliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential on compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target	7 such products and services

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2020 target
	or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and Implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with Implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	2 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/29).

The Eighty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2020–2022, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/30; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex XII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2020 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	57
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	40
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $23,582,315
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	273.64 ODP tonnes***
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	64
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

*** Excluding phase-out for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for China in the extruded polystyrene foam sector, for which the revised Agreement will be submitted to the 86th meeting. This target will be adjusted at the time of the evaluation in 2021.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/50).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/30).

The Eighty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2020–2022, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/31; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex XIII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2020 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	4
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	6
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $11,727,712
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	1,851.22 ODP tonnes***
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	4
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (23)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

*** Excluding phase-out for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for China in the polyurethane foam sector, for which the revised Agreement will be submitted to the 86th meeting. This target will be adjusted at the time of the evaluation in 2021.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/51).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/31).

Business plans for the years 2021-2023 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Eighty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/27; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in the table contained in Annex XI to the present document.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	28
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	49
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $22,419,984
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	368.84 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	49
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (3)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/27).

The Eighty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/28; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in the tables contained in Annex XII to the present document.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	69
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	123
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $20,561,656
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	87.68 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	104
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (7)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2021 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2018-2019 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2020	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/ products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services; - All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential noncompliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential on compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and Implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	Suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic due to UN and

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2021 target
			national travel restrictions

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/28).

The Eighty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/29; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in the table contained in Annex XIII to the present document.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	52
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	39
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $24,801,519
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	760.70 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	107
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (1)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/29).

The Eighty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2021–2023, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/30; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in the table contained in Annex XIV to the present document.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2021 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	5
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	8
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $18,159,693
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	709.22 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	5
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (13)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/30).

Business plans for the years 2022-2024 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Eighty-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2022–2024, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/24; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP as set out in Annex X of to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2022 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	15
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	20
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $22,523,448
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	256.33 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	40
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (6)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/24).

The Eighty-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2022–2024, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/25; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP as set out in Annex XI to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2022 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	54
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	100
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $21,629,928
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	93.6 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	91

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2022 target
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (14)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2022 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2018-2019 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2020	90% implementation rat
Effective support to National Ozone Units (NOUs) in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/ products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential noncompliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential on compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and Implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	Suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic due to UN and national travel restrictions

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/25).

The Eighty-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2022–2024, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/26; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO as set out in Annex XII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2022 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	48
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	29
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $26,753,292
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	372.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	42
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (10)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/37).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/26).

The Eighty-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2022–2024, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/27; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank as set out in Annex XIII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2022 target
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	4
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	4
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $5,060,187
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	5,362.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	4
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project	90%

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2022 target
		completion	
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (10)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/27).

Business plans for the years 2023-2025 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: UNDP

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2023–2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/24; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in Annex XII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP FOR 2023

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2023 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	45
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	31
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $23,111,673
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	415.6 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	39
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (9)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/33).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/24).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: UNEP

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2023–2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/25; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in Annex XIII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP FOR 2023

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2023 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	62
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	89
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $21,719,273
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	138.1 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	105
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (28)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR 2023

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2023 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2021-2022 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2023	90% implementation rate
Effective support to National Ozone Units (NOUs) in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/ products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 innovative ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per Meeting of the Parties decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target	7 global and regional information products and services

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	2023 target
	or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	2 joint missions / undertakings in each region, if the COVID-19 pandemic situation allows and there are no restrictions

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/25).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: UNIDO

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2023–2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/26; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in Annex XIV to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO FOR 2023

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2023 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	58
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	20
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $21,222,040
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	694.1 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	67
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (12)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

***** The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/35).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/26).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: World Bank

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2023–2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/27; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in Annex XV to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK FOR 2023

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2023 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	4
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	6
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $8,701,634
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	814.6 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	5
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	4
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another lead or cooperating agency, if agreed by that agency.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/33)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/27).

Business plans for the years 2024-2026 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/27; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in annex X to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP FOR 2024

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	38
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	33
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $26,752,712
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	271.84ODP tonnes

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	45
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	70%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (1)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency would be reduced "if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency" or "if the HPMP submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee was not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and the agency."

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/27).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: UNEP

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/28; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in annex XI to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP FOR 2024

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	86
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	119
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $24,723,357
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	198.99ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	81
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (5)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency would be reduced "if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency" or "if the HPMP submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee was not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit (NOU) and the agency."

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR 2024

Performance indicator	Data	Assessment	2024 target
Efficient follow-up to regional network/thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2021-2022 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2023	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/ products/services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per Meeting of the Parties decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional teams and implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP regional staff with implementing and bilateral agencies	Number of joint missions/undertakings	2 in each region

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/28).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: UNIDO

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/29; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in annex XII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO FOR 2024

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	64
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	56
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $27,456,835
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	522.77ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	69
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (4)

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency would be reduced "if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency" or "if the HPMP submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee was not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and the agency."

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/32).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/29).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: World Bank

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2024–2026 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/30; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in annex XIII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK FOR 2024

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	4
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	4
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $18,164,125
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	5,446.1 ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	1
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	90%
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time
Planning - Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	64
Planning - Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	56
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	US $27,456,835
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans*	522.77ODP tonnes
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	69
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	12 months after operational completion

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2024 target
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time (4)
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/33).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/30).

Business plans for the years 2025-2027 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2025–2027 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/27; and

(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in annex XIII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP FOR 2025

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2025 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	34
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	20
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	19,663,303
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	942.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	462,857 CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	36
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.

** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/27).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2025–2027 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/28; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in annex XIV to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP FOR 2025

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2025 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	80
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	96
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	23,701,624
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	107.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	zero CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	58
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	3
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/28).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2025–2027 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/29; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in annex XV to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO FOR 2025

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2025 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	63
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	46
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	19,684,760
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	259.0 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	291,086 CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	53
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	5
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/29).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2025–2027 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/30; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in annex XVI to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK FOR 2025

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2025 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	6
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	5
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	17,987,381
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	5,996.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	zero CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	8
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/30).

Business plans for the years 2026–2028 of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNDP business plan for 2026–2028 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/22; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNDP set out in annex XXIV to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNDP FOR 2026

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2026 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	39
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	30
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	US $21,010,532
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	828.0 ODP tonnes

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2026 target
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	1,686,935 CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	53
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	3
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

***** The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
****** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/22).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNEP business plan for 2026–2028 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/23; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNEP set out in annex XXV to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNEP FOR 2026

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2026 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	77
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	75
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	US $27,232,727
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	268.5 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	682,544 CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	146
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2026 target
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/27)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/23).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the UNIDO business plan for 2026–2028 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/24; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for UNIDO set out in annex XXVI to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR UNIDO FOR 2026

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2026 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	54
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	26
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	US $18,778,560
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	152.7 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	449,139 CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	57
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	3
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/28)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/24).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the World Bank business plan for 2026–2028 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/25; and
(b) To approve the performance indicators for the World Bank set out in annex XXVII to the present report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE WORLD BANK FOR 2026

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	2026 target
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	7
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	5
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	US $23,145,194
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	4,776.8 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	1,388,278 CO_2-eq tonnes
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	17
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/29)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/25).

Projects not included in business plans or not required for compliance

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat to automatically adjust the business plans of the bilateral and implementing agencies to reflect the values in previously approved multi-year agreements and in other previous decisions of the Executive Committee, and to ensure that activities reflected those submitted to the first Meeting of the year and their associated values in order to ensure consistency between submissions and business plans at the first Meeting of the year; and

(b) To defer consideration of approval of new activities not required for compliance and not previously considered by the Executive Committee until after their consideration in the context of business plans at the first Meeting of the year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/9 para.75).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/15 and Add.1)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE EVALUATION OF BUSINESS PLANS

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Implementing Agencies:

(a) to make proposals on the appropriate indicators for the evaluation of business plan performance;

(b) to consider how to give different weighting to indicators;

(c) to take into account the importance of the indicators relating to ODP reduction, speed of delivery and distribution of projects among countries when making proposals;

(d) to consider the need to revise the cost of project preparation and cost-effectiveness performance indicators;

(e) to apply any new or weighted indicators to evaluation of 1998 business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/5, para. 27).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to maintain two sets of indicators for investment projects, as follows:

(a) the first to track various aspects of the work of agencies, including the previous indicators and a new indicator covering the net emission/reduction of ODP resulting from implementation delays/early completion (expressed in ODP tonnes);

(b) the second set to be weighted indicators, to guide the allocation of agencies' shares. The indicators would assess performance in relation to what had been planned and would be weighted on a pro rata basis as shown in the following table:

Investment project performance indicators	Weighting
Actual ODS phased out from completed projects (ODP tonnes) – the amount of ODS eliminated from completed projects within the plan period	40
Disbursement (US$) – the amount of funds to be disbursed (excluding unliquidated obligations) within the plan period per tables 1 and 4 of the business plans	30
Satisfactory project completion reports received (percentage) – the number of project completion reports submitted expressed as a percentage of the number of project completion reports due for submission.	20
Distribution of projects among countries in business plans – the number of countries for which activities are planned for approval in the year of the business plan per table 5 of the business plans	10
Total	100

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/4, para. 19).

For non-investment projects, the Executive Committee decided to maintain two sets of indicators, as follows:

(a) the first set to track the results associated with non-investment projects for all Implementing Agencies. The first set would consist of four indicators which would assess performance in relation to what had been planned and would be weighted on a pro rata basis as shown in the following table:

Non-investment project performance indicators	Weighting
Number of non-investment projects completed – the number of training, technical assistance and country programme preparation projects completed within the plan period.	50
Disbursement (expressed in US $million) – the amount of funds disbursed within the planned period for training, technical assistance, country programme preparation, and institutional strengthening projects.	30
Speed of first disbursement (expressed in number of months) – the average number of months between the date of project approval and the date of first disbursement for training, technical assistance, country programme preparation, and institutional strengthening projects by year of approval.	10
Speed of project completion (expressed in number of months) – the average number of months between the date of project approval and the date of project completion for training, technical assistance, and country programme preparation projects by year of approval.	10
Total	100

(b) the second set would be non-weighted, as follows:

  (i) appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries either as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening;

  (ii) reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/5, para. 20).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested UNEP, in view of its specific mandate, to continue the monitoring of its activities according to the set of nine indicators set out in its business plan.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/6, para. 21).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/16;

(b) to request all Implementing Agencies, when finalizing their 2002 business plans, to apply the Secretariat's advice contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/16 relating to the identification of targets for the non-weighted, non-investment project indicators: (1) appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries either as a result of networking, training, information exchange, country programme development and/or institutional strengthening; and (2) the reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects;

(c) to consider revising those indicators unique to UNEP's specific mandate (Decision 26/6) on the basis of the outputs identified by UNEP in Annex 1 to its draft 2002 business plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/8 and Add.1) for the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) and to request UNEP to work with the Secretariat in revising Annex I;

(d) to request all Implementing Agencies to include a target for the performance indicator "timely submission of progress reports" in their final 2002 business plans;

(e) also to request all Implementing Agencies to include a new non-weighted, investment project performance indicator for project completion pursuant to Decision 28/2 by setting a target for the number of investment projects to be completed in the year of the business plan;

(f) further to request Implementing Agencies to consider revising their targets for their 2002 business plan cost-effectiveness performance indicators in the light of the fact that, historically, cost-effectiveness values achieved by projects had been lower than those targeted by the agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/14, para. 43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/16).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider the possibility of a new performance indicator for the timely financial completion of projects at its 17th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/4, para. 37(d)).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries to prepare a set of performance indicators for the compliance period in the light of the three-year phase-out plan and taking into consideration the discussion during the meeting on performance indicators;

(b) to invite Parties which had views on the topic to submit them to the Secretariat within four weeks of the end of the 38th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/69, para. 123).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the document on performance indicators presented in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/21;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies and to invite Parties to submit proposals for performance indicators to the Secretariat eight weeks prior to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) also to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper based on the concepts outlined in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/21, comments provided by members of the Executive Committee during the 40th Meeting, and the input of the Implementing Agencies; and

(d) further to request the Implementing Agencies to explore the feasibility of including the rapidity of financial completion of projects as an indicator.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/15, para. 54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/21).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/80 and the definitions of performance indicators

presented therein;

(b) to approve the following performance indicators for the evaluation of the performance of the Implementing Agencies, starting with the year 2004, with the weightings indicated in the following table and subject to review from time to time:

Category	Item	Weighting
Approval	Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20
Approval	Number of individual projects/activities (investment projects, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20
Implementation	Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved multi-year annual tranches vs. those planned, may not be applicable to UNEP	20
Implementation*	ODP phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned per progress reports, may not be applicable to UNEP	5
Implementation*	Project completion (pursuant to Decision 28/2 for investment projects) and as defined for non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5
Implementation	Percentage of policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10
Administrative	Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10
Administrative*	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5
Administrative*	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5

* Existing performance indicator.

(c) to request the Secretariat to continue to monitor the following indicators of performance on the basis of trend analysis in future evaluations of the performance of Implementing Agencies: value of projects approved, ODP to be phased out, cost of project preparation, cost-effectiveness, distribution among countries, funds disbursed, speed of first disbursement, speed of completion, and net emission due to delays;

(d) also to request Implementing Agencies to propose qualitative performance indicators as part of their 2004 business plans to be submitted to the 42nd Meeting and to continue to consider the possibility of performance indicators for National Ozone Units; and

(e) to adopt the following performance indicators for UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) to replace the former performance indicators unique to UNEP's specific mandate:

Indicator	Data	Assessment
Usefulness of the region network/thematic meetings	Average of all ratings by network meeting participants	Average versus maximum rating
Assistance to countries for data reporting for the purpose of establishing baselines	Number of countries with missing data that received specific CAP assistance for data reporting in order to determine compliance baselines. UNEP should give a clear indication of the assistance provided per Decision 40/11(b)(i)	Proportion of countries receiving assistance that subsequently provided data pursuant to Article 7
Assistance with Article 7 data reporting	Number of countries reporting data in compliance with Article 7 of the Protocol pursuant to Decision 40/11(b)(ii)	Proportion of countries accepting assistance that achieved compliance
Countries in actual or potential non-compliance as per MOP decisions	Number of countries offered assistance under the CAP and number of countries that accepted assistance (after consultations with other implementing and bilateral agencies) and received CAP special assistance outside of network meetings listing the countries and type of assistance	Proportion of countries accepting assistance that achieved compliance
Countries at risk of becoming in non-compliance as per Article 7 data trends	Number of countries offered assistance under the CAP including those countries not yet officially declared in non-compliance but where data indicate as much and number of countries that accepted the offered assistance (after consultations with other implementing and bilateral agencies) and received CAP special	Number of countries provided special assistance outside of network meetings as a proportion of the number of countries that appeared to be in

Indicator	Data	Assessment
	assistance outside of network meetings, listing the countries and type of assistance	non-compliance
Information clearing-house	Number of newsletter subscriptions Number of discrete visitors (IP addresses) to the web site Number of PDF documents downloaded from web site Number of hard-copy publications disseminated Number of query responses answered; average time for response	Comparison with previous years' data

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/93, para. 148).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/80).

Qualitative performance indicators

The Executive Committee, after noting that qualitative performance indicators were intended to provide National Ozone Units in Article 5 countries with an opportunity to express their views on the performance of the agencies concerned in their countries, and that the purpose of the indicators proposed at the present Meeting was to address the types of issue that might be relevant to the overall assessment of the performance of agencies, decided at its Forty-fourth Meeting:

(a) to request further input on qualitative performance indicators from the National Ozone Unit officers at the next scheduled regional network meetings;

(b) also to request National Ozone Unit officers to consider the qualitative performance indicators proposed in the table in Annex V.4 to the present report, and to provide suggestions on additions, deletions and/or modifications to those proposals;

(c) further to request the Secretariat to compile the results from the regional network meetings in a document for presentation to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(d) to urge the Secretariat to work with UNEP to schedule regional network meetings at a time in 2005 that would maximize participation by the Secretariat and, where it was unable to attend, to utilize consultative services.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/6, para. 53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/8).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the evaluation of the Implementing Agencies' performance against their 2004 business plans contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/16 and to take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/17 on qualitative performance indicators and the feasibility and desirability of extending current performance indicators to bilateral agencies;

(b) to amend the questionnaire on qualitative performance indicators, attached as Annex V.5 to the present report, by inserting an additional column and giving National Ozone Units the choice of awarding a rating of 1 to 4 (with 1 being the lowest mark and 4 being the highest);

(c) to invite Executive Committee members to submit to the Secretariat, by 30 September 2005, their views and comments on the current performance indicators, including suggestions for modifying the quantitative performance indicator weightings and also propose amendments to the qualitative performance indicators as input for the discussion paper on the progress of Implementing Agencies with regard to multi-year agreements (decision 46/8) for consideration at the 47th Meeting, and to permit consideration of whether to make them applicable to bilateral agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/14, para. 75).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/17).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the document on performance indicators (follow-up to decision 46/14) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/55);

(b) to adopt the revised weightings for quantitative performance indicators to apply as of the 2005 evaluation of the performance of multilateral implementing agencies, as follows:

Type of indicator	Item	Weighting	Sub-total
Approval	Multi-year tranches approved	15	

Approval	Individual projects/activities approved	10	
			25
Implementation	Milestone activities completed	20	
Implementation	ODS phased-out for individual projects	15	
Implementation	Project completion	10	
Implementation	Policy/regulatory assistance completed	10	
			55
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	10	
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	5	
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	5	
			20

(c) Not to require bilateral implementing agencies to set targets for performance indicators.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/51 para. 191).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/55).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on performance indicators, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/17;

(ii) That full achievement in the assessment of implementing agencies' performance would not be evaluated in future reports; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with the implementing agencies and other interested parties, a revised draft of the paper on performance indicators for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 71st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/14 para. 75).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/17).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on performance indicators contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/17; and

(b) To modify the performance indicators established in decision 41/93, as modified by decision 47/51, as follows:

Type of Indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weighting
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10
	Sub-total		**20**
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	15
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20
	Sub-total		**60**
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	5
	Sub-total		**20**

Type of Indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weighting
	Total		**100**

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/28 para. 106).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/17).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To modify the performance indicators established in decision 71/28, as follows, noting that the new performance indicators would apply as of the 2025–2027 business plans:

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weight-ing
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	10
	Subtotal		**20**
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	15
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	10
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	10
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	15
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	10
Implementation	**Subtotal**		**60**
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	10
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	5
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	5
Administrative	**Subtotal**		**20**
	Total		**100**

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.
** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/8 (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/9).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 1999 business plans

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request members of the Executive Committee and Implementing Agencies to communicate to the

Secretariat, within 60 days, their views on:

(i) the current indicators for the evaluation of the performance of the Implementing Agencies in achieving the targets in their business plans;

(ii) the possible need for new indicators (for example, on assistance provided by Implementing Agencies to national ozone units and the effective operation of the units) in the light of decisions on strategic planning;

(iii) the need for and possible uses of agency shares, including the removal of fixed shares, special funding windows and over-programming;

(iv) potential consequences for agencies not meeting existing and potential new performance targets;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a report based on the comments received for submission to the Thirty-second meeting;

(c) also to request UNEP to report project implementation status using the indicators required by the decisions of the Executive Committee, bearing in mind that UNEP had not indicated its achievements against its own targets for the following:

(i) policies initiated from non-investment activities;

(ii) reduction in ODP tons from non-investment activities;

(iii) the extent to which the networks were used by the agencies and the Secretariat in developing their work or explaining new policies;

(d) to request the Implementing Agencies to report on all of the indicators required by the decisions of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/11, para. 30).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to maintain the current sets of performance indicators, while requesting the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries, to begin to examine and formulate new indicators consistent with the Executive Committee's efforts to develop a strategic plan which incorporates a country-driven approach, and submit a report to the Executive Committee at a future meeting;

(b) to request the Chief Officer to write to all Governments of Article 5 countries advising them of the results of the evaluations of Implementing Agencies' 1999 business plans, noting the critical importance of national choices regarding Implementing Agencies in relation to their capacity to meet the imminent initial control measures, and send a copy of the letter to the heads of the Implementing Agencies, so that they might better compare the performance of their agency against that of the others.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/7, para. 18).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2000 business plans

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that the Implementing Agencies had not reported on their performance relating to their non-weighted non-investment performance indicators pursuant to Decision 26/5, and to require them to report to the 35th meeting of the Executive Committee on this issue, together with any proposals to modify performance indicators;

(b) to confirm that non-investment projects not included in the approved business plans might be presented for consideration by the Executive Committee, within the limits of the approved funding for non-investment activities for that year and accompanied by an appropriate justification;

(c) to note that the Multilateral Fund had not achieved its 2000 phase-out target and, for the purposes of the 2002 draft business plans, to request the Implementing Agencies to concentrate on the implementation of approved but unimplemented projects and to reduce the number of investment and non-investment projects with implementation delays;

(d) to request agencies presenting investment project proposals to the Executive Committee to ensure that projects were submitted for the countries listed in their business plans and that those projects were submitted during the calendar year of the plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/11, para. 29).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2001 business plans

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the evaluation of the Implementing Agencies' performance against their 2001 business plans, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/37/17 and Corr.1;

(b) to consider at a future meeting the possibility of introducing another performance indicator on financial completion by Implementing Agencies within 12 months after actual project completion, and the impact of withholding funds on agencies' ability to implement newly approved projects in the context of considering the possibility of offsetting balances from projects completed 24 months previously against new project approvals;

(c) to reiterate with concern that Implementing Agencies should abide by the requirement to return balances from projects completed over 12 months ago.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/15, para. 41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/17 and Corr.1).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2005 business plans

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) the report on the status of implementation of the 2005 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/5 and Add.1;

  (ii) with concern, the number of proposals to be submitted to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee and also, in the light of paragraph 3 of decision XIV/39 of the Meeting of the Parties requesting "that the whole of the budget for 2003-2005 is committed by the end of 2005", the fact that US $133 million was left to be submitted for activities in the 2005 business plans containing 12 new multi year agreements and 205 other projects, plus activities for the global chiller programme;

(b) to urge bilateral and multilateral Implementing Agencies with projects in the 2005 business plans for countries subject to decisions of the Meeting of the Parties on compliance to submit those projects to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee as a matter of urgency; and

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to include in all further reports an explanatory section for the table on projects to be submitted for countries subject to compliance decisions in the report on the status of implementation of the annual business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/3, para. 32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/5 and Add.1).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies in relation to their 2005 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/15/Rev.1, as well as the largely sustained and overall improved performance of the agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/13, para. 87).
Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/15/Rev.1).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2006 business plans

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2006 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/16 and Add.1;

(b) to urge UNEP to continue to report on the achievement of the planned special compliance assistance activities and to strive to complete them as planned; and

(c) to request UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme, through its regional networks, to include in the agenda of its network meetings taking place before May 2008 an item on assistance in the completion of the qualitative performance questionnaire.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/14, para. 84).
Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/16 and Add.1).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2007 business plans

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status of the 2007 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/5 and Add.1 and the fact that US $57.3 million in activities required for compliance had not been submitted to the 52nd Meeting, and that the value of forward commitments approved at the 52nd Meeting below the value in the 2007-2009 business plan of the Multilateral Fund by roughly US $259,899;

(b) to request bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies to submit those activities required for compliance in the 2007 business plans to the 53rd Meeting;

(c) to ask the Secretariat, using the compliance-oriented model, to list separately those activities required for compliance and those not required for compliance in their review and recommendations on projects submitted to meetings; and

(d) that the Executive Committee would consider those activities required for compliance first, consistent with prior Executive Committee decisions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/3, para. 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/5 and Add.1).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on the status of implementation of the 2007 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/5/Rev.1; and

(ii) that the value of forward commitments approved at the 53rd Meeting was US $1.1 million below the value in the 2007-2009 business plan of the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to consider for approval at the present Meeting the production closure project for Romania (US $1,290,000) that had not been included in the 2007 business plan;

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to proceed with the inclusion of information on submission delays in the context of its review of the implementation of business plans at the second and third Meetings of each year; and

(d) to note that the level of annual tranches for new agreements submitted to the 53rd Meeting for approval amounted to US $7,754,553 and, as a result, the total level of commitments for the period 2009 to 2014 would amount to US $95.14 million.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/3, para. 37).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/5/Rev.1).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2007 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15;

(b) to request UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), through its regional networks, to include an item in the agenda of each of its network meetings addressing reporting requirements of the Executive Committee, including the qualitative performance questionnaire, so as to ensure a better response to the survey in future; and

(c) to encourage UNEP to continue to report on the achievement of the special compliance assistance activities and to strive to complete them as planned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/11, para. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2008 business plans

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the report on the status of the 2008 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5 and Add.1 and the fact that US $41.4 million in activities required for compliane had not been submitted to the 55th Meeting, and that the value of forward commitment approved at the 55th Meeting exceeds the value in the 2008-2010 business plan of the Multilateral Fund by US $499,306.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/3, para.32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5 and Add.1).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the report on the status of the 2008 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/5 and Add.1 and the fact that US $10.67 million in

activities that were required for compliance had not been submitted to the 56th Meeting, and that the value of forward commitments approved at the 56th Meeting exceeded that in the 2008-2010 business plan of the Multilateral Fund by US $4,326,099.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/3 para 32(a)(i))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/5 and Add.1).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) the evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2008 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/16;

  (ii) the quantitative assessment of the performance of the implementing agencies for 2008 on a scale of 100 as follows: UNDP (76), UNEP (88), UNIDO (95), and the World Bank (72);

  (iii) that UNEP indicated that it had fully achieved the performance indicators approved in decision 48/7 for its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);

  (iv) that the bilateral and implementing agencies (Canada, France, Germany, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank) were marked with satisfactory or highly satisfactory performance in the qualitative performance assessments by the National Ozone Units in the overall assessments of performance in 2008; and

(b) to urge UNEP to continue to include an item in the agenda of each CAP network meeting addressing reporting requirements, as provided in decision 55/11 (b).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/14, para. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/16).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2009 business plans

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) The report on the status of the 2009 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/5 and Add.1, the fact that US $17.85 million in activities that were required for compliance had not been submitted to the 59th Meeting and that the level of annual tranches approved at the 59th Meeting amounted to US $2,490,376 and, as a result, the total level of commitments for the period 2010-2014 would amount to US $109.9 million;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/3, para. 32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/5 and Add.1).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

  (i) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2009 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/19;

  (ii) The quantitative assessment of the performance of the implementing agencies for 2009, out of 100, as follows: UNDP (89), UNEP (85), UNIDO (92) and the World Bank (71);

  (iii) That the bilateral and implementing agencies (Canada, France, Germany, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank) had received "satisfactory" or "highly satisfactory" ratings for their overall performance in 2009 on the basis of the qualitative performance assessments by the National Ozone Units (NOUs);

(b) To request UNEP:

  (i) To have an open and constructive discussion with the NOUs in Chad and Paraguay about the areas in which UNEP services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory" and to report to the 62nd Meeting on the results of its consultations with those countries on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments by the respective countries;

  (ii) To remind countries, at meetings of regional networks, to complete the surveys on the performance of bilateral and implementing agencies;

(c) To request UNDP:

(i) To provide an additional status report to the 62nd Meeting on the status of procurement of the equipment for the terminal phase-out management plan in Togo (TOG/PHA/54/INV/16);

(ii) To continue its open and constructive discussion with the NOUs in Colombia and Paraguay about the areas where UNDP's services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and to report to the 62nd Meeting on the results of its consultations on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments; and

(d) To request UNIDO to have an open and constructive discussion with the NOUs about the areas where UNIDO services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and to report to the 62nd Meeting on the results of its consultations with Benin, Kenya and Kyrgyzstan on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/17, para.562).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/19).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2010-2014 business plans

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2010 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/15;

(ii) The quantitative assessment of the performance of the implementing agencies for 2010 on a scale of 100 as follows: UNDP (74), UNEP (72), UNIDO (95), and the World Bank (76); and

(b) To request:

(i) Germany to hold an open and constructive discussion with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in Lesotho about the areas where Germany's services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and to report to the 65th meeting on the results of its consultations with the country on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessment of the implementing agencies by the country;

(ii) UNDP to hold an open and constructive discussion with the NOUs in Argentina, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago about the areas where UNDP's services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory" and to report to the 65th meeting on the results of its consultations with those countries on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments of the implementing agencies by the respective countries;

(iii) UNEP to hold an open and constructive discussion with the NOUs in Lesotho and Swaziland about the areas where UNEP's services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and to report to the 65th meeting on the results of its consultations with those countries on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments of the implementing agencies by the respective countries; and

(iv) UNIDO to hold an open and constructive discussion with the NOU in Senegal about the areas where UNIDO's services were perceived to be "less satisfactory" and to report to the 65th meeting on the results of its consultations with the country on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessment of the implementing agencies by the country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/12, para.56).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/15).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2011 business plans

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2011 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/16 and the clarifications provided at the meeting;

(ii) The quantitative assessment of the performance of the implementing agencies for 2011 on a scale of 100 as follows: UNDP (89), UNEP (71), UNIDO (89), and the World Bank (66);

(b) To request:

(i) The World Bank to hold an open and constructive discussion with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in

India about the areas where the Bank's services were perceived to be "less than satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory", and to report to the 68th meeting on the results of its consultations with the country on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments; and

(ii) UNEP to hold an open and constructive discussion with the NOU in Afghanistan about the areas where UNEP's services were perceived to be "less than satisfactory", and with the NOU of Haiti about the areas where UNEP's services were perceived to be "less than satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory", and to report to the 68th meeting on the results of its consultations with those countries on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/14, para.55).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/16).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2012 business plans

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2012 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/16;

(ii) The quantitative assessment of the performance of the implementing agencies for 2012 on a scale of 100 as follows: UNDP (87), UNEP (89), UNIDO (100), and the World Bank (71); and

(b) To request UNDP to have an open and constructive discussion with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in Belize and UNEP with the NOUs in Belize, Colombia, and Senegal, regarding the areas where their services were perceived to be "less than satisfactory" and/or "unsatisfactory", and to report to the 71st meeting on the results of their consultations with the countries on the implementation matters raised in the qualitative performance assessments.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/13, para.69).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/16).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2013 business plans

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2013 business plans contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/16;

(ii) With appreciation, that all implementing agencies had exceeded 85 on a scale of 100 in the quantitative assessment of their performance for 2013;

(iii) That the trend analysis performance had improved in 2013 in comparison with that in 2012, noting also that the performance with respect to indicators such as "ODS to be phased out", "ODS phased out", "net emissions due to delays" and "funds disbursed for non-investment projects" might be improved by means of careful targeting in future;

(b) To request the following implementing agencies to report to the 74th meeting on their open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone unit (NOU) as follows:

(i) UNDP, on the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment from: Belize, with respect to involvement of the NOU in decision-making; and the Dominican Republic, with respect to the service provided by the UNDP country office;

(ii) UNEP, on the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment from: Afghanistan, with respect to consultations on how policy tools could be adjusted; Guyana, with respect to the return of unspent project preparation funds; and Sao Tome and Principe, with respect to the choice of refrigeration identifiers and technicians' tool kits;

(iii) UNIDO, on the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment from: Madagascar, with respect to administrative procedures; and South Africa, with respect to funding criteria and decisions on regulations and training; and

(c) To request the Government of Germany to provide the Executive Committee, by its 74th meeting, with responses regarding the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment from Afghanistan and from the

Plurinational State of Bolivia.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/14 para.63).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/16).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(iv) With appreciation, that the Government of Germany, UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO had submitted information with respect to the ratings in the qualitative performance assessments, as requested in decision 73/14(b)(ii)-(iii) and (c)

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/3 para.34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom 74/5 & Corr.1).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2014 business plans

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2014 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/18;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2014 of at least 70 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That trend analysis indicated that performance had not improved in 2014 in relation to 2013, but that the performance related to indicators such as "ODS to be phased out", "ODS phased out", "net emissions due to delays" and "funds disbursed for non-investment projects" might be improved by careful targeting in the future;

(b) To request the following implementing agencies to report to the 76th meeting on their open and constructive discussions with the national ozone unit (NOU) concerned:

(i) UNDP, regarding the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment given by Belize with respect to timely delivery of services;

(ii) UNEP, regarding the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment given by the Central African Republic with respect to the use of training funds, acquisition of equipment, meeting stakeholder expectations, training or technical advice, and quality and design of training projects, and by Panama with respect to NOU involvement in project development and implementation, meeting stakeholder expectations and advice on technical difficulties; and

(iii) UNIDO, regarding the ratings in the qualitative performance assessment given by Egypt with respect to timely delivery and responsiveness to the NOU, by Iraq with respect to unsatisfactory ratings for all categories, and by Sierra Leone with respect to work plan explanation and NOU involvement in project identification, development and implementation.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/16 para.100).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom 75/18).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of:

(b) With appreciation, the reports on dialogue with national ozone units by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO with respect to the ratings in the qualitative performance assessments, as requested in decision 75/16(b); and ratings in the qualitative performance assessments, as requested in decision 73/14(b)(ii)-(iii) and (c)

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/3, para 35(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/5 and Add.1).

Evaluation of the implementation of the 2015 business plans

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2015 business plans, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/17;

(b) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2015 of at least 72 on a scale of 100; and

(c) That trend analysis indicated that performance of all implementing agencies had improved in 2015 in relation

to 2014.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/14, para. 70(a)-(c))

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/17).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2016 business plans

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2016 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/6;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2016 of at least 68 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the trend analysis indicated that performance of implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2016 in relation to 2015;

(b) To request UNIDO to have open and constructive discussions with the national ozone units (NOUs) of Brazil, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya and Senegal about the areas in which its services were perceived to be less than satisfactory and to report back to the 80th meeting on the results of its consultations; and

(c) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the implementing agencies assisting their Government, noting that only 43 out of 144 countries had submitted questionnaires for 2016.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/5, para 35)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/6).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2017 business plans

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2017 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/10;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2017 of at least 76 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the trend analysis indicated that the performance of implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2017 in relation to 2016;

(b) To request UNIDO to have open and constructive discussions with the national ozone units (NOUs) of Botswana, Malawi, Pakistan, Rwanda and Somalia about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory, and to report back at the 83rd meeting on the results of those consultations; and

(c) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies assisting their government, noting that only 40 out of 144 countries had submitted completed questionnaires for 2017.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/10).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a)(iii) With appreciation, the reports by UNIDO on discussions held with national ozone units with respect to the ratings in the qualitative performance assessments, as requested by decision 82/8(b).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/46(a)(iii)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/13).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2018 business plans

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2018 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/10;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2018 of at least 77 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the trend analysis indicated that performance of implementing agencies had not improved for some indicators in 2018 in relation to 2017;

(iv) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory, and the satisfactory outcome of their consultations with the NOUs concerned; and

(b) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies in assisting their governments, noting, with appreciation, that 71 out of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments, as compared to 40 in 2018.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/10).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2019 business plans

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2019 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2019 of at least 83 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the trend analysis indicated that performance of implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2019 in relation to 2018;

(iv) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory, and the satisfactory outcome of their consultations with the NOUs concerned;

(b) To request UNIDO to have an open and constructive discussion with the NOU in Iraq, to resolve any issues raised in the evaluation of its performance and to report to the 87th meeting on the outcome of the discussion; and

(c) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies in assisting their governments, noting, with appreciation, that 78 out of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments for 2019, as compared to 71 for 2018.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/9).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2020 business plans

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2020 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2020 of at least 68 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the trend analysis indicated that performance of implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2020 in relation to 2019;

(iv) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory, and the satisfactory outcome of their consultations

with the NOUs concerned;

(b) To request UNIDO to have an open and constructive discussion with the NOU in Iraq, to resolve any issues raised in the evaluation of its performance and to report to the 90th meeting on the outcome of the discussion;

(c) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies in assisting their governments, noting that 37 out of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments for 2020, as compared to 78 in 2019; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to provide in the next evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies a more comprehensive analysis of the results, including additional information on reasons for not reaching the targets and suggestions for ways to improve performance as appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/9).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2021 business plans

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2021 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2021 of at least 73 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That the quantitative performance of all implementing agencies had improved in 2021 compared to 2020;

(iv) That trend analysis indicated that the performance of the implementing agencies had not improved in some indicators in 2021 in relation to 2020;

(v) With appreciation, both the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory and the satisfactory outcome of their consultations with the national ozone units concerned;

(b) To encourage national ozone units to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies in assisting their governments, noting that 75 out of the 144 Article 5 countries had submitted such assessments for 2021, compared with 37 in 2020; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with the implementing agencies, a revised set of performance indicators for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 93rd meeting, including ways to assess more effectively the performance of the implementing agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/9).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2022 business plans

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2022 business plans and the revised set of performance indicators for the implementing agencies, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2022 of at least 86 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That trend analysis indicated that the performance of implementing agencies had not improved for some indicators in 2022 compared with 2021;

(iv) That quantitative performance in 2022 had improved for two implementing agencies (UNIDO and the

World Bank) compared with 2021;

(v) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory and that the outcome of their consultations with the NOUs concerned had also been satisfactory;

(c) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies assisting their governments, noting that 80 out of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments for 2022, compared with 75 in 2021;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/8 a, c).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/9).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2023 business plans

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2023 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2023 of at least 80 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That trend analysis indicated that the performance of implementing agencies had not improved for some indicators in 2023 compared with 2022;

(iv) That quantitative performance in 2023 had improved for three implementing agencies (UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank) compared with 2022;

(v) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory and that the outcome of their consultations with the NOUs concerned had also been satisfactory; and

(b) To encourage NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies assisting their governments, noting that 88 out of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments for 2023, compared with 80 in 2022.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/9).

Evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies against their 2024 business plans

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2024 business plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/9;

(ii) That all implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2024 of at least 84 on a scale of 100;

(iii) That trend analysis indicated that the performance of implementing agencies had not improved for some indicators in 2024 compared with 2023;

(iv) That quantitative performance in 2024 had improved for two implementing agencies (UNDP and UNEP) compared with 2023;

(v) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory and that the outcome of their consultations with the national ozone units concerned had also been satisfactory; and

(b) To encourage national ozone units to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the

qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies assisting their Governments, noting that 93 of the 144 countries had submitted such assessments for 2024, compared with 88 in 2023.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/7)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/9).

PROGRESS REPORTS

The Implementing Agencies shall submit to the Executive Committee through the Secretariat:

(a) annual reports on implementation of activities of prior approved work programmes and activities related to country programmes;

(b) semi-annual progress reports;

(c) reports on disagreements by requesting countries which require Executive Committee review;

(d) revision of the current year's budget where necessary and the following year's budget and workplan; and

(e) report on interagency work programme and coordination of activities.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section VI.2).

Implementing agencies will provide to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat, progress reports on project implementation, and identify and describe any problem areas.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.14).

The Fund Secretariat should assess project implementation status, ascertain problem areas, and offer assistance in their resolution between Executive Committee meetings.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.15).

Standard format for communicating progress

The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to work with the Implementing Agencies to develop a standard format for communicating progress and the reasons for delays. The Secretariat should prepare an overview document which would make it easier to see the work being done by all the Implementing Agencies on a country-by-country basis. Progress reports from the Implementing Agencies must be submitted at the proper time.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 29).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/9/20, para. 46).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that there was need to monitor more closely the progress made by the Implementing Agencies, that greater uniformity and clarity in the reports should be promoted and that the information contained in them should reflect greater accountability to the Parties. In order to ensure that those goals were met, the Secretariat was to be given greater authority in instructing the agencies on the preparation of the reports
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 52).

The Twelfth Meeting, of the Executive Committee adopted a uniform format for future financial reports, and agreed that the Sub-Committee would further review this format in the light of experience gained in its use.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37 (paras. 38, 40, and Annex III).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/6).

Subsequently, the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat, together with the Implementing Agencies, to adopt the mandatory format found in. Annex V.6 for reporting progress and financial information to the Executive Committee. This uniform format had been accepted to provide for greater ease of cross-referencing; consistency and use of standard reporting periods; clarification of terms; greater ease of tracking the funds through the various stages of project implementation; information on percentage of funds disbursed; and reduced duplication between Implementing Agencies' progress reports and financial reports.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/22 para. 34e).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies should revise the format for progress and financial reporting, specifically to provide the first disbursement date for all projects approved after 1 January 1994, so that the format would provide the most comprehensive information, and to submit the revised format to the Nineteenth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL/Pro.ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/16, para. 30).

Subsequently, the Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the revisions to the database format for progress and financial reporting, adopted in decision

17/22, as contained in Annex V.7 to the present report;

(b) to take note of the importance of ensuring that the information in the narrative of the report was fully consistent with that contained in the database submitted by the Implementing Agencies;

(c) that there would be two reports per year, with reporting periods concluding on 31 December for a report to be received by the Secretariat on 15 March, and 30 June for a report to be received by the Secretariat on 1 September, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Secretariat and the Implementing Agency;

(d) to request the Implementing Agencies to include in the data submitted information on dates of approval and implementation of projects and disbursement of the funds, on a project-by-project basis, and to highlight in the narrative the reasons for any delays, since such delays could lock up Fund resources for significant periods, possibly several years;

(e) to request the Implementing Agencies as a matter of course to identify for each project whether or not an implementing agreement was already in place, so that the Executive Committee would be able to assess whether each project was likely to be implemented within a short span of time or to be significantly delayed; and

(f) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide the content of the database to the Executive Committee in diskette form, with a printout available on request.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/23, para. 43).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to include executive summaries in all future progress reports;

(b) to recall Decision 21/28 and to request the Implementing Agencies to include a "List of projects with no significant activity in the last two years" in all future progress reports, and to use the same format as used by the World Bank in its report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/62).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/60, para. 80).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of the format for progress and financial reporting including its narrative (decision 95/91(d)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/61; and

(b) To approve the revised format for progress and financial reporting including its narrative contained in annexes XXIX and XXX to the present report, noting that the new format would be implemented in 2026 for the reporting of the 2025 progress report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/61)

Annual progress reports

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request Implementing Agencies to submit a single annual progress report in accordance with the revised calendar of meetings and work programme;

(b) that Implementing Agencies could submit updates of their reports where these updates concerned significant matters raised during discussion of the progress reports themselves;

(c) that the annual progress reports should be submitted by 1 May each year or at least eight weeks before the subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, whichever was the earlier.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/16, para. 31).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To note:

(iii) With regard to progress and financial reports:

a. That bilateral and implementing agencies would be requested to submit their annual progress and financial reports to the Secretariat 12 weeks in advance of the last meeting of the year;

b. That the consolidated progress report and the relevant progress reports of the bilateral and implementing agencies would be considered at the last meeting of the year;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/70(c)(iii), para.232).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/59).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the bilateral and implementing agencies, taking into account national executing arrangements, to provide an update to national ozone units, on a regular basis and no less than quarterly, on the progress in the implementation of ongoing projects in their countries, including disbursements, and to indicate the support needed from the national ozone units for timely implementation of projects and submission of project proposals.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/55).

Consolidated progress report

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the consolidated progress report;

(b) to recognize the need to ensure the approved projects were implemented as promptly as possible;

(c) to note that several causes of delay had been identified in the consolidated progress report and that a number of steps were being taken to address the causes of those delays;

(d) to encourage increased efforts in this regard;

(e) to request the Implementing Agencies to highlight in their future progress reports the measures they had adopted and the progress made in further reducing and eliminating these delays.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/30, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/40 and Corr.1).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies and the Treasurer to work further to reconcile data in the progress reports with the Annual Report on the Accounts of the Multilateral Fund and reduce the occurrence of data discrepancies;

(b) to endorse the Secretariat's proposal for a workshop on the requirements of progress reporting;

(c) to request the Secretariat to provide to the next meeting a list of ongoing projects up to 1992 and, if possible, 1993, with suggestions for action, to permit the Executive Committee to determine whether or not they should be cancelled.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/8, para. 30).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 1999

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the consolidated progress report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/8 and Corr.1);

(b) to note the levels of unobligated balances held by the Implementing Agencies and bilateral donors shown in the consolidated progress report;

(c) to encourage the Implementing Agencies to work on simplifying their internal procedures;

(d) to decide that any project preparation funding request by an Implementing Agency must be accompanied by a letter from the country in order to be approved.

(e) to monitor closely the implementation of the remaining five projects approved in 1992 on a meeting-by-meeting basis, in the context of projects with implementation delays, until those projects were completed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/4, para. 22 (a-e)).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2000

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/9 and Corr.1;

(d) to add a performance indicator for the timely submission of progress reports;

(e) also to add new entries for agency support costs, year of business plan, and whether or not the project was in the investment or non-investment allocation per project in the progress report database.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/4, para. 22 (a), (d), (e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/9 and Corr.1).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2001

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the Consolidated Progress Report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/11;

(b) to request the Treasurer, the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to provide a full reconciliation of the Accounts of the Fund and the progress reports to the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to continue to monitor training, recovery and recycling, and halon banking projects, and provide details to the Sub-Committee on those projects where delays would affect the ability of a country to comply with its obligations under the Montreal.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/9, para. 35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/11).

Also, at its Thirty-seventh Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(i) to request the World Bank to comply with future requests from the Secretariat for providing information on such agreements in the context of progress reporting;

(m) to note the Bank's continued differences regarding basic project data and its efforts to reconcile the data with the Secretariat's Inventory of Approved Projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/14, para. 41 (i), (m)).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2002

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/13;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to take measures to reduce the amount of time taken to obtain signatures of agreements and project documents and to report thereon to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee, and to require letters from governments accepting the projects/agreements in the amount recommended by the Secretariat prior to final approval;

(c) also to request Implementing Agencies to resubmit the financial information in their progress reports to the Fund Secretariat no later than eight weeks prior to the 41st Meeting and to encourage them to submit the audited financial accounts no later than 1 September 2003; and

(d) further to request bilateral agencies to submit their annual progress reports by 1 May each year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/8, para. 46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/13).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2003

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/10;

(b) to encourage those bilateral agencies that had not reported the financial data to the Secretariat or financial closure with regard to bilateral activities to do so as a matter of urgency; and

(c) to note the slow rate of project completion during 2003 for all agencies and the lower level of phase-out than planned and to encourage Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries to expedite project implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/6, para. 53).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2004

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/10;

  (ii) The slow rate of project completion for the second consecutive year, with the following rates of achievement: UNDP (56 per cent), UNEP (46 per cent), UNIDO (68 per cent), and the World Bank (59 per cent);

(iii) That the rates of achievement for planned ODS phase-out were as follows: UNDP (87 per cent), UNIDO (44 per cent), and the World Bank (95 per cent);

(b) to urge bilateral and Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries to expedite project implementation;

(c) to transfer the halon banking project in Oman (OMA/HAL/41/TAS/08) from the World Bank to UNIDO; and

(d) to request the Secretariat, in collaboration with the bilateral and Implementing Agencies, to prepare for the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee, a discussion paper outlining new options for monitoring and assessing the progress of agencies with regard to multi-year agreements, with a view to reflecting more accurately the actual progress and phase-out achieved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/8, para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/10).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2005

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/9;

(b) to note the slow rate of project completion for the third consecutive year and the following rates of achievement of project completion: UNDP (45 per cent), UNEP (35 per cent), UNIDO (52 per cent), and the World Bank (70 per cent);

(c) to consider the capacity of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to deliver completed projects on time in the context of its review of administrative costs at its 50th Meeting;

(d) to note that the Fund Secretariat would update the consolidated progress report database following clarification from bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies on remaining data issues; and

(e) to request the Secretariat to provide a brief paper on how best to report on the ODS phase-out achieved within refrigerant management plans and the phase-out achieved in those other projects for which ODS phase-out was not fully reported.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/7, para. 65).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/9).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the paper on how best to report on the ODS phase-out achieved within refrigerant management plans and the phase-out achieved in those other projects for which ODS phase-out was not fully reported (follow-up to decision 49/7 (e)), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/54;

(b) to request that ODS phase-out assigned to refrigerant management plans/refrigerant management plan updates, terminal phase-out management plans, halon banking, methyl bromide, CTC and TCA activities and projects and annual tranches of multi-year agreements should represent the commitments made minus any phase-out already recorded; and

(c) to note that the ODS phase-out recorded based on paragraph (b) above could be assigned on a pro-rated basis of the value of the approved activity if not otherwise agreed by the implementing agencies involved, the countries concerned and the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/39 para. 162).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/54).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2006

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/10;

(b) to note the slow rate of project completion for the fourth consecutive year and the rates of achievement of project completion as follows: UNDP (33 per cent), UNEP (47 per cent), UNIDO (51 per cent), and the World Bank (48 per cent);

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper on concerns relating to the slow rate of project completion, taking into account the discussion held at the 52nd Meeting, and on options to address the issue to be considered at the 53rd Meeting; and

(d) to note the balances in agency fees held by agencies as at 31 December 2006, amounting to around US $10.88 million for the World Bank, US $8.81 million for UNDP, and US $7.14 million for UNIDO.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/8, para. 63).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/10).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2007

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/9, including the projects listed with implementation delays as contained in Annex III to the present report;

(b) to urge the countries and the companies involved in ongoing projects for conversion to HCFC-based equipment to consider using the approved funding for conversion to non-HCFC alternatives where possible;

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to identify projects where conversion to HCFC-based equipment was still being considered, to assess briefly the feasibility of conversion to non-HCFC alternatives, and to report to the Executive Committee on the matter at the 56th Meeting;

(d) to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to consult the Global Environment Facility and the implementing agencies on resolving co-financing issues with respect to the approval of chiller projects and, when applicable, the related release of funding, and to report to the Executive Committee at its 56th Meeting on progress made in all chiller projects; and

(e) that if funds were to be disbursed before the stated conditions were met, the implementing agency should bear the support costs associated with the project, to be deducted either from the UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget or the applicable implementing agencies' core unit support costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/5, para.563).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/9).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2008

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/10;

  (ii) with concern that HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) preparation activities were expected to take longer than originally planned in general and to urge implementing agencies to complete HPMP development, taking into account in particular decision 54/39(e and h); and

(b) to urge implementing agencies to follow the operational guidelines for progress reporting and use the Secretariat's verification programme to avoid data inconsistencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/8, para.56).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/10).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2009

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/13;
(b) In view of the delays occurring in many of the chiller projects approved by the Executive Committee, to encourage implementing agencies to apply lessons learned from chiller activities in future HCFC projects;
(c) To note with concern, that for the second consecutive year HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) preparation activities were in general expected to take longer than had been planned and to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to complete HPMP development as soon as possible, in close consultation with National Ozone Units;
(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to advise all countries that they could seek co-financing for maximizing climate co-benefits within the HPMP, although doing so should be without prejudice to the timely submission of the HPMP;
(e) To note the modifications to tonnage in the Inventory of Approved Projects for the projects indicated in Annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/13;
(f) To request the lead agencies for the respective countries specified in Annex VII to the present report to

provide information on the latest status to the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee that:

(i) Verifies the Secretariat's assessment of the status of implementing agencies' efforts and progress towards establishing and modifying relevant HCFC licensing systems to address the accelerated HCFC control measures;

(ii) Specifies actions to endeavour to obtain co-financing; and

(g) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit HPMPs and HCFC sector plans to the 62nd and 63rd Meetings of the Executive Committee, bearing in mind that the first HCFC control measures would come into force in less than three years.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/11, para.44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/13).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2010

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/9;

(ii) That:

a. Project document/agreement signatures had not been reported for 26 of the 61 approved HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs);

b. Twenty-one countries with approved institutional strengthening projects did not have the signed project document/agreement needed to initiate project implementation and eight countries had outstanding progress and financial reports due to agencies to enable the release of funding;

c. Co-financing had been obtained for chiller demonstration projects;

d. Metered dose inhaler (MDI) CFC phase-out projects were progressing but would largely be completed after 2011;

(b) To urge:

(i) The respective governments of the following countries that planned to complete their refrigerant management plans, terminal phase-out management plans and national phase-out plans for CFC phase-out by 2012 to make every effort to integrate those activities into HPMPs as appropriate: Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kuwait, Maldives, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Peru, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Yemen;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to expedite the necessary signing of project documents/agreements to enable the initiation of approved HPMPs;

(iii) The respective governments of the following countries whose HPMPs appeared to be at an initial stage of preparation to expedite their efforts to submit their HPMPs as soon as possible to enable the initiation of activities to facilitate compliance with the 2013 freeze and 2015 control measures for HCFC phase-out: Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Eritrea, Haiti, Mauritania, Peru and the Philippines;

(iv) The respective governments of the following countries to expedite the completion of their individual CFC phase-out investment projects that were planned to be completed after 2011:

a. Bangladesh, China, Colombia, India (2) and Pakistan, with respect to their MDI projects;

b. China with respect to the pharmaceutical aerosol sector project;

(v) The respective governments of the following countries with outstanding preparatory activities for ODS disposal demonstration projects to expedite the submission of their requests: Algeria, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mexico (World Bank project), Nigeria, the Philippines, and Turkey;

(c) To request the Fund Secretariat:

(i) To convene a meeting with the bilateral and implementing agencies to define the exact nature, content and timing of status information to be provided in the progress reports while exploring ways to further systematize and streamline reporting on progress to the Executive Committee across the spectrum of reports;

(ii) To report on meeting outcomes to the Executive Committee at its 65th meeting;

(iii) To consider in the context of its review of administrative costs to be submitted to the 65th meeting pursuant to decision 62/25(c):

a. Whether the current administrative cost regime continued to be appropriate in light of the changing roles and portfolios of implementing agencies;

b. Options for ensuring that the overall administrative cost ratio remained within the historical average or lower; and

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to indicate planned completion dates for activities completed prior to the submission of the annual progress and financial report that reflect actual project completion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/6, para.43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/9).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2011

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/10;

(ii) With appreciation, the implementing agencies' efforts to address decision 66/16(d) in the limited time available to them;

(b) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to fully implement all of the elements required for the Remarks column, as specified in the Operational Guidelines for progress reporting;

(c) To recommend that countries expedite the completion of the following individual CFC phase-out projects that had planned post-2012 completion dates: metered-dose inhaler projects in Argentina, China, India and Pakistan; one chiller project in Côte d'Ivoire; one solvent project in Argentina; and one pharmaceutical aerosol sector project in China;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit outstanding project completion reports (PCRs) for multi-year agreements completed more than six months previously as soon as possible and to encourage the implementing agencies to submit PCRs for stage I of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) before submission of the second tranche of stage II of HPMPs; and

(e) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to identify in PCRs the amount of funds from the balances for CFC activities used for HCFC activities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/8, para.42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/10).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2012

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/10;

(b) To request implementing agencies:

(i) To confirm whether the activities reported for the review period represented all those planned for it, or systematically to provide for each project the list of activities planned but not implemented, the reasons for the delay in implementing the activities, the action plan for resolving the issues, and whether or not the delay in implementing specific activities would have an impact on the project completion date in the Remarks column of their annual progress and financial reports;

(ii) Not to incur any new commitments and to return, by the end of 2013, the fund balances for the following projects approved before 2009, for substances with 1 January 2010 phase out:

a. For CFC and ODS phase-out, the projects indicated in Table 1 of Annex VII to the present report, with the exception of the return of balances as per the following dates for UNEP's CFC phase-out plan in the Philippines (March 2014), UNDP's CFC phase-out plan in Saint Kitts and Nevis (January 2014), and UNIDO's ODS phase out plan in Yemen (June 2014);

b. For halon, the halon banking project in the Dominican Republic (DOM/HAL/51/TAS/39) and UNEP's global halon banking project (GLO/HAL/52/TAS/281), with the exception of the return of balances as per the following date for UNDP's halon banking project in Chile (CHI/HAL/51/TAS/164) (January 2014);

c. For CTC, the CTC phase-out plan in India implemented by the World Bank; and

(iii) Not to incur any new commitments and to return project preparation fund balances for approved HCFC phase-out management plans, as indicated in Table 2 of Annex VII to the present report, by the end of 2013.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/7, para.53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/10).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2013

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2013 contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/10 and Corr.1;

(ii) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by implementing agencies in reporting the 2013 activities and submitting reporting formats, thus ensuring smooth implementation of decision 70/7(b)(i);

(iii) That the implementing agencies would report to the 74th meeting on 15 projects with implementation delays and 78 projects recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annexes IV and V, respectively, to the present report;

(b) That the implementing agencies should not be allowed to revise planned completion dates of CFC, carbon tetrachloride and halon projects beyond those dates decided by the Executive Committee, except when the Executive Committee had so decided, or where the Executive Committee had agreed that funds could be transferred to a HCFC phase-out management plan; and

(c) To allow the extension of the approved completion dates of the national phase out plans for Iraq, until December 2015, and for Yemen, until June 2015, owing to the political and security situation within those countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/8 para.50).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/10 & Corr.1).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2014

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2014 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/12;
(ii) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting on 2014 activities;
(iii) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report to the 76th meeting on 13 projects with implementation delays and 69 projects recommended for additional status reports, as indicated in Annexes IV and V, respectively, to the present report;

(b) To extend the approved completion dates for the:
(i) National phase-out plans in Iraq and Yemen, under joint UNEP and UNIDO implementation, to April 2017, as those countries faced implementation issues due to political and institutional difficulties;
(ii) Phase-out of methyl bromide project in Trinidad and Tobago (TRI/FUM/65/TAS/28) under UNEP implementation, to March 2016;

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare a paper for the 76th meeting to inform the Executive Committee of issues relating to the recording of disbursements for activities associated with tranches of a multi-year agreement and the planned completion dates of tranches; and

(d) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in completing project preparation activities for HCFC phase-out management plans as soon as possible, and no later than current completion dates.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/10 para.88).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/12).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the paper on issues relating to the recording of disbursements and planned completion dates of tranches of a multi-year agreement (MYA) (decision 75/10(c)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/11;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To establish a system, if one was lacking, to ensure that they were able to confirm whether the 20 per cent disbursement threshold of a tranche had been achieved, in line with decision 72/24(b), for all stage II and subsequent stages of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs);

(ii) To report the same funding disbursement data in the tranche requests and the annual progress reports;

(iii) To indicate, when submitting the tranche requests of HPMPs, the "planned completion dates" that reflected when the activities in the tranche were expected to be completed, on the understanding that any change would have to be approved by the Executive Committee, and that updates to latest planned completion dates of tranches would continue to be reported in annual progress reports; and

(c) To further note the deletion of the MYA spreadsheets contained in the annual progress and financial report format because the information on activities and disbursements therein was also provided when reporting on the disbursement of funding tranches of the HPMPs.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/14, para 71)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/11).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2015

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2015 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/11;
(ii) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting 2015 activities;
(iii) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report to the 79th meeting on 16 projects with implementation delays and 116 projects recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annexes III and IV, respectively, to the present report;

(b) Further to note:
(i) That one component of the CTC phase-out plan in India (IND/PRO/75/INV/447) would be completed in April 2017 and any remaining balances would be returned by December 2017;
(ii) That project completion reports should be provided separately for the phase-out of methyl bromide in consumption and production sector plans in China;

(c) To extend the approved completion dates for the following projects:
(i) The two technical assistance components of the CTC phase-out plan in India (IND/PHA/45/INV/389 and IND/PHA/75/INV/463), to November 2017;
(ii) The methyl bromide national phase-out plan in China (CPR/FUM/72/INV/542), to December 2018 (or as soon as possible), with any remaining balances being returned;
(iii) The national phase-out plan (NPP) in Iraq implemented by UNEP (IRQ/PHA/58/TAS/10 and IRQ/PHA/63/TAS/14) and UNIDO (IRQ/PHA/58/INV/09), to June 2017, owing to issues relating to implementation under the current political and institutional difficulties in the country;

(d) To freeze the tranche funding for the NPP (YEM/PHA/55/INV/28, YEM/PHA/55/INV/31 and YEM/PHA/60/INV/36) and stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) (YEM/PHA/68/TAS/39 and YEM/PHA/68/TAS/40) for Yemen, on the condition that the funding could be reinstated and the agreements reactivated once conditions in the country had improved and once the Government and relevant implementing agencies had submitted a revised plan of action taking into account the reallocation of the funding tranches of the agreements;

(e) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, starting from the 79th meeting and continuing until projects had been completed:
(i) To submit reports for all pilot demonstration projects for ODS disposal as projects with specific

reporting requirements;

(ii) To submit reports for all ongoing chiller projects as projects with specific reporting requirements;

(f) Further to request bilateral and implementing agencies to report project preparation activities as completed no later than six months after approval of the HPMP by the Executive Committee and to return fund balances from those activities no later than 18 months after approval of the HPMP;

(g) To request implementing agencies to revise their progress report disbursement data for the following tranches of HPMPs, as appropriate, in order to be in line with decision 76/14(b): BAH/PHA/68/TAS/28 (UNEP); BRA/PHA/73/INV/306 and BRA/PHA/74/INV/307 (UNDP); CHI/PHA/71/INV/179 (UNDP); CHI/PHA/71/TAS/180 (UNEP); IDS/PHA/71/INV/202 (World Bank); and MEX/PHA/71/INV/168 (UNDP);

(h) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to take appropriate actions to complete and submit, by January 2017, as many reports as possible on surveys of ODS alternatives to enable the Secretariat to provide an analysis of the results of such surveys for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 78th meeting, in line with decision 74/53(h);

(i) That no more than two institutional strengthening projects should be ongoing at the same time;

(j) That projects where 100 per cent of the funds had been reported to have been disbursed should be completed within one year of the moment when the full disbursement had been reported;

(k) To reiterate that the latest planned project completion dates in annual progress reports should represent the agency's best estimation of the expected completion date;

(l) That any change in project completion dates should be accompanied by a clear rationale for the extension and, in cases where the Executive Committee had established a completion date, any request for an extension would have to be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee; and

(m) That project completion reports should continue to be provided on each agreement and each project, without being combined into a single report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/8, para 56(a)-(m))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/11).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2016

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2016 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/8;

(b) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting the 2016 activities; and

(c) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report to the 80th meeting on 109 ongoing projects or tranches, including 11 projects with implementation delays and 98 recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annexes II to VI to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/7, para 43)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/8).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request UNEP to report on the transfer of funds to beneficiaries when submitting information on the progress of approved projects and activities, and to provide a description of actions undertaken during implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/10, para 62)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/12).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2017

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2017 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/14;

(ii) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting the 2017 activities;

(iii) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 83rd meeting, on four projects with

implementation delays and 84 ongoing projects or tranches recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annexes III to VII to the present report;

(b) To remind bilateral and implementing agencies that, in line with decision 77/8(l), any request for an extension would have to be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee in advance of the project completion date, noting that no new commitments were to be made before the extension had been approved; and

(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To return balances from the previous phase of institutional strengthening projects in cases where two phases were ongoing, no later than two years from the approval date of the most recent phase, in line with decision 77/8(i); and

(ii) To provide an update, prior to the last meeting of every year, on the countries for which requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects had not been submitted for two years.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/14).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2018

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2018 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/16;

(ii) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2018 activities;

(iii) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 85th meeting, on five projects with implementation delays and 65 ongoing projects or tranches recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annexes V to VIII to the present report;

(iv) That the Secretariat, in cooperation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, would revise the progress report database by incorporating a CO2-equivalent metric tonne measurement for Annex F substances, calculated as the consumption or production in metric tonnes multiplied by the global-warming potential of the substance as specified in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol, and to report those values in the progress reports submitted at the 88th meeting and in all future progress reports;

(b) To request the Secretariat to submit, at the 85th meeting, an additional report on the HFC-related investment projects and enabling activities funded using the additional contributions by a group of 17 non-Article 5 Parties, identifying the countries for which the projects had been approved and providing an overview of the objectives, status of implementation, key findings and lessons learned, the amounts of HFC phased out where applicable, the level of funds approved and disbursed and potential challenges in completing the projects and activities, on the understanding that that information would be provided on an individual basis for the HFC-related investment projects and on an aggregated basis for the HFC enabling activities; and

(c) To request the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies to include the information set out in sub-paragraph (b) above in all future consolidated progress reports and individual progress reports, respectively, until all the HFC-related investment projects and enabling activities had been completed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/12).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/16).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2019

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2019 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/15;

(b) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2019 activities; and

(c) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 87th meeting, on the 94 projects with implementation delays and 55 ongoing projects or tranches of multi-year agreements recommended for additional status reports contained in Annexes III to VII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/13).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/15).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2020

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/12;
(b) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2020 activities; and
(c) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 90th meeting, on 129 projects with implementation delays and 53 ongoing projects or tranches of multi-year agreements recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annex I of each individual progress report of bilateral and implementing agencies **[as contained in Annexs III to VI to the present report].**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/12).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2021

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2021 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/12;
(b) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2021 activities; and
(c) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 92nd meeting, on 109 projects with implementation delays and 37 ongoing projects or tranches of multi year agreements recommended for additional status reports, as contained in Annexes IV to VIII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/12).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2022

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2022 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/14;
(b) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2022 activities; and
(c) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report at the 94th meeting on 105 projects with implementation delays and 16 ongoing projects recommended for additional status reports, as contained in annexes III to VII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/14).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2023

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
    (i) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2023 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/14;
    (ii) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2023 activities;
    (iii) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 96th meeting, on 114 projects with implementation delays and 11 ongoing projects recommended for additional status reports, as contained in annexes V to IX to the present report;
(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to provide an update, prior to the last meeting of every year, on the countries for which requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects had not been submitted for three years, instead of two years as specified in decision 82/11(c)(ii); and
(c) To request the Secretariat to provide, in the consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2024, a final report on the achievements of the six investment projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions for fast-start support for HFC phase-down.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/12).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/14).

Consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2024

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) The consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2024, including the final report on the achievements of the six investment projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions for fast-start support for HFC phase-down pursuant to decision 95/12(c), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/11;

(b) With appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in reporting their 2024 activities; and

(c) That the bilateral and implementing agencies would report, at the 98th meeting, on 78 projects with implementation delays and 14 ongoing projects recommended for additional status reports, as contained in annexes IV to VIII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/11).

ODS phase-out data in progress reports

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies, in preparing their progress reports for future meetings, to highlight data on how many tonnes of ODS had been phased out both since the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee and since the establishment of the Fund, consistent with the Uniform Format for Progress and Financial Reports approved at that Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/24 para. 38a).

Financial report

The Executive Committee requested the Implementing Agencies to provide information on "funds disbursed" at the same level of detail as given in the approval of the Executive Committee and as recorded in the Consolidated Progress Report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 79).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to require the Implementing Agencies to indicate disbursements against Executive Committee approvals and to indicate savings or deficits for all completed work programme and investment project approvals;

(b) to offset savings and interest reported against approvals given at the present Meeting;

(c) that cost savings resulting from investment project implementation should not be permitted to be offset against cost overruns, except for work programme activities where:

(i) no contingency fees are included;

(ii) the amounts involved total no more than 5 per cent of the value of the project;

(iii) the amounts to be offset fall within the overall financial envelope of the Implementing Agency;

(iv) the work programme concerned was approved by the Executive Committee before 1 January 1995.

(UNEP*/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/22 paras. 34a, 34b, 34c).*

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, noting that problems of comparability had occurred in that, while the World Bank reported funds disbursed as actual expenditures, the three United Nations agencies reported them as actual expenditures plus obligations, decided:

(a) that "funds disbursed", as reported in the progress reports by the Implementing Agencies to the Executive Committee, were actual recorded expenditures, not including unliquidated obligations;

(b) to take note that actual recorded expenditures did not fully reflect actual progress in project implementation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/13, para. 24).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Financial Matters to consider the implications of decision 17/22 with regard to UNEP's request for adjustments to project approvals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/33, para. 45(b).

Slow rate of project completion

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the paper on concerns relating to the slow rate of project completion and options to address the issue (follow-up to decision 52/8(c)) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/62; and

(b) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to provide planned completion dates for ongoing projects at the last Meeting of the Executive Committee each year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67,Decision 53/38 para. 204).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/62).

Closure of project preparation accounts

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(f) to request the Secretariat to consult with the Implementing Agencies on the feasibility of closing project preparation accounts annually or biennially and to submit a concise report on the matter to the Executive Committee at its Thirty-second meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/4, para. 22 (f)).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) project preparation activities approved at the first or second Executive Committee Meeting in a particular year should be completed within 12 months and financially completed (closed) by 31 December of the first year following approval, at the latest, to allow sufficient time for closure of financial accounts and payments of all outstanding obligations (for example, a project approved in July 2000 would be completed by August 2001 and financially completed by 31 December 2002);

(b) project preparation activities approved at the last Executive Committee Meeting in a particular year should be financially completed (closed) by 31 December of the second year following approval (for example, a project approved in November 2000 would be completed by December 2002 and financially completed by December 2002);

(c) project preparation with duration that exceed 12 months should be accompanied by an explanation of the reason for the longer duration;

(d) that it be recognized that, in certain cases, such as the preparation of umbrella projects, sector plans, RMPs and terminal phase-out projects, project preparation might take longer.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/5, para. 16).

TRANCHE SUBMISSION DELAYS

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Germany, UNDP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in the document on annual tranche submission delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/17);

(b) to agree to the changes in due dates for specific annual tranches as indicated in the following table;

Country	Agency	Project title	Tranches	Proposed change	Reason for change	49th Meeting submission
Bangladesh	UNDP	National ODS phase-out plan	2007 due in 2007	Second Meeting	To accommodate time required to complete performance verification of the previous year.	Request for the release of all tranches at the 52nd Meeting.
Bangladesh	UNEP	National ODS phase-out plan	2007 due in 2007	Second Meeting	To accommodate time required to complete performance verification of the previous year.	Request for the release of all tranches at the 52nd Meeting.
Lebanon	UNDP	National phase-out management plan for Annex A – Group I substances (CFCs)	2007 due in 2007	Second Meeting	To accommodate time required to complete performance verification of the previous year.	Letter received.
Mauritius	Germany	Implementation of an ODS terminal phase-out management	2005	Third Meeting	Lack of necessary funds for next tranche.	Germany indicated that the words in the letter from the Government, "later in 2006",

Country	Agency	Project title	Tranches	Proposed change	Reason for change	49th Meeting submission
		plan				meant the third meeting of the year
Lesotho	Germany	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan	2005	Third Meeting	Lack of necessary funds for next tranche.	Germany indicated that the words in the letter from the Government, "later in 2006", meant the third meeting of the year

(c) to note that 13 of the 17 annual tranches of MYAs that were due for submission were submitted on time to the 49th Meeting; and

(d) to note that letters should be sent to implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments for the following annual tranches due for submission to the 49th Meeting but not submitted for the reasons indicated below and to encourage them to submit these annual tranches to the 50th Meeting:

Country	Agency	Project title	Annual tranche	Reason for delay
Kenya	Germany	Technology transfer leading to methyl bromide phase-out in soil fumigation in all other horticulture	2006	Need to submit along with the companion UNDP project.
Libya	UNIDO	National phase-out plan	2006	Pending verification report.
Macedonia	UNIDO	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs	2006	Pending verification report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/15, para. 92).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/17).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements submitted to the Secretariat by France, Germany, UNDP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in the documents on annual tranche submission delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/13 and Corr.1);

(b) to note that 38 of the 49 annual tranches of multi-year agreements due for submission had been submitted to the 50th Meeting on time, but that seven of them could not be considered for approval either because the submission was incomplete, a condition of approval had not been met, and/or the project document had not been signed;

(c) that letters should be sent to the relevant countries and agencies for the following annual tranches due for submission to the 50th Meeting but not submitted, with reasons given for the delay, encouraging the relevant Article 5 governments and implementing agencies to submit them to the 51st Meeting:

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason not submitted provided by the implementing agency
Antigua and Barbuda	World Bank	CFC phase-out	2006	The annual programme could not be completed and submitted until a grant agreement had been put in place.
Bahamas	World Bank	CFC phase-out	2005	There were inconsistencies in the verification audit and the draft annual plan provided to the Bank that need to be resolved. The tranche is being deferred until the 51st Meeting
Bangladesh	UNDP	ODS phase-out	2005	Signature of the project document is still delayed due to the related MDI issue.
Bangladesh	UNDP	ODS phase-out	2006	Signature of the project document is still delayed due to the related MDI issue.
Bangladesh	UNEP	ODS phase-out	2005	The related MDI issue.
Bangladesh	UNEP	ODS phase-out	2006	The related MDI issue.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNIDO	ODS phase-out	2005	The verification audit of the 2005 consumption could not be completed on time.
Islamic Republic of Iran	UNIDO	CFC phase-out (refrigeration servicing/assembly/ solvents)	2007 due in 2006 (as per 2006 business plan)	Submitted to the 48th Meeting but withdrawn at the request of the Secretariat.

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason not submitted provided by the implementing agency
Islamic Republic of Iran	UNIDO	CFC phase-out (refrigeration servicing/assembly/ solvents)	2008 due in 2006 (as per 2006 business plan)	Submitted to the 48th Meeting but withdrawn at the request of the Secretariat.
Kenya	France	CFC phase-out	2005	Submitted to the 48th Meeting but withdrawn at the request of the Secretariat.

(d) that letters should be sent to the relevant countries and agencies for the following annual tranches submitted to the 50th Meeting but not considered for approval for the reasons indicated, encouraging the relevant Article 5 governments and implementing agencies to submit them as annual tranches to the 51st Meeting:

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason the submission not considered for approval
China	World Bank	Foam	2007 due in 2006	Milestone not achieved. Approval will be considered at the 51st Meeting.
China	UNIDO	Refrigeration servicing	2006	Verification report not submitted.
Cuba	UNDP	ODS phase-out	2006	Agreement not signed and submission agreed for the 51st Meeting.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	UNIDO	CFC phase-out	Final tranche	Annual programme did not address all remaining consumption
Pakistan	UNIDO	CTC phase-out	2005	Verification was inadequate and there were compliance issues.
Philippines	World Bank	CFC phase-out	2006	Missing verification report.
Venezuela	UNIDO	CFC phase-out	2006	Previous tranche not released prior to the submission of the current request and verification report not received in time.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62, Decision 50/11 para. 72).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/13 and Corr.1).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in the document on annual tranche submission delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/16);

(b) that 16 of the 38 annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had not been submitted on time to the 51st Meeting; and

(c) that letters should be sent for the annual tranches listed below that were due for submission to the 51st Meeting with the reasons indicated for the delay, and encouraging implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 countries to submit those annual tranches to the 52nd Meeting:

Agency	Country	Sector	Tranches	Agencies' comments
World Bank	Antigua and Barbuda	CFC phase-out	2006	The grant agreement is not yet in place.
UNDP and UNEP	Bangladesh	ODS phase-out	2005 and 2006	Project document reported as having been signed at the meeting.
UNIDO	Bosnia and Herzegovina	ODS phase-out	2005	Lack of cooperation.
UNDP and UNEP	Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CFC phase-out	2007	UNEP and UNDP are developing administrative procedures to implement the 2007 tranches regionally for the four countries involved.

Agency	Country	Sector	Tranches	Agencies' comments
France	Kenya	CFC phase-out	2005	ODS regulations have not been gazetted.
UNIDO	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	CFC phase-out	2006	The unclear status of the NOU.
UNIDO	Pakistan	CTC phase-out	2005	Awaiting incorporation of action plan recently approved by the Meeting of the Parties.
World Bank	Venezuela	CFC production	2007	Delay in the travel of the consultant to undertake the verification audit.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/15 para. 98).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/16).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements submitted to the Secretariat by France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank contained in the document on annual tranche submission delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/13);

(ii) that 14 of the 57 annual tranches of multi-year agreements due for submission had not been submitted on time to the 53rd Meeting, and 10 had been withdrawn because of the low levels of disbursement of funds and/or slow implementation;

(b) that letters should be sent to the implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments for the annual tranches listed below that had been due for submission to the 53rd Meeting, together with the reasons indicated for the delay, and encouraging them to submit those annual tranches to the 54th Meeting unless otherwise indicated:

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason for delay
Albania	UNIDO	ODS Phase-out	2007	The activities under prior tranches are only expected to be completed by the end of 2007 or the beginning of 2008.
Antigua and Barbuda	World Bank	CFCs Phase-out	2006	Awaiting signature of the grant agreement.
Bangladesh	UNDP	ODS Phase-out	2007	Tranches for 2005 and 2006 were submitted without verification reports and the 2007 tranche was expected to be submitted with the 2008 tranche after approval of the 2005 and 2006 tranches.
Bangladesh	UNEP	ODS Phase-out	2007	Tranches for 2005 and 2006 were submitted without verification reports and the 2007 tranche was expected to be submitted with the 2008 tranche after approval of the 2005 and 2006 tranches.
Congo, DR	UNDP	CFCs Phase-out	2007	Slow progress in implementing current work plan.
Congo, DR	UNEP	CFCs Phase-out	2007	Slow progress in implementing current work plan.
Islamic Republic of Iran	UNIDO	CFCs Phase-out (Refrigeration Servicing /Assembly/ Solvents)	2008	Funds had to be reallocated from the MDI project.
Kenya	France	CFCs Phase-out	2005	Recent initiation of first tranche.
Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	CFCs Phase-out	2007	Slow progress in signing the project document and subsequently delay in the implementation of the 2007 annual plan.
Kyrgyzstan	UNEP	CFCs Phase-out	2007	Slow progress in signing the project document and subsequently delay in the implementation of the 2007 annual plan.
Libyan Arab	Spain	Methyl bromide	2007	Changes in the institutional arrangements at the

Jamahiriya				NOU, but an Ozone Officer had been appointed.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	UNIDO	CFCs Phase-out	2006	No Article 7 data had been reported. At the 53rd Meeting, UNIDO reported that Article 7 data had been reported the previous week.
Uruguay	Canada	CFCs Phase-out	2007	Late signature of the project document.
Uruguay	UNDP	CFCs Phase-out	2007	Late signature of the project document.

(c) to urge Albania, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for which compliance decisions had been taken and for which the related annual tranches had not been submitted to the 53rd Meeting, to facilitate the submission of the required reports to the 54th Meeting; and

(d) to note that letters should be sent for the following annual tranches submitted to the 53rd Meeting but not considered for approval for the reasons indicated, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments to submit those annual tranches to the 54th Meeting:

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason the submission not considered for approval
Bangladesh	UNDP	ODS Phase-out	2005 and 2006	Verification report was not submitted.
Bangladesh	UNEP	ODS Phase-out	2005 and 2006	Verification report was not submitted.
Indonesia	World Bank	ODS Phase-out (Foam)	2007	Verification was inadequate.
Indonesia	UNDP	ODS Phase-out (Refrigeration Manufacturing)	2007	Verification was inadequate.
India	Germany	CFCs Phase-out (Refrigeration Servicing)	2008	Verification was inadequate.
India	Switzerland	CFCs Phase-out (Refrigeration Servicing)	2008	Verification was inadequate.
India	UNDP	CFCs Phase-out (Refrigeration Servicing)	2008	Verification was inadequate.
India	UNEP	CFCs Phase-out (Refrigeration Servicing)	2008	Verification was inadequate.
Nigeria	UNDP	CFC Phase-out	2005	Verification was inadequate.
Pakistan	UNIDO	CTC Phase-out	2005	Verification was inadequate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/10 para.69).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/13).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, Spain, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank as contained in the document on annual tranche submission delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/14);

(b) to note that 26 of the 53 annual tranches of MYAs that were due for submission had been submitted on time to the 54th Meeting, and that 27 had not been submitted;

(c) that letters should be sent to the implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments for the annual tranches listed in Annex VI to the present report that had been due for submission to the 54th Meeting, together with the reasons indicated for the delay, and encouraging them to submit those annual tranche requests to the 55th Meeting; and

(d) to encourage the Government of Seychelles to expedite the implementation of the first tranche of its terminal phase-out management plan in order to submit the second tranche as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/12 para.88).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/14).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, Italy, Spain, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5;

(c) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit those activities required for compliance in the 2008 business plans to the 56th Meeting;

(d) to note that 31 of the 52 annual tranches of multi-year agreements due for submission had been submitted on time to the 55th Meeting whereas 21 of them had not been submitted;

(e) that letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 1 of Annex II to the present report, which had not been submitted to two consecutive Meetings, with the reasons stated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to take actions to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches, so that tranches due for submission could be presented to the 56th Meeting provided that sufficient progress had been made;

(f) that letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 2 of Annex II to the present report, which had been due for submission to the 55th Meeting, with the reasons indicated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to submit those annual tranches to the 56th Meeting, provided that sufficient progress had been made;

(g) to encourage the Governments of Bangladesh, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay to expedite the implementation of their first tranches of TPMPs in order to submit the next tranche as soon as possible; and

(h) to note that the level of annual tranches approved at the 55th Meeting amounted to US $5,111,686 and, as a result, the total level of commitments for the period 2009-2014 would amount to US $138.2 million.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/3 para.32).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5 and Add.1).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note

(ii) the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, Italy, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/5;

(iii) that 34 of the 64 annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 56th Meeting, but the remaining 30 had either not been submitted on time or were not being submitted to the 56th Meeting;

(b) that letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries regarding the annual tranches which had not been submitted to two or three consecutive Meetings, as indicated in Table 1 in Annex II to the present report, with the reasons stated for the delay, and that implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments should be encouraged to take actions to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches so that tranches due for submission could be presented to the 57th Meeting, provided that sufficient progress had been made;

(c) that letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries regarding the annual tranches which had been due for submission to the 56th Meeting, as indicated in Table 2 in Annex II to the present report, with the reasons stated for the delay, and that implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments should be encouraged to take actions to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches so that tranches due for submission could be presented to the 57th Meeting, provided that sufficient progress had been made;

(d) to encourage the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to provide verification reports to the 57th Meeting, and the Government of Serbia to expedite the implementation of the existing tranches of its national CFC phase-out plan, in order to submit the next tranche as soon as possible; and

(e) to note that the level of annual tranches submitted for approval to the 56th Meeting amounted to US $7,546,163

and, as a result, the total level of commitments including standard activities for the period 2009 to 2014 would amount to US $240.4 million.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/3 para 32)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/5 and Add.1).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in the document on annual tranche submission delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/14);

(b) to note that 58 of the 90 annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 57th Meeting;

(c) that letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries regarding the annual tranches that had not been submitted to two or more consecutive Meetings, as indicated in Table 1 in Annex VIII to the present report, with the reasons stated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to take actions to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches so that tranches due for submission could be presented to the 58th Meeting, provided that sufficient progress had been made;

(d) that letters should be sent to the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries regarding the annual tranches that had been due for submission to the 57th Meeting, as indicated in Table 2 in Annex VIII to the present report, with the reasons stated for the delay, and to encourage bilateral and implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to take actions to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches so that tranches due for submission could be presented to the 58th Meeting, provided that sufficient progress had been made; and

(e) to encourage:

  (i) the Government of India to submit its CFC production sector requests to the 58th Meeting;

  (ii) the Government of Costa Rica to expedite the implementation of the existing tranches of its methyl bromide phase-out plan, in order to submit the next tranche for approval as soon as possible;

  (iii) the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and the Maldives to expedite the implementation of their terminal phase-out management plans in order to submit the 2009 annual tranches for review as soon as possible;

  (iv) the Government of the Dominican Republic to submit a complete verification report of its national phase-out plan to the 58th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/64, Decision 57/13 para 100)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/14).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

  (i) the report on the status of the 2009 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/5 and Add.1;

  (ii) that US $47.5 million in activities required for compliance had not been submitted to the 58th Meeting;

  (iii) that the value of forward commitments approved at the 58th Meeting was below that in the 2009-2011 business plan of the Multilateral Fund by US $5,129,388;

  (iv) the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, Italy Spain, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/5;

(b) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit those activities required for compliance in the 2009 business plans to the 59th Meeting;

(c) to note that 23 of the 73 annual tranches of multi-year agreements due for submission had been submitted on time to the 58th Meeting, but the remaining 50 had not been;

(d) to note that letters should be sent for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 1 of Annex II to the present document, that had been due for submission to the 57th and 58th Meetings, with the reasons indicated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to take action to

expedite the implementation of the approved tranches so that the overdue tranches could be submitted to the 59th Meeting;

(e) To note that letters should be sent for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 2 of Annex II to the present document, that had been due for submission to the 58th Meeting, with the reasons indicated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to submit those annual tranches to the 59th Meeting;

(f) to encourage the Government of Costa Rica to expedite completion of the existing tranche in order to submit the annual tranches for the methyl bromide project in Costa Rica;

(g) to encourage the Government of India to complete the documentation necessary for the accelerated CFC production closure project in India, as soon as possible; and

(h) to note that the level of annual tranches submitted for approval to the 58th Meeting amounted to US $7,238,300 and, as a result, the total level of commitments for the period 2010 to 2014 would amount to US $108.7 million.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/3 para 35)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/5).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) The information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, France, UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/5 and Add.1 and provided by the Secretariat on behalf of UNEP at the Meeting;

(iii) That 44 of the 70 annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 59th Meeting;

(iv) That letters should be sent with regard to the annual tranches, indicated in Table 1 of Annex II to the present report, that had been due for submission to the previous two Meetings, with the reasons for the delays, and encouraging bilateral and implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments to expedite implementation of the approved tranches so that they could be submitted to the 60th Meeting;

(v) That letters should be sent with regard to the annual tranches, indicated in Table 2 of Annex II to the present report, that had been due for submission to the 59th Meeting, with the reasons for the delays, and encouraging bilateral and implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments to submit those annual tranches to the 60th Meeting;

(b) To encourage the Governments of Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Tunisia to expedite completion of the existing tranches and the Government of Kyrgyzstan to complete the verification report necessary so as to enable the next tranches of the agreements to be submitted as soon as possible; and

(c) To request the Chair of the Executive Committee to write to the Ministry of the Environment of Antigua and Barbuda requesting expedited implementation of the CFC phase-out plan in the light of the complete phase-out of CFCs by 1 January 2010.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/3 para 32)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/5 and Add.1).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation, the information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank, as contained in the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/13;

(b) To further note that 25 of the 55 annual tranches in MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 60th Meeting, but that the remaining 30 had not been;

(c) To request the Secretariat to send letters for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 1 in Annex III to the present report, that had been due for submission to the previous two Meetings with the reasons indicated for the delay, and encouraging bilateral and implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments to take action to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches so that the overdue tranches could be submitted as early as possible; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to send letters for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 2 in Annex III to the present report, that had been due for submission to the 60th Meeting with the reasons indicated for the delay, and encouraging bilateral and implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 governments to submit those annual tranches as early as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/7 para 66)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/131).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation, the information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/5;

(b) Also to note that 18 of the 32 annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 61st Meeting, but that the remaining 14 had not been;

(c) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Article 5 governments and implementing agencies regarding the annual tranches listed in Annex II to the present report, with the reason for non-submission to the 61st Meeting, requesting them to take action to integrate the funding tranches of those national phase- out plans (NPPs) or terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs) into the relevant HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), pursuant to decision 60/11(b);

(d) To request the Secretariat to send a letter with regard to:

  (i) The 2009 annual tranche for the CFC phase-out plan in Suriname, noting that it had been withdrawn for consideration at the 61st Meeting after discussion with the Fund Secretariat owing to low disbursement and slow implementation, and requesting the Government of Suriname and UNEP to take action to integrate the funding tranches of the TPMP into the relevant HPMP pursuant to decision 60/11(b);

  (ii) The 2009 tranche for the accelerated CFC production sector phase-out plan in India, noting that it had been withdrawn for consideration at the 61st Meeting after discussion with the Fund Secretariat to enable the release of customs records to the World Bank auditors for review, as required by decision 59/18(a); and

(e) Also to request the Secretariat to send letters for the annual tranches which had originally been due for submission after the 61st Meeting, requesting the Governments of Bangladesh, Grenada and Turkey, and UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank, respectively, to take actions to integrate the funding tranches of those NPPs and TPMPs into the relevant HPMPs, pursuant to decision 60/11(b).To note with appreciation, the information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank, as contained in the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/13;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/3 para 24)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/5).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note with appreciation, the information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by the World Bank, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/14;

(b) To note that four of the five annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 63rd meeting; and

(c) To request the World Bank to work with the Government of India to expedite the signing of the agreements for the accelerated CFC production sector closure project as soon as possible to enable the second tranche of the agreement to be submitted to the 64th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/12 para 55)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/14).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) The information on annual tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Germany, UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/16; and

(b) That ten of the 17 annual tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 66th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/14 para 64)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/16).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2012-2014 business plans and tranche submission delays contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/5 and Add.1;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and Germany, as shown in Table 7 in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/5;

(iii) That seven out of 18 tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 67th meeting;

(iv) That the total value of Germany's business plan for the 2012-2014 triennium was within Germany's allocation for bilateral activities;

(b) To encourage implementing agencies to submit requests to enable funding for all remaining eligible countries that had not yet received funding for stage I HCFC phase-out activities during the current triennium and to take into account business plan allocation; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the Governments of Brazil, Chile, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico and Saint Lucia urging the submission of the second tranches of their HCFC phase-out management plans to the 68th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/4 para 27)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/5 and Add.1).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2012-2014 business plans and tranche submission delays as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/5 and Add.1;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by UNDP and UNEP;

(iii) That 23 out of 26 tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 68th meeting;

(b) To request:

(iii) The Secretariat:

b. To send letters to the Governments of Angola and Chile to urge the submission of the second tranche of their HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) to the 69th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/3 para 31(a)(i)(ii)(iii) and (b)(iii)b.)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/5 and Add.1).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the status of the 2013-2015 business plans and tranche submission delays, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/5;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by Germany, UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;

(iii) That 42 out of 70 tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 70th meeting and that four of those tranches had been withdrawn after discussion with the Fund Secretariat;

(b) To request:

(i) The bilateral and implementing agencies to address in their 2013-2015 business plans those activities not submitted in 2013 as planned, as contained in Annexes II and III to the present report;

(ii) The Secretariat:

a. To send letters to the Governments of the countries indicated below to urge the submission of the next

tranche of the MYA to the 71st meeting, noting, where applicable, that the 70th meeting was the second meeting to which the tranche could have been submitted: the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, the Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam and Zambia; and

b. To send letters to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nigeria to urge the submission of the next tranches of the MYAs to the 71st meeting, noting that the tranches had been withdrawn from consideration at the 70th meeting after discussion with the Fund Secretariat owing to the countries' inability to meet the 20 per cent disbursement threshold for funding of the previous tranche.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/3 para 37)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/5).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on the 2013-2015 business plans and tranche submission delays as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/5;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 49 out of 66 tranches of MYAs due for submission had been submitted on time to the 71st meeting and that five of them had been withdrawn after discussion with the Fund Secretariat;

(iv) With concern, that the political situation in the Central African Republic might have a negative impact on compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol;

(v) That the other tranches not submitted to the 71st meeting as listed in Table 7 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/5 were not expected to have a negative impact on compliance owing to the fact that the latest consumption figures were below the baseline or import controls in place would ensure compliance;

(b) To request:

(i) The bilateral and implementing agencies to address those activities not submitted in 2013 as planned, as contained in Annex II to the present report, in their 2014 2016 business plans;

(ii) The Secretariat:

a. To send letters to the Governments of the following countries to urge the submission of the next tranche of the MYA, indicating where applicable that the 71st meeting was the second meeting to which the tranche could have been submitted but had not been: Angola, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iraq, Jordan, Peru, and Suriname (for submission to the 72nd meeting), and Qatar and Thailand (for submission to the 73rd meeting), noting the reasons for delays indicated in Table 7 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/5;

b. To send letters to the Governments of Cuba, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Saudi Arabia to urge the submission of the next tranches of their MYAs to the 72nd meeting, noting that the tranches had been withdrawn from consideration at the 71st meeting after discussion with the Fund Secretariat owing to the countries' inability to meet the 20 per cent disbursement threshold for funding and/or insufficient progress in implementation;

c. To send a letter to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to revise the third tranche of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and to submit it to the 72nd meeting, noting that the tranche had been withdrawn from consideration at the 71st meeting after issuance of the documentation in order to resolve an issue related to the revised implementation plan submitted by UNIDO;

(iii) The Government of Iraq to facilitate the establishment of the accounts and completion of the terms of reference required for the local administration of the HPMP to enable the submission of the next tranche; and

(c) To urge the Government of Equatorial Guinea to facilitate the travel formalities for the UNEP team to meet

with the National Ozone Unit as soon as possible in order to enable the submission of the next tranche of the HPMP.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/4 para 34)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/5).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/6;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted to the Secretariat by the Government of Germany, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 48 out of 73 activities related to tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) due for submission had been submitted on time to the 72nd meeting and that one of them had been withdrawn after discussion with the Secretariat;

(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated no impact or unlikely impact on compliance resulting from the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for the first meeting of 2014 and that there had been no indication that any of those countries was in non compliance with the 2013 freeze on HCFC consumption; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters on the decisions on tranche submission delays to the governments listed in Annex III to the present report [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47].

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/4, para 36)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/6).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/6;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements submitted to the Secretariat by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 33 out of 53 activities related to tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) due for submission had been submitted on time to the 73rd meeting and that 10 of those tranches had been withdrawn after discussion with the Secretariat;

(iv) That the relevant implementing agencies had indicated no impact or unlikely impact on compliance from the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the second meeting of 2014 and that there had been no indication that any of those countries was in non compliance with the 2013 freeze of HCFC consumption; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters on the decisions on tranche submission delays to the governments listed in Annex III to the present report [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62].

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/4, para 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/6).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/6;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements submitted by the Governments of France and Germany, and UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 61 out of 96 activities related to tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) due for submission had been submitted on time to the 74th meeting and that nine of those tranches had been withdrawn after discussion with the Secretariat;

(iv) That relevant implementing agencies had indicated no impact or unlikely impact on compliance resulting from the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for the first meeting of 2015 and that there had been no indication that any of those countries were in non compliance with the 2013 freeze on HCFC consumption, except for:

a. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted with appreciation the submission by the Party of a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the Protocol's HCFC consumption control measures in 2015 and production control measures in 2016, in

line with decision XXVI/15;

b. Guatemala, where the Parties had noted with appreciation the submission by the Party of a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the Protocol's HCFC consumption control measures and its decision to reduce its HCFC consumption in 2014 below its allowable consumption by the excess amount consumed in 2013, in line with decision XXVI/16; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters on the decisions on tranche submission delays to the governments of the countries listed in Annex II to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/4, para 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/6).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/6;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements submitted by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 56 out of 79 activities related to tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) due for submission to the 75th meeting had been submitted on time and that five of those tranches had then been withdrawn following discussion with the Secretariat;

(iv) That relevant implementing agencies had stated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due at the second meeting of 2015 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact on compliance and that there had been no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non compliance with the 2013 HCFC consumption freeze; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays to the governments of countries listed in Annex II to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/4 para. 43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/6).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/6;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements submitted by the Government of France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 52 out of 104 activities related to tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) due for submission to the 76th meeting had not been submitted on time and that six activities from four tranches had been withdrawn following discussions with the Secretariat;

(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for the first meeting of 2016 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, apart from the case of one country, and that there had been no indication that any of the countries concerned had been in non-compliance in 2014 with the 2013 freeze on HCFC consumption; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters on the decisions on tranche submission delays to relevant Governments as indicated in Annex II to the present report.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/4, para 39(a)-(b)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/6).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/6;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;

(iii) That 42 out of 91 activities relating to tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the 77th meeting had been submitted on time and that two of those tranches had been withdrawn following discussion with the Secretariat;

(iv) That relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the last meeting of 2016 would have no impact or was unlikely to have an impact

on compliance, except in the case of one country; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters on the decisions on tranche submission delays to relevant governments, as indicated in Annex II to the present report.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/3, para 30(a)-(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/6).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/18;
   (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of France, Germany and Japan, and UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
   (iii) That 24 out of 65 activities relating to tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the 79th meeting had been submitted on time and that eight of those activities had been withdrawn following discussions with the Secretariat;
   (iv) That relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting of 2017, and the withdrawal of certain submissions, would have no impact or were unlikely to have an impact on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there had been no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to relevant governments on the decisions on tranche submission delays in Annex VII to the present report

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/24, para 85)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/18).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

   (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/15;

   (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of France and Japan, and UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

   (iii) That 28 out of 69 activities related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the 80th meeting had been submitted on time;

   (iv) That relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the third meeting of 2017 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there had been no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex VII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/33, para 109)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/33).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/13;
   (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Government of France, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
   (iii) That 44 out of 87 activities related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the 81st meeting had been submitted on time;
   (iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the first meeting of 2018 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex IV to the present report..

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/27, para99)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/13).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/24 and Corr.1;
  (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of France, Germany, Italy and Japan, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
  (iii) That 40 out of 91 activities related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 82nd meeting had been submitted on time;
  (iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting of 2018 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures, apart from Saudi Arabia where non-compliance was possible; and
(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex X to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/24 and Corr.1).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/14;
  (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), submitted by the Governments of France, Germany and Japan, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
  (iii) That 34 out of 70 activities (for 19 out of 39 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 83rd meeting had been submitted on time;
  (iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the first meeting of 2019 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures;
(b) To request the Secretariat:
  (i) To send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex V to the present report;
  (ii) To review the existing procedure for project cancellation as set out in decision 26/2 and report back to the Executive Committee at its 84th meeting on how the procedure could be applied to multi-year agreements; and
(c) If a response from the Government of Algeria to the letter of 21 December 2018 sent by the Chief Officer had not been received by the Secretariat by 30 August 2019, to cancel stage I of the HPMP for Algeria, noting that the Government could submit a funding request for the preparation of stage II of the HPMP at a future meeting of the Executive Committee and to request UNIDO to return any balances from stage I at the 84th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/14).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/25;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;
(iii) That 43 out of 57 activities (21 out of 30 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 84th meeting had been submitted on time;
(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting of 2019 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures;

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex IX to the present report;
(c) To establish the following policy for the cancellation of multi-year agreement (MYA) components:
(i) To cancel MYA components upon mutual agreement of the Government concerned and the lead implementing agency of the MYA, where applicable, noting that the lead implementing agency would submit the proposed cancellation to the Executive Committee through its annual progress report and/or reports on projects with specific reporting requirements; or
(ii) To cancel MYA components identified in progress reports with implementation delays, according to the following procedures:
a. If no progress in meeting the milestones was reported for two consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee after an MYA component had been classified as having an implementation delay, the Secretariat, on behalf of the Executive Committee, could, at the second meeting following such classification, issue to the lead implementing agency concerned and the recipient country Government a notice of possible cancellation of the MYA component, including the funding approved in principle for the component, and, where needed and on a case-by-case basis, the whole MYA; and
b. If, for three consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee, no progress was reported in relation to an MYA component classified as having an implementation delay, the Executive Committee could, taking into account the response to the notice of possible cancellation, decide to cancel the MYA component, and, where needed and on a case-by-case basis, the whole MYA.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/25).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/24;
(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of Italy and Japan, and UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
(iii) That 42 out of 89 activities (in 29 out of 66 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 86th meeting had been submitted on time;
(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting of 2020 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and
(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex X to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/24).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/12 and Corr.1;
(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of Germany and Italy UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
(iii) That 16 out of 52 activities (in 14 out of 37 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at

the 87th meeting had been submitted on time;

(iv) That the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the first meeting of 2021 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex X to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/12 and Corr.1).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/21;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Government of Germany, and UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 42 out of 70 activities (20 out of 41 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 88th meeting had been submitted on time;

(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting of 2021 would have no impact, or was unlikely to have an impact, on compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex IX to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/33).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/21).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/12 and Add.1;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 17 out of 44 activities (13 out of 33 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 90th meeting had been submitted on time;

(iv) That the relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the first meeting of 2022 would have no impact on Parties' compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the Parties concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex VII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/30).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/12 and Add.1).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/21;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;

(iii) That 29 out of 43 activities (17 out of 27 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 91st meeting had been submitted on time;

(iv) That relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs

due for submission at the second meeting of 2022 would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in Annex XI to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/21).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/30).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/12;

(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;

(iii) That 28 out of 53 activities (18 out of 34 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 92nd meeting had been submitted on time;

(iv) That the relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the first meeting of 2023 would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in annex VIII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/20).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/12).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/24;
(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of France and Germany and UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;
(iii) That 31 out of 56 activities (16 out of 31 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 93rd meeting had been submitted on time;
(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting of 2023 would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in annex IX to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/27).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/24).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/13;
(ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Government of France, the Government of Germany, UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO;
(iii) That 32 out of 60 activities (18 out of 35 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 94th meeting had been submitted on time;
(iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the first meeting in 2024 would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche

submission delays contained in annex VII to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/16).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/13).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/24;
  (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) submitted by the Governments of France and Germany, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
  (iii) That 31 out of 55 activities (16 out of 30 countries) related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 95th meeting had been submitted on time;
  (iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the second meeting in 2024 would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with Montreal Protocol control measures; and
(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in annex XII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/24).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on tranche submission delays contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/15;
  (ii) The information on tranche submission delays under multi-year agreements (MYAs) submitted by the Governments of Australia and Germany, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank;
  (iii) That 22 out of 63 activities (15 out of 42 countries) related to MYA tranches due for submission at the 96th meeting had been submitted on time;
  (iv) That relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the MYA tranches due for submission at the first meeting in 2025 would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures; and
(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in annex VIII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/20).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/15).

ANNEX V.1: COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CAP)

							2002 (US$)	2003 (US$)	2004 (US$)
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**								
	1100	*Project personnel*							
			Title	Location	Grade	m/m			
		1101	Chief	Paris	D1	9	132,000	137,280	142,771
		1102	Network and Policy manager	Paris	P5	12	150,500	156,520	162,781
		1103	Capacity building manager	Paris	P4	12	129,500	134,680	140,067
		1104	Information manager	Paris	P4	12	129,500	134,680	140,067
		1105	Monitoring and administration Officer	Paris	P3	12	108,500	112,840	117,354
		1106	Information Officer	Paris	P3	12	108,500	112,840	117,354
		1107	Helpdesk Officer	Paris	P1	12	87,500	91,000	94,640
		1108	IS/RMP/NCAP Officer	Paris	P3	12	108,500	112,840	117,354
		1109	IT specialist	Paris	P3	6	54,250	56,420	58,677
		1110	RNC Africa	Nairobi	P3/P4	24	236,800	246,272	256,123
		1111	Policy/enforcement Officer	Nairobi	P3/P4	12	118,400	123,136	128,061
		1112	RMP implementation officer	Nairobi	P2/P3	12	92,200	95,888	99,724
		1113	MB phase-out officer	Nairobi	P2/P3	12	92,200	95,888	99,724
		1114	RNC LAC	Mexico	P3/P4	12	108,864	113,219	117,747
		1115	Policy/enforcement Officer	Mexico	P3/P4	12	108,864	113,219	117,747
		1116	RMP implementation officer	Mexico	P2/P3	12	89,586	93,169	96,896
		1117	MB phase-out officer	Mexico	P2/P3	12	89,586	93,169	96,896
		1118	RNC SA	Bangkok	P3/P4	12	110,000	114,400	118,976
		1119	Policy/enforcement Officer	Bangkok	P3/P4	12	110,000	114,400	118,976
		1120	RMP implementation officer	Bangkok	P2/P3	12	85,000	88,400	91,936
		1121	MB phase-out officer	Bangkok	P2/P3	12	85,000	88,400	91,936
		1122	RNC WA	Bahrain	P3/P4	12	109,000	113,360	117,894
		1123	RMP implementation officer	Bahrain	P3/P4	12	109,000	113,360	117,894
		1124	Halon Phase-out officer	Bahrain	P2/P3	12	89,500	93,080	96,803
	1199	*Sub-total*					*2,642,750*	*2,748,460*	*2,858,398*
	1200	*Consultants (Description of activity/service)*							
		1201	Consultants				0	0	0
	1299	*Sub-total*					*0*	*0*	*0*
	1300	*Administrative support (General Service staff)*							
			Title/Description	Location	Level	m/m			
		1301	Secretary Chief	Paris	G6	12	74,000	76,960	80,038
		1302	Assistant Network Manager	Paris	G5	12	67,000	69,680	72,467
		1303	Assistant Clearinghouse	Paris	G5	12	67,000	69,680	72,467
		1304	Assistant Monitoring	Paris	G5	12	67,000	69,680	72,467
		1305	Assistant IS/RMP	Paris	G5	12	67,000	69,680	72,467
		1306	Programme assistant	Paris	G5	12	67,000	69,680	72,467
		1307	Technical data/document. assistant	Paris	G5	12	67,000	69,680	72,467
		1308	Mailroom Clerk	Paris	G4	12	59,500	61,880	64,355
		1309	Assistant RNC Nairobi	Nairobi	G5	12	21,600	22,464	23,363
		1310	ROA Assistance	Nairobi	G5	12	21,600	22,464	23,363
		1311	Assistant RNC Mexico	Mexico	G5	12	40,500	42,120	43,805
		1312	ROLAC Assistance	Mexico	G5	12	40,500	42,120	43,805
		1313	Assistant RNC South Asia	Bangkok	G5	12	23,000	23,920	24,877
		1314	ROAP Assistance	Bangkok	G5	12	23,000	23,920	24,877
		1315	Assistant RNC West Asia	Bahrain	G5	12	35,000	36,400	37,856
		1316	ROWA Assistance	Bahrain	G5	12	35,000	36,400	37,856
		1317	Temporary Assistance	Various			100,000	104,000	108,160
	1399	*Sub-total*					*875,700*	*910,728*	*947,157*
	1600	*Travel on official business (UNEP staff)*							
		1601	Travel on official business and outreach - Paris				250,000	260,000	270,400
		1602	Travel Africa (Network + Training/MB)				50,000	52,000	54,080
		1603	Travel Latin America & Caribbean (Network + Training/Policy)				50,000	52,000	54,080
		1604	Travel South East Asia & Pacific Network ***				0	To be renewed	To be renewed
		1605	Travel South Asia (Network + Training/Refrigeration)				40,000	41,600	43,264
		1606	Travel West Asia (Network + Halon)				20,000	20,800	21,632
	1699	*Sub-total*					*410,000*	*426,400*	*443,456*
	1999	**COMPONENT TOTAL**					**3,928,450**	**4,085,588**	**4,249,012**
20	**SUB CONTRACT COMPONENT**								
	2100	*Sub-contracts (MOUs/LAs for cooperating agencies)*							
		2101	Subcontracts/ cooperating agencies				0	0	0
	2199	*Sub-total*					*0*	*0*	*0*
	2200	*Su-contracts (MOUs/LAs for supporting*							

							2002 (US$)	2003 (US$)	2004 (US$)
		organizations)							
		2201	Subcontracts/supporting organizations				0	0	0
	2299	*Sub-total*					*0*	*0*	*0*
	2300	*Sub-contracts (for Commercial purposes)*							
		2301	Technical support information systems (OASIS)				75,000	78,000	81,120
		2302	OzonAction Newsletter				100,000	104,000	108,160
		2303	Illustration/graphics/layout design				40,000	41,600	43,264
	2399	*Sub-total*					*215,000*	*223,600*	*232,544*
	2999	**COMPONENT TOTAL**					**215,000**	**223,600**	**232,544**
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**								
	3300	*Meetings/conferences*							
		3301	Advisory Group and Consultative Meetings - Paris				75,000	78,000	81,120
		3302	Workshops Africa Network				198,000	205,920	214,157
		3303	Workshops Latin America & Caribbean Network				145,000	150,800	156,832
		3304	Workshop South East Asia & Pacific Network ***				0	To be renewed	To be renewed
		3305	Workshops South Asia Network				56,000	58,240	60,570
		3306	Workshops West Asia Network				56,000	58,240	60,570
	3399	*Sub-total*					*530,000*	*551,200*	*573,248*
	3999	**COMPONENT TOTAL**					**530,000**	**551,200**	**573,248**
40	**EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT**								
	4100	*Expendable equipment (item <$1,500 each)*							
		4101	Office supplies - Paris				24,000	24,960	25,958
		4102	Office supplies - Regions				20,000	20,800	21,632
	4199	*Sub-total*					*44,000*	*45,760*	*47,590*
	4200	*Non-expendable equipment*							
		4201	Office equipment/hardware - Paris				30,000	31,200	32,448
		4202	Office equipment/hardware - Regions				26,000	27,040	28,122
	4299	*Sub-total*					*56,000*	*58,240*	*60,570*
	4300	*Rental of premises*							
		4301	Office rental - Paris				220,000	228,800	237,952
		4302	Office rental - Regions				50,000	52,000	54,080
	4399	*Sub-total*					*270,000*	*280,800*	*292,032*
	4999	**COMPONENT TOTAL**					**370,000**	**384,800**	**400,192**
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**								
	5100	*Operation and maintenance of equipment*							
		5101	Rental/maintenance of office equipment - Paris				50,000	52,000	54,080
		5102	Rental/maintenance of office equipment - Regions				30,000	31,200	32,448
	5199	*Sub-total*					*80,000*	*83,200*	*86,528*
	5200	*Reporting cost*							
		5201	Reporting costs				25,000	26,000	27,040
	5299	*Sub-total*					*25,000*	*26,000*	*27,040*
	5300	*Sundry*							
		5301	Communications (tel, fax, email, mail, etc) Paris				160,000	166,400	173,056
		5302	Communications (tel, fax, email, mail, etc) Networks ***				40,000	41,600	43,264
	5399	*Sub-total*					*200,000*	*208,000*	*216,320*
	5400	*Hospitality*							
		5401	Hospitality				3,000	3,120	3,245
	5499	*Sub-total*					*3,000*	*3,120*	*3,245*
	5999	**COMPONENT TOTAL**					**308,000**	**320,320**	**333,133**
	99	**TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST**					**5,351,450**	**5,565,508**	**5,788,128**
		Programme support costs (8%)					*428,116*	*445,241*	*463,050*
		GRAND TOTAL					**5,779,566**	**6,010,749**	**6,251,179**
Notes									
	*	Indicative figures only, to be revised in light of the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund and the priorities of the ExCom.							
		Figures for 2003-2004 include 4% increase for inflation/year. Staffing costs reflect official UN post costs at the time of Work							
		Programme submissions.							
	**	Costs shared with Environment Fund.							
	***	Costs of SEAP Network funded by Government of Sweden							
	****	Costs shared with Environment Fund and GEF							
	*****	Under discussion.							

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67 Annex VI.).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/26).

ANNEX V.2: PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS AMONG THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ("WORLD BANK") THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME ("UNEP") AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ("UNDP") FOR CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE IN PROTECTING THE OZONE LAYER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER AND ITS MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER

Whereas the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer ("Protocol") to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer ("Parties") will establish an Interim Multilateral Fund and subsequently a Multilateral Fund as part of a financial mechanism for the purposes of providing financial and technical co-operation, including the transfer of technology, to eligible developing countries to enable them to comply with the control measures of the Protocol;

Whereas the Parties have invited the World Bank, UNEP and UNDP (singularly "Agency", collectively "Agencies") to co-operate and assist the Parties within their respective areas of expertise and to make appropriate arrangements with the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Parties, and among themselves for these purposes;

Whereas the Agencies will each make specific arrangements for co-operation with the Executive Committee; and

Whereas the Agencies find it desirable to establish additional procedures for co-operation with one another;

NOW THEREFORE the Agencies agree as follows:

1. Role of the Agencies

The Agencies will accept the invitation of the Parties to co-operate and assist them within the respective areas of expertise of the Agencies as follows:

a) the United Nations Environment Programme shall be invited by the Executive Committee to co-operate and assist in political promotion of the objectives of the Protocol, as well as in research, data gathering and the clearing-house functions which are identified as follows:
   i) assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for co-operation;
   ii) facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;
   iii) distribute, as provided for in Article 9, information and relevant materials, and hold workshops, training sessions, and other related activities, for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and
   iv) facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral co-operation available to Parties that are developing countries.

b) the United Nations Development Programme shall be invited by the Executive Committee to co-operate and assist in feasibility and pre-investment studies and in other technical assistance measures;

c) the World Bank shall be invited by the Executive Committee to co-operate and assist in administering and managing the programme to finance the agreed incremental costs.

2. Close Co-operations

Each Agency will fulfill its role as described in Paragraph 1 in close co-operation with each other Agency. In particular, each Agency will consult each other Agency before making proposals to the Parties or the Executive Committee on matters of interest to the other Agency, and will pay due regard to the views of the other Agency.

3. Programmes of Activities and Budgets

Each Agency will prepare, after consultation with each other Agency, a planned programme of activities with a budget for fulfillment of its role as set out in Paragraph 1. In order to achieve complementarity, coherence and cost effectiveness of theses activities, these plans will be reviewed by the heads of the Agencies, or their representatives, in their annual meeting pursuant to paragraph 6. After the annual meeting, each Agency will submit its proposal to the Executive Committee.

4. Information

Each Agency will keep other Agency continuously and adequately informed in a timely manner to its activities covered by these arrangements as it affects the other Agency.

5 Representation of Agencies

Each Agency will designate a senior staff member and an alternate for carrying out these arrangements.

6. Meeting of Heads of Agencies

The heads of Agencies, or their representatives, will meet every year within 90 days before the annual meeting of the Parties in order to review the operation of these arrangements and further coordinate the work of the Agencies as necessary.

7. Amendments

These arrangements may be amended by the Agencies at any time.

8. Termination

These arrangements may be terminated by the Agencies at any time, and will be terminated with respect to any Agency upon notice by that Agency to each other Agency.

9. Effective date

These arrangements will enter into effect on the date of the latest signature below.

Dated International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

By

Dated United Nations Environment Programme

By

Dated United Nations Development Programme

By

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1, para. 18).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/2/5/Rev.1 Annex I).

ANNEX V.3: TERMS OF REFERENCE REGARDING THE ASSESSMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE CONSULTANCY ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Decision VIII/4 of the Eighth Meeting of the Parties requested: "that the Executive Committee should, over the next three years, work toward the goal of reducing agency support costs from their current level of 13 per cent to an average of below 10 per cent to make more funds available for other activities. The Executive Committee should report to the Parties annually on their progress, and the Parties may adjust the goal accordingly;"

In accordance with this decision, the consultant will work with the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to identify options and approaches for reducing the overall level of administrative costs focusing on revising the current uniform, fee-based approach.

Options to be considered could include:

(a) establishment of different rates of support costs for different types of projects and projects in different sectors;

(b) establishment of a sliding scale of support costs for different sized investment projects.

The option of deciding support costs on a project-by-project basis is excluded.

In undertaking this work, the consultant should take account of the previous reports prepared on this subject.

The consultant should also take account of experience in similar multilateral funding mechanisms.

The consultant will provide a report on progress to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-second Meeting. *(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/2, para. 8).*

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COST REGIME AND ITS CORE UNIT FUNDING BUDGET

Objectives

1. The objectives for the review of the administrative cost regime are the following:

   (a) To determine the appropriate level of programme support costs required to administer projects/programmes financed by the Multilateral Fund, in light of the current and future operation of the Multilateral Fund;

   (b) To update the definitions of all of the relevant components of administrative costs including core unit costs, the compliance assistance programme (CAP), central services, executing agency, financial intermediary, supervisory, project management unit (PMU), and project costs in light of the transition to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for the UN agencies ; and

   (c) To further assess the itemized reporting format of core unit versus administrative costs as presented in Appendix II to the present annex, as well as direct versus indirect costs that address the costs of implementing agencies' central administration requirements.

Issues to be considered

2. Based on the preliminary overview of administrative costs, the Secretariat noted that since the Coopers and Lybrand study, there have been changes in administration of projects including: the use of a lead agency to coordinate activities where there are more than one agency; a beneficiary government serving as an executing agency to disburse funds for phase-out activities to the final beneficiaries; inclusion of PMUs as part of project costs in several multi-year agreements (MYAs); inclusion of multiple implementing agencies for several lower cost projects in geographically isolated countries resulting in limited costs for monitoring projects; subsidizing the administration of the Multilateral Fund projects by one agency; and involvement of implementing agencies' Montreal Protocol units in administering projects for other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

3. Based on the above, the following issues should be addressed during the review of the administrative cost regime:

(a) Whether there is a need to change the administrative cost regime since it has resulted in a rate of administrative costs exceeding 13 per cent for three of the agencies taking into account the impact of the relative size of projects and portfolios on the agencies administrative costs;

(b) The need to define or redefine the relevant components of administrative costs;

(c) The need to re-examine the extent to which the CAP budget includes administrative costs;

(d) Whether a change in the definition of core unit costs and in the reporting format could better distinguish core unit costs from the costs of administering projects taking into account each agency's unique nature;

(e) The effect of implementation of cost accounting on managing core unit budgets and differentiating between core unit and administrative costs for each of the implementing agencies, including for the return of unused funds and in relation to IPSAS;

(f) Whether the current administrative cost regime for UNEP and bilateral agencies should be reconsidered in the light of current operations; and

(g) Issues identified in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/34 to improve reporting of costs by the agencies.

4. The preliminary overview also indicated that project costs had been included in administrative costs in the past for UNEP and UNIDO. Moreover, there are other costs that might be assessed as administrative costs to more accurately reflect the administrative burden of the agency in administering, managing, and executing projects. Therefore, the following items should also be addressed during the review:

(a) The role of the lead agency in project submissions and the need for administrative costs and responsibilities for this function;

(b) An assessment of the agency fees for low-cost projects and the ability of agencies to manage projects if the fees might constitute the cost of travel once during a project lifetime;

(c) An assessment of the extent and impact of PMU costs that are included as project costs but could also be considered as costs for administering projects; and

(d) The costs provided to beneficiary governments, executing agencies, country offices and financial intermediaries for administering individual projects and MYAs, i.e., the extent implementing agencies are passing on funds for administering projects to financial intermediaries, executing agencies or to governments for national execution.

Methodology for the administrative cost study

5. An expert/consultant with extensive experience in the operation of the Multilateral Fund or comparable financial mechanisms and the implementing agencies' financial operations should be selected for the study. The work would begin in 2016 and each implementing agency will be visited, accompanied by a staff member of the Secretariat, with the aim of collecting relevant data and discussing with relevant staff in both the programme and financial divisions of each agency.

Estimated cost

6. The total cost is estimated at US $60,000. It consists of three months of professional fees during a 12-month period and travel costs with daily subsistence allowance to the headquarters of each agency and to the relevant Executive Committee meeting. A draft report should be submitted to the Secretariat by 31 January 2017 and a final draft report to the Secretariat eight weeks before the first Executive Committee meeting of 2017 as required by decision 73/62.

Appendix I

DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES BY COOPERS AND LYBRAND

In keeping with the Executive Committee's 1994 recommendation, it is important to clarify the definition of administrative costs, at least for the purposes of this study. Unless there is a clear and common understanding of what is considered to be an administrative cost and what is considered to be a project cost, there will continue to be inconsistent approaches. If there are inconsistent approaches, it is very difficult to establish a uniform reimbursement rate based on actual costs.

Following this logic, the following paragraphs will serve first to propose a method of distinguishing between administrative and project costs, and second to propose criteria to identify the elements of administrative costs which could be considered as being eligible.

Distinction between administrative and project activities

Administrative activities

In respect of Multilateral Fund programmes, the implementing agencies are expected to use their existing field office networks to match the needs of beneficiaries and the funds available from the Multilateral Fund. In doing so, they are required first to identify and submit potential projects to the Executive Committee and second, to ensure that the allocated funds are used in the manner authorised by the Executive Committee, in line with approved project proposals and budgets.

Project identification, formulation and approval

With respect to new and potential projects, the implementing agencies are expected to use the administrative cost allocation for the following activities:

- Distributing information about the Multilateral Fund's programme to the agency's field offices network;
- Collecting, reviewing and pre-qualifying project applications;
- Dealing with governments and establishing legal agreements;
- Preparing project proposals; obtaining project preparation budgets for larger projects;
- Fielding consultants to project sites;
- Submitting and following-up project proposals submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

1. Project Implementation and Monitoring

With respect to approved projects, the implementing agencies are expected to use the administrative cost allocation for the following activities:

- Co-ordinating each agency's efforts with the Secretariat;
- Preparing implementation agreements and terms of reference for subcontractors
- Mobilising implementation teams (executing agencies and consultants) for approved projects using appropriate bidding and evaluation mechanisms;
- Processing contractual and accounting documents associated with approved projects;
- Monitoring the progress of a project from an administrative point of view, and ;
- Reporting on results of projects and the program (preparing progress and project completion reports).

1.1 Other activities to be considered as administrative

- Preparing annual business plans based on communications with national governments about sector needs and priorities;
- Preparing progress reports;
- Participating in project formulation activities with country offices;

- Following up on implementation status, including country visits if there is evidence of undue delays or difficulties;
- Providing input to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat with policy papers and issues; and
- Participating in meetings sponsored by the Executive Committee, and the Secretariat.

Activities to be considered as project costs

The following activities would not be considered to be administrative activities, and would be conducted only on the basis of approved projects:

- Marketing, business development and prospecting for new projects (this activity is funded by an the Executive Committee which has established ozone units in each country);
- Project formulation/preparation, in cases where a project preparation budget has been approved;
- Project implementation, including the provision of project management and technical skills. This would include participating in the design of the project "deliverable" regardless of the form of the deliverable or the method of delivery In other words, participation in the design of constructed equipment and training material would both be considered to be project activities;
- Any activity considered to be a project, for instance country program preparation, technical assistance, training, etc.;
- Technical inspections of project "deliverables" by appropriately qualified experts; and
- Technical support provided at the programme or project level.

Reimbursable elements of administrative cost

With respect to each implementing agency's co-ordinating unit, to the extent that it supports the Multilateral Fund, the following costs would be deemed to be eligible:

1. **Direct costs of the co-ordinating unit including**

   - Salaries and the associated benefits of permanent and contractual (consultants) staff;
   - Travel related to Multilateral Fund activities, and to administrative monitoring of projects.
   - Office accommodation cost including a fair allocation of operating costs, based on the proportion of useable space;
   - Equipment, office supplies, telecommunications and general expenses based on specific expenditures.
   - Contractual services related to activities of the co-ordinating unit.

2. A fair cost **allocation from central support services** of the implementing agency. This would include a fair and equitable allocation of the expense of central services such as:

   - Human resources, based on the proportionate number of staff
   - Accounting, based on the volume of transactions generated
   - Management information systems, based on the proportionate number of workstations and the actual systems used by the co-ordinating unit
   - Procurement and legal, based on the volume of transactions generated
   - General office and administrative services, based on the proportionate number of staff.

3. A fair **allocation of country or field office costs**. This allocation could be made globally on the basis of financial activity, i.e. Multilateral Fund spending vs total agency spending.

4. Direct costs of the **implementing arms, be they executing agencies, national governments, financial intermediaries or other consultants** contracted by the implementing agencies to the extent that they are involved in the administration of projects. These costs would be established by service contract or otherwise charged at rates equivalent to the fair value of the services received. These costs would exclude costs approved as part of project budgets (e.g. the cost of UNIDO's consultants in many of its projects).

It is proposed that the following items be considered as non-reimbursable for the purposes of determining actual administrative costs:

- Travel not directly related to Multilateral Fund business, including the non-Multilateral Fund portion of multi-purpose trips, trips related to activities extraneous to the implementing agency's role;
- Allocations of general expenses already provided for in the general funds of implementing agencies;
- Charges aimed at underwriting deficits or costs in other programs, budgets or activities; and
- Any costs charged to projects.

Appendix II

REPORTING CATEGORIES FOR CORE UNIT AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Cost items
Core components
Core unit personnel and contractual staff
Travel
Space (rent and common costs)
Equipment supplies and other costs (computers, supplies, etc.)
Contractual services (firms)
Reimbursement of central services for core unit staff
Total core unit cost
Reimbursement of country offices and national execution including overhead
Executing agency support cost (internal) including overhead
Financial intermediaries including overhead
Cost recovery
Total administrative support costs
Supervisory costs incurred by MPU (UNDP only)
Grand total administrative support costs

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/69, para.286).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Annex XXXII)

ANNEX V.4: QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Country/National Ozone Officer	**Treat questionnaire confidentially** Check box if appropriate: ☐	**Treat questionnaire openly** Check box if appropriate: ☐

Agency **Projects/Programme description**

Section I: Rating by Indicator

Indicator	Not satisfactory	Satisfac-tory	Highly satisfactory	Not relevant
Organization and Cooperation (overall rating)				
Did cooperation with the staff of the implementing agency take place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding?				
Did the responsible staff of the implementing agency communicate sufficiently and help to avoid misunderstanding?				
Were the required services of the implementing agency delivered in time?				
Did the implementing agency clearly explain its work plan and division of tasks?				
Did the implementing agency sufficiently control and monitor the delivery of consultant services?				
Has the use of funds been directed effectively to reach the targets and was it agreed between the national ozone unit and the implementing agency?				
Was active involvement of the national ozone unit ensured in project:				
• Identification?				
• Development?				
• Implementation?				
Was appropriate institutional capacity of the national ozone unit (institutional strengthening) developed?				
Responsiveness to requests for assistance				
Reliability of advice provided				
Coordination of activities				
Efficient and timely use of Fund resources				
(additional indicators if required)				
(additional indicators if required)				
Technical Assistance/Training (overall rating)				
Were project partners and stakeholders encouraged by the implementing agency to participate positively in decision-making and design of activities?				
Did project partners receive sufficient technical advice and/or assistance in their decision-making on technology?				
Did the implementing agency give sufficient consideration to training aspects within the given funding limits?				
Was the selection and competence of consultants provided by the implementing agency satisfactory?				
Do you feel that you have received sufficient support in building capacities for the national implementation of the project (within the funding limitations)?				
Has the acquisition of services and equipment been successfully administered, contracted and its delivery monitored?				
In case of need, was trouble shooting by the implementing agency quick and in direct response to your needs?				
Investment projects:				
• Technical advice, training and commissioning provided has been effective and met the expectations of stakeholders				
• Agency has been responsive in addressing any technical difficulties that may have been encountered subsequent to the provision of non-ODS				

Indicator	Not satisfactory	Satisfac-tory	Highly satisfactory	Not relevant
technology				
National phase-out plans:				
• Proposed implementation strategies were adequate				
• Technical advice or training provided has been effective				
• Technical advice on equipment specifications has been adequate				
• Support for the distribution of equipment has been adequate				
• Support to identify policy issues related to the implementation of the plan has been adequate				
Training projects				
• What was the quality of training provided?				
• Are skills subsequently used by training targets?				
Regulatory assistance projects				
Have the regulations that have been enacted/proposed been:				
• Applicable?				
• Enforceable?				
• Adapted to local circumstances?				
(additional indicators if required)				
(additional indicators if required)				
Impact (overall rating)				
In the design and implementation of the project, has the implementing agency been striving to achieve sustainable results?				
Has cooperation with the implementing agency substantively contributed and added value to your work or organization in managing compliance in your country?				
(additional indicators if required)				
(additional indicators if required)				

Section II: Narrative Rating

Please provide a narrative explaining the evaluation of the agency's achievements:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Implementing agency's response (to be provided by the implementing agency):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/6, para.53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/8).

ANNEX V.5: QUALITATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES ASSESSMENT REPORT (CONFIDENTIAL)

Instructions

National Ozone Unit officers (NOUs) are requested to provide one assessment report for each implementing agency operating in the country.

There are 3 main qualitative performance indicators: (1) organization and cooperation (2) technical assistance/training; and (3) impact. Several questions pertaining to each indicator are provided for your assessment and to enable you to determine an overall assessment for the three main indicators.

NOUs should specify a rating of 1 to 4 for the indicators with the best being 4 (highly satisfactory), 3 (satisfactory), 2 (less satisfactory), and 1 (unsatisfactory).

The final column in the assessment report enables the National Ozone Unit officer to indicate if the question is not relevant to the agency concerned. It also gives NOUs that would prefer to provide a narrative response to the question a place to put that optional information.

The assessment report is confidential and will be shared with the concerned implementing agency for its comment. The Fund Secretariat will compile the results of the individual reports and share anecdotal information while maintaining the confidentiality of the country that provided the information.

Country	
National Ozone Unit Officer	
Implementing Agency	

Section I: Rating by Indicator

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Ratings				Not relevant/optional narrative rating
	4	3	2	1	
	Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Less satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
Organization and Cooperation					
Did cooperation with the staff of the implementing agency take place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding?					
Did the responsible staff of the implementing agency communicate sufficiently and help to avoid misunderstanding?					
Were the required services of the implementing agency delivered in time?					
Did the implementing agency clearly explain its work plan and division of tasks?					
Did the implementing agency sufficiently control and monitor the delivery of consultant services?					
Has the use of funds been directed effectively to reach the targets and was it agreed between the national ozone unit and the implementing agency?					
Was active involvement of the national ozone unit ensured in project:					
Identification?					
Development?					
Implementation?					
If there was a lead agency for a multi-agency project, did it coordinate the activities of the other implementing agencies satisfactorily?					
ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION (Overall Rating)					
Technical Assistance/Training					
Were project partners and stakeholders					

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Ratings				Not relevant/optional narrative rating
	4	3	2	1	
	Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Less satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
encouraged by the implementing agency to participate positively in decision-making and design of activities?					
Did project partners receive sufficient technical advice and/or assistance in their decision-making on technology?					
Did the agency give sufficient consideration to training aspects within funding limits?					
Was the selection and competence of consultants provided by the agency satisfactory?					
Do you feel that you have received sufficient support in building capacities for the national implementation of the project (within the funding limitations)?					
Has the acquisition of services and equipment been successfully administered, contracted and its delivery monitored?					
In case of need, was trouble-shooting by the agency quick and in direct response to your needs?					
Investment projects:					
Has the agency been effective and met the expectations of stakeholders in providing technical advice, training and commissioning?					
Has the agency been responsive in addressing any technical difficulties that may have been encountered subsequent to the provision of non-ODS technology?					
National phase-out plans:					
Were proposed implementation strategies adequate?					
Has the technical advice or training that was provided been effective?					
Has technical advice on equipment specifications been adequate?					
Has support for the distribution of equipment been adequate?					
Has support to identify policy issues related to implementation been adequate?					
Training projects					
Was the quality of the training provided satisfactory?					
Was the training designed so that those trained would be likely to use the skills taught?					
Regulatory assistance projects					
Were the regulations that were proposed by the agency:					
Applicable?					
Enforceable?					
Adapted to local circumstances?					
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/TRAINING (Overall Rating)					
Impact					
In the design and implementation of the project,					

Indicator/Sub-indicator	Ratings				Not relevant/optional narrative rating
	4	3	2	1	
	Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Less satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
has the implementing agency been striving to achieve sustainable results?					
Has cooperation with the implementing agency substantially contributed and added value to your work or organization in managing compliance in your country?					
IMPACT (Overall Rating)					

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/14, para. 75)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47,Annex II).

ANNEX V.6: UNIFORM FORMAT FOR REPORTING PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Uniform Format for Reporting Progress and Financial Information combines the Uniform Format for Annual Financial Reports (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, Annex III) with the Implementing Agencies input to the Consolidated Progress Report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, Annex IV). The combined document will be included as part of the Consolidated Progress Report.

It will be submitted to the Secretariat and the Executive Committee in diskette form in the spreadsheet or data base programme used at the Fund Secretariat and the entries should be listed in alphabetical order by country.

The reporting period will include financial data and progress status since the previous reporting period through the end of the preceding full quarter of a year. For example, if a meeting were held in May, the reporting data would be through the end of the first quarter.

The Implementing Agencies' annual audited financial reports to the Treasurer should be prepared in accordance with the financial audit regulations of the agency. The information included through the Uniform Format for Reporting Progress and Financial Information should be reconcilable with the annual audited financial reports presented to the Executive Committee through the Treasurer, especially with regard to approvals and expenditures.

DEFINITIONS

Administrative support - Administrative costs incurred by the agency in delivering a programme or activity approved by the Executive Committee.

Approvals - As listed in the Report of the Executive Committee.

Approved funding - Funds as initially approved by the Executive Committee (additional allocations listed separately).

Completed projects/activities - Projects that have been commissioned and the ODS has been phased out. For activities without an ODS phase-out, when the activity was completed.

Date of approval - The date of the Executive Committee Meeting at which the approval was initially given expressed in month and year (e.g. 08-93 is August 1993).

Date of financial completion (For completed projects only) - The date at which all expenditures were reported and the account is closed. The absence of a date in this column means that the account has not been closed.

Date of implementation (actual and proposed) - Date when project was commissioned and the ODS was phased out or the date proposed for the ODS phase-out as listed in the project proposal. For activities, the date at which the activity is expected to be implemented (e.g., when a workshop was held).

Funds disbursed - Actual expenditures by agency.

Interest earned - Interest collected on funds held by the Implementing Agency.

Number of approvals - Number of activities approved by calendar year.

Number completed - Number of activities for which ODS has been phased out or the activity has been completed.

ODP phased out (to be phased out) - The amount of ODP phased out for completed projects and the amount of ODP to be phased out as listed in the project proposal.

Ongoing projects/activities - All approvals not classified as completed.

Planned commitment in current year (For ongoing projects only) - Money set aside for continuation of project/activity for the current year.

Project number plus region - The project number assigned by the Fund Secretariat. The project number includes the country abbreviation (e.g. THA is Thailand), the sector abbreviation (e.g. REF is refrigeration), the number of the Executive Committee Meeting (e.g. 08 is the Eighth Meeting), the type of project (INV is investment project), and the sequential number assigned by the Secretariat. A regional abbreviation should also be included (LAC is Latin America) according to the regional designations used by the Secretariat.

Project title - The title listed in the approval recorded in the report of the Meeting of the Executive Committee at which the project was approved.

Rate of disbursement - Funds disbursed divided by approved funding.

Savings or deficits (For completed projects/activities only) - Approved funding minus funds disbursed.

Savings plus deficits (For completed projects/activities only) - Savings plus deficits reported on an annual basis.

Status/lessons learned/remarks - Implementing agencies should specify the physical progress achieved towards the goals of projects/activities (e.g. possibly in per cent completion). Lessons learned should be noted in accordance with any monitoring and evaluation guidance.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/22 para. 34e).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60/ Annex II).

ANNEX V.7: REVISIONS TO DATA BASE FORMAT FOR PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

Modalities

Implementing agencies will submit their data tables for Progress and Financial Reporting in the spreadsheet format used by the Fund Secretariat (currently Microsoft Excel 5.0) on diskette or as specified by the Secretariat. The data base used by the Fund Secretariat (Microsoft Access 2.0) may be used if the data base formats are interchangeable with the spreadsheet format.

Two reports will be presented per year for reporting periods ending 30 June and 31 December. The diskette should be received in the office of the Secretariat on 1 September for the 30 June report and 15 March of the following year for the 31 December report unless otherwise notified by the Secretariat.

For presentation purposes, all project data should be grouped by status, e.g., completed, ongoing, transferred and closed projects should be included in the data base. Data within these groups should be presented in alpha-numerical order according to Agency, Country, Sector, Meeting Number, Type, Inventory Number, and Region. Agencies should provide totals where appropriate for each column.

All provisions of decision 17/22 that are not specifically revised remain in effect, for example, data totals should continue to be presented at the end of the data tables as per decision 17/22. Since administrative support is included in the data totals, it should no longer be required on a per project basis. Administrative support costs will continue to be presented in the annual summary table.

It should be noted that progress and financial reporting does not replace the requirement in the agreements between the Implementing Agencies and the Executive Committee for annual audited financial reports to be submitted to the Treasurer prepared in accordance with the financial audit regulations of the agency. However, the information included through the Uniform Format for Progress and Financial Reporting should be reconcilable with the annual audited financial reports presented to the Executive Committee through the Treasurer, especially with regard to total expenditures (disbursements and obligations) and approvals.

Format Revisions

This section addresses additional information that should be included in the progress report data base and proposed revisions to the format approved in decision 17/22. All relevant definitions provided in decision 17/22 still apply.

Required Revision

The first additional information is required from decision 18/16.

Date Funds First Disbursed

Date when equipment was first purchased toward implementation of investment project, or date of any expenditure toward implementation of non-investment project.

Suggested Additions

It is proposed to add the following information to the format:

Adjustment (US $)

Adjustments to the initial approved funding level. For projects where budgets need to be adjusted, an amount will be indicated under the column entitled “Balances”. In some cases, agencies may otherwise indicate that a change in the budget is needed. After the Executive Committee has approved any change in the budget of an approved project, the amount adjusted will be reflected under this column entitled “Adjustment”.

Status

Status should be designated with one of four terms: ONG for ongoing; COM for completed; CLO for closed; and TRF for transferred to another Implementing Agency.

Sub-Sector

A three digit code that the sector designation should be changed to one letter (e.g. refrigeration from REF to R) and a sub-sector code should be added (e.g. DOM means domestic refrigeration sub-sector). This will enable the Committee to be provided with summary statistics by sub-sector which are pertinent to business plan monitoring and cost-effectiveness thresholds. The Secretariat will provide the Implementing Agencies with both the new codes and the existing codes for immediate insertion into the agencies’ data bases.

Implementation Characteristics

Agency *National Implementation*	*Time or Objective-Sensitive Account*	*Disbursement Method (I/R/D)*

Agencies may implement projects differently. Some projects are implemented by the agencies and others by national governments or the enterprises themselves. Some projects are approved for a one-year or three-year period and their completion represents the end of a period of time instead of the accomplishment of a project objective. For example, 33 per cent disbursement on a three-year institutional strengthening project means that funds have been advanced for one-year. A 33 per cent rate of disbursement on an agency implemented investment project may mean that the project's objective is 33 per cent completed. Also, some agencies may disburse funds as a project is implemented or only disburse funds after the project is implemented. These difference make it difficult to assess the importance of performance indicators such as proportion of funds disbursed.

To distinguish performance by funding and implementation characteristics, three columns should be added to the format. The first column should indicate if the project is being implemented through agency (A) or national (N) implementation.

The second column will indicate if the project is implemented through a time (T) or objective-sensitive (O) account.

The third column will specify the disbursement method: disbursement during implementation (I), disbursement for retroactive (R) projects (projects approved after the ODS has been phased out); and disbursement for projects begun after Executive Committee approval (D).

Interest Available for Return to Fund

A column should be added to the annual summary data table that indicates the amount of interest being returned to Fund for use at the Executive Committee Meeting when the progress report is being presented.

Suggested Revisions

The following revisions to the format adopted in decision 17/22 are recommended:

All dates should be provided in a numeric format. For example, May 1995 should be entered "199505". This entry should not have spaces, commas, dashes or any other punctuation marks.

Each item in the project number should be listed in a separate column.

A definition for the revised date of implementation should be added to decision 17/22 as follows: Revised date of implementation is the date when the investment project is currently expected to be phased out or in the case of non-investment projects, when the activity is currently expected to be implemented.

Planned Commitment in Current Year should be provided for both completed and ongoing projects and in the annual summary table.

"Rate of Disbursement" should be renamed "Per Cent of Funds Disbursed".

Change sector code to designate sector with one letter (A for aerosol, F for foam, etc.) followed by a three digit sub-sector code to enable data on resource allocation and phase-out categories.

A column entitled, "Balance", should replace "Savings/Deficits" and is defined as the difference between approved funding plus adjustments minus funds disbursed. This should be specified for completed, ongoing, transferred, and closed projects. For projects with a date of financial completion, no information should be provided unless an action for a final adjustment needs to be made at the meeting when the progress report is presented.

Since a status column is being added, completed, ongoing, closed and transferred projects will all be included on the same worksheet. This means that the following headings have been changed and are defined according to the status designation:

ODP Phase-out for completed projects or ODP to be Phased Out for ongoing projects.
Date of Financial Completion for completed projects or Revised Date of Implementation for ongoing projects.
Date of Actual Implementation for completed projects or Proposed Date of Implementation for ongoing projects.
The savings/deficits column should be deleted from the Annual Summary table. Columns should be rearranged

per Part II.

REVISED DATA BASE FORMAT FOR PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

Project Data

The following column headings should be presented for closed, completed and ongoing projects:

Status	*Agency National Implementation*	*Time- or Objective-Sensitive Account*	*Disbursement Method (I/R/D)*	*Agency*	*Country Code*	*Sector Code*	*Mtg. Num.*	*Type*	*Inv#*	*Region Code*	*ODS to be Phased Out or ODS Phased Out*	*Project Title*

Date app'd	*Date-financial completion (completed) or revised date of implementation (ongoing)*	*Date implemented (proposed or actual)*	*App'd funding (US $)*	*Adjustment (US $)*	*Funds disb'd (US $)*	*Per cent of funds disbursed*	*First disb date*	*Balance (US $)*	*Planned commitments in current year (US $)*	*Remarks*

Annual Summary

The following column headings should be presented for annual summaries which should be presented in the Implementing Agencies' progress report narrative by implementation characteristics:

Agency	*Year*	*Number of Approvals*	*Number Completed*	*ODS Phased Out*	*App'd Funding (*US $*)*	*Adjustment (*US $*)*

*Funds Disb'd (*US $*)*	*Proportion of Funds Disbursed*	*Planned Commitment in Current Year (*US $*)*	*Interest Earned (*US $*)*	*Interest Returned (*US $*)*	*Administrative Support (*US $*)*

FORMAT FOR THE NARRATIVE OF AGENCY PROGRESS REPORTS AND THE CONSOLIDATED PROGRESS REPORT

Section	Title
I.	Project Approvals and Disbursements
	A. Annual Summary (paragraph 2 of Part II).
	B. Summary by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, etc.).
II.	Project Completion
	A. ODS phased out Since Last Report
	B. Non-investment Projects
III.	Global and Regional Project Highlights
	A. Global Projects
	B. Regional Projects
IV.	Performance Indicators
	A. Agency's Business Plan Performance Goals
	B. Cumulative Completed Projects
	C. Cumulative Ongoing Projects
V.	Status of Agreements/Project Documents and Project Preparation, by country
	A. Agreements/Project Documents to be signed/executed/finalized and when they will be ready for disbursing
	B. Project Preparation by country, approved amount, and amount disbursed.
VI.	Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial, and Other Issues).
	A. Meetings Attended
	B. Interagency Co-operation
	C. Adjustments

D. Other Issues

Annex I Country Developments and Institutional Strengthening Unit Highlights

Annex II Data Base (note: completed, ongoing, closed, and transferred will be part of one data base).

FORMAT FOR THE NARRATIVE OF AGENCY PROGRESS REPORTS AND THE CONSOLIDATED PROGRESS REPORT

[Note: Project preparation and investment projects are not part of UNEP's portfolio and will not be addressed in UNEP's progress report narrative. UNEP's clearinghouse, networking, and regional training activities will be addressed under Section III.]

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements
   A. Annual Summary (per paragraph 2 of Part II).
   B. Summary by type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, etc.).

This section should have one or two summary sentences and tables for approvals and disbursements by type of project/activity and a list of sectors by country for which total phase-out has been funded. The data should be listed by implementation characteristics.

II. Project Completion

   A. ODS phased out since last Report
   1 Summary
   2 Approved Amount, Expenditure, ODP tonnes phased out, and whether additional disbursements are anticipated. The data should be listed by disbursement method.
   B. Non-investment Project Completion Since Last Report including approved amount, expenditure to-date, and whether additional disbursements are anticipated.
   1 Country Programmes
   2 Technical Assistance
   3 Training
   4 Workshops

This section should have a few sentence summary of completed activities and tables as indicated for each completed activity.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights
   A. Global Projects
   B. Regional Projects

This section provides for a brief narratives, about 200 words, for activities on Global and Regional Projects.

IV. Performance Indicators
   A. Agency' Business Plan Performance Goals

   Each agency stipulates its performance goals for the annual business plan. This sub-section should present those indicators and address in a few sentences how the agency is meeting those goals. The data should be listed by implementation characteristics.

   B. Cumulative Completed Projects

Sector/Region	*Number of Projects*	*Funds Approved*	*Per Cent of Funds Disbursed*	*Months from Approval to First Disbursement*	*Months from Approval to Implementation*	*Cost-Effectiveness*

This sub-section provides summary information for each sector and region according to indicators that can be derived from the data base. It enables the agencies to present a summary of all of the projects that the agency has completed since the beginning of the Multilateral Fund. The data should be listed by implementation characteristics.

   C. Cumulative Ongoing Projects

Sector/Region	*Number of Projects*	*Funds Approved*	*Per Cent of Funds Disbursed*	*Average Months from Approval*	*Average Projected Time to Completion*

This sub-section provides summary information for each sector and region according to indicators that can be derived from the data base. It enables the agencies to present a summary of all of the projects that the agency is

currently implementing. The data should be listed by implementation characteristics.

STATUS OF AGREEMENTS[1] AND PROJECT PREPARATION (WHERE APPLICABLE), BY COUNTRY

A. Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and when they will be ready for disbursing
B. Project Preparation by country, approved amount, and amount disbursed.

This section could begin with a few sentences about the subjects and should follow with a table on agreements and one on project preparation. Project preparation should be listed by country and by approval, i.e., if the Committee approved separate requests for project preparation for aerosols, foams, etc., each request should be listed separately under the country heading.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL, AND OTHER ISSUES).

A. Meetings Attended
B. Interagency Co-operation
C. Adjustments
D. Other Issues

The agency will list those meetings attended and any interagency (including bilateral agencies) co-operation undertaken during the reporting period. This section also allows for adjustments to previous approvals and any other issue that the agency may wish to bring to the attention of the Committee.

Annex I Country Development and Institutional Strengthening Unit Highlights

This annex will be listed by country for the countries in which the Implementing Agency is involved. The first paragraph (about 200 words) will address highlights of projects and activities under agency implementation.

The second paragraph (about 200 words) will address the activities of institutional strengthening units whose funds are allocated by the concerned Implementing Agency. It will focus on the goals, objectives, and activities funded through the institutional strengthening unit allocation provided by the Executive Committee. The narrative should also address any additional requirements specified by the Committee in its decision concerning institutional strengthening renewal.

Annex I Data Base (note: completed, ongoing, closed, and transferred will be part of one data base). The data should be summarized per decision 17/22 by implementation characteristics.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64 Annex IV).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/4).

[1] Project documents represent agreements for some agencies.

ANNEX V.8: REVISED DATABASE FORMAT FOR PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

General data fields									
Meta code	**Code**	**Legacy code**	**Agency**	**Clusters**	**Region**	**Country**	**Type**	**Sector**	**Project title**

Date data fields						
Date approved	**Date of completion per proposal**	**Status**	**First disbursement date**	**Planned date of completion**	**Date completed (actual)**	**Date of financial completion**

Phase-out data fields							
Consumption ODP/MT to be phased out per proposal	**Consumption to be phased out per proposal in CO2-eq tonnes**	**Production ODP/MT to be phased out per proposal**	**Production to be phased out per proposal in CO2-eq tonnes**	**Consumption ODP/MT phased out**	**Consumption phased out in CO2-eq tonnes**	**Production ODP/MT phased out**	**Production phased out in CO2-eq tonnes**

Financial data fields								
Approved funding (US $)	**Adjustment (US $)**	**Approved funding plus adjustments (US $)**	**Per cent of funds disbursed**	**Balance (US $)**	**Support cost approved (US $)**	**Support cost adjustment (US $)**	**Support cost approved plus adjustments (US $)**	**Support cost balance (US $)**

Financial data fields (continued)						
Funds disbursed (US $)	**Funds committed (US $)**	**Estimated disbursement in current year (US $)**	**Support cost disbursed (US $)**	**Support cost committed (US $)**	**Disbursements made to final beneficiaries from FECO/MEP (US $)**	**Funds advanced (US $) (UNEP only)***

* Funds that have been transferred to the government once the agreement has been signed.

Decision data fields		Narrative & indicators data Fields		
Implementation delays/status report decisions	**Date of completion per agreements or per decisions**	**Remarks (as of 31 December XXXX)**	**Remarks (current year)**	**Gender policy for all projects approved from 85th mtg (Yes/No)**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66 Annex XXIX).

ANNEX V.9: REVISED FORMAT FOR THE NARRATIVE OF AGENCY PROGRESS REPORTS

Implementing agencies should use the following section and sub-section titles and provide the required information according to the format, without changing the headings.

I. Project summary since the inception of the Multilateral Fund

I.1 Summary data

This section should provide a brief summary of project implementation from the Fund's inception until the end of the reporting period. It should begin with a summary of a few sentences, followed by a table.

Items	Cumulative since 1991*
Total number of projects approved	
Total number of projects completed	
Total funds approved (US$)	
Total funds disbursed (US$)	
Total approved phase-out (ODP/MT)	
Total actual phase-out (ODP/MT)	
Total approved phase-out (CO_2-eq tonnes)	
Total actual phase-out (CO_2-eq tonnes)	

* Excluding cancelled and transferred projects

I.2 Summary data by cluster

This section should provide a brief summary of project implementation from the Fund's inception until the end of the reporting period. It should begin with a summary of a few sentences. This table provides the summary of all approved projects by cluster.

Clusters	Number of projects*			Funding (US$)*			
	Approved	Completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
HPMP stage I							
HPMP stage II							
KIP stage I							
Institutional strengthening							
etc…							
Total							

* Excluding cancelled and transferred projects

II. Project progress in the reporting year

II.1 Activities related to HCFC phase-out

This section should provide a summary of activities related to the phase-out of HCFCs, including HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), HCFC production phase-out management plans (HPPMPs), stand-alone investment/non-investment projects and preparation projects.

This section should address projects and activities including the number of HPMPs/HPPMPs that have been approved and completed during the reporting period. For projects under implementation, this section should provide a summary including implementation status and key issues identified during project implementation, as well as challenges encountered with different conversions/technologies (e.g., non-availability of specific alternative substances, components needed for manufacturing appliances, cost of alternatives, specific challenges in training technicians and enforcement officers) for the reporting year.

II.2 Activities related to HFC phase-down

This section should provide a summary of activities related to the phase-down of HFCs, including Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), stand-alone investment/non-investment projects and preparation projects.

This section should address projects and activities including the number of KIPs that have been approved and completed during the reporting period. For projects under implementation, this section should provide a summary including implementation status and key issues identified during project implementation, as well as challenges encountered with different conversions/technologies (e.g., non-availability of specific alternative substances, components needed for manufacturing appliances, cost of alternatives, specific challenges in use of alternatives to HFCs in different sectors, specific challenges in training technicians and enforcement officers) for the reporting year.

II.3 Activities related to energy efficiency

This section should provide a summary of activities related to energy efficiency in the context of HCFC phase-out or HFC phase-down.

This section should address energy efficiency activities under different funding windows and provide a brief report on project implementation status and keys issues identified during project implementation for each sub-section below:

(a) Additional activities to be included under the HPMPs for low-volume-consuming countries to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector (decision 89/6(b));

(b) Pilot projects for energy efficiency (decision 91/65);

(c) Projects under the energy efficiency operational framework (decision 94/60); and

(d) Status of implementation of the minimum energy performance standards including domestic refrigeration and residential air-conditioning particularly in countries that are supported through projects relating to energy efficiency.

II.4 Activities related to national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances

This section should address national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances and provide a brief report on project implementation status and keys issues identified during project implementation.

III. Project completion in the reporting year

This section should begin with a summary in a few sentences, followed by a table providing information on the number of projects that are completed, and phase-out associated to these projects since the last report.

Cluster	Number of projects completed	Phase-out	
		ODP/MT	CO_2-eq tonnes
HPMP stage I			
HPMP stage II			
KIP stage I			
Institutional strengthening			
etc…			
Total			

IV. Gender mainstreaming

A brief report should be provided on key gender mainstreaming results achieved including:

- Number of countries that have included the gender policy for all projects approved since the 85th meeting;
- Number of countries that have included mandatory requirements and performance indicators when submitting new stages of multi-year agreement for projects approved since the 94th meeting;
- Extent of consultations with associations, networks, and/or stakeholders focusing specifically on mainstreaming gender throughout the project planning and implementation process;
- From the implementing agency's perspective, capacity built in the implementing agency and the country to ensure that the gender policy is integrated into the project cycle; and
- Report on use of gender guides/manuals (each implementing agency has a guide for gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects) and lessons learned.

V. Risk assessment

This section should provide an overview of the primary reasons for project delays faced by the countries that were assisted by the agency and the specific actions taken to address those delays, including the analysis of the relevant root causes and information on how to avoid reoccurrence. This information is needed for providing an update to the Executive Committee on how project delay issues are systematically addressed by the different agencies.

VI. Performance indicators

This section presents the quantitative evaluation of the performance of the implementing agencies with respect to the performance targets set in the business plans and progress and financial reports and their achievements toward these targets for the year of the review. A brief explanation of the achievements for each target can be provided if necessary.

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*		
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)		
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports		
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports		
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports		
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**		
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects		
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion		
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report		
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed		

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.

** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

VII. Country highlights

Please provide information on country-level achievements for three countries that show a significant performance in implementation of projects, policies and other measures. (e.g., expeditious completion of challenging technology conversion, capacity-building and transformative changes from controlled substances to sustainable alternatives, proactive implementation of regulations to reduce dependence on controlled substances and adoption of energy-efficient technologies).

VIII. Administrative matters and other issues

VIII.1 Meetings attended

VIII.2 Implementing agency and other co-operation

VIII.3 Other issues

The agency will list those meetings attended and any interagency (including bilateral agencies) cooperation undertaken during the reporting period. The agency may also provide any other issues that it wishes to bring to the attention of the Executive Committee.

Annex I: Summary Tables

A summary of a few sentences should precede each table. This enables the agencies to present a summary of all projects that have been completed or are ongoing since the Fund's inception.

(a) Annual summary data

Year approved	Number of approvals	Number completed	Per cent completed (%)	Approved funding plus adjustment (US $)	Funds disbursed (US $)	Balance (US $)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)

(b) Cumulative completed investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US $)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Consumption phased out (ODP/MT)	Production phased out (ODP/MT)	Consumption phased out (CO2-eq)	Production phased out (CO2-eq)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion	Overall cost-effectiveness to the Fund (US $/kg)

(c) Cumulative completed non-investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US $)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion

(d) Cumulative completed project preparation activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion

(e) Cumulative ongoing investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US $)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion	Overall cost-effectiveness to the Fund (US $/kg)

(f) Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US $)	Funds disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion

(g) Cumulative ongoing project preparation activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funds plus adjustment (US $)	Funds disbursed (US $)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66 Annex XXX)

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER VI: ARTICLE 5 PARTIES

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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VI. ARTICLE 5 PARTIES

DEFINITION

Any Party that is a developing country and whose annual calculated level of consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A is less than 0.3 kilograms per capita on the date of the entry into force of the Protocol for it, or any time thereafter until 1 January 1999, shall, in order to meet its basic domestic needs, be entitled to delay for ten years its compliance with the control measures set out in Articles 2A to 2E, provided that any further amendments to the adjustments or Amendment adopted at the Second meeting of the Parties in London, 29 June 1990, shall apply to the Parties operating under this paragraph after the review provided for in paragraph 8 of this Article has taken place and shall be based on the conclusions of that review.

(The 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer as adjusted and amended by the second Meeting of the Parties (London) and by the fourth Meeting of the Parties (Copenhagen) and further adjusted by the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (Vienna), Article 5, para. 1)).

Classification and reclassification

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided to adopt the following principles regarding treatment of classified and reclassified developing country Parties:

(a) the Secretariat should continue to classify, in absence of complete data, developing countries temporarily as operating or not operating under Article 5 based on the information available to the Secretariat, subject to the conditions that:

  (i) the Secretariat encourages these Parties to approach the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee for assistance in establishing accurate data;

  (ii) a country may only be classified temporarily as operating under Article 5 for a period of two years applicable from the time of adoption of the present decision. After this period, Article 5 status can no longer be extended without data reporting as required by the Protocol, unless the country has sought the assistance of the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee. In this case, the extension period shall not exceed two years;

  (iii) a developing country temporarily classified as operating under Article 5 would lose the status if it does not report base-year data as required by the Protocol within one year of the approval of its country programme and its institutional strengthening by the Executive Committee, unless otherwise decided by a Meeting of the Parties; and

(b) Parties may be allowed to correct the data submitted by them in the interest of accuracy for a given year but no change of classification will be permitted for that year pertaining to which the data has been corrected. Any such corrections should be accompanied by an explanatory note to facilitate the work of the Implementation Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/5 (paras. a, c).

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties noted that Cyprus, Kuwait, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates are not classified as Parties operating under Article 5 based on their annual per capita consumption of controlled substances, which is more than 0.3 kilograms. The classification will be appropriately revised in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, on receipt of further data from them if it warrants reclassification. The Meeting also reclassified Malta and Bahrain as Parties operating under Article 5 from the year 1991, based on the data furnished by those Parties showing their annual per capital consumption of controlled substances to be less than 0.3 kilograms.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/4 (paras. 1, 2)

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided to accept the application of Georgia to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that Georgia is classified as a developing country by the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and as a net recipient country by the United Nations Development Programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/29).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided to accept the application of the Republic of Moldova to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that the Republic of Moldova is classified as a developing country by the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and

Development and as a net recipient country by the United Nations Development Programme.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/26).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties, noting that South Africa has undertaken not to request financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling commitments undertaken by developed countries prior to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties, decided to accept the classification of South Africa as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/27).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided to reclassify Brunei Darussalam as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of the Article 5 effective 1 January 1995 on the basis of its data submitted for 1995.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/33, para. 4).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to send a letter to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, countries originally classified as non-Article 5, reminding them of Decision VI/5(e) adopted by the Contracting Parties at their Sixth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/16, para. 37).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to accept the application of Armenia to be listed as a developing country operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account its difficult economic situation, its classification as a developing country by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme and its low per capita consumption of ozone-depleting substances, on the understanding that the process for ratification of the London Amendment in Armenia must be completed before any assistance from the Multilateral Fund can be rendered to the Party.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/2).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Council of the Global Environment Facility to consider, on an exceptional basis, project proposals from South Africa on phasing out the controlled substance in Annex E for funding as per the conditions and eligibility criteria applicable to all countries eligible for such assistance under the Facility.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/49).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to accept the application of Turkmenistan to be listed as a developing country for the purposes of the Montreal Protocol, taking into account that the per capita consumption of Annex A and Annex B substances of the Party is below the limits specified under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and the Party is classified as a low income country by the World Bank.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/39).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note the request by Malta to be removed from the list of developing countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to approve Malta's request and note further that Malta shall assume the obligations of a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/40).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note the request by Cyprus to be removed from the list of developing countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to approve the request by Cyprus and note further that Cyprus shall assume the obligations of a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol for the year 2005 and thereafter.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/2).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided that South Africa, as a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, is eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund for fulfilling its commitments to phase out both production and consumption of HCFCs, consistent with decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/7).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/19).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note the request by Croatia to be removed from the list of developing countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to approve the request by Croatia, and to note that Croatia shall assume the obligations of a Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol for the year 2014 and thereafter.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/16).

LOW-VOLUME-ODS COUNTRIES

The Executive Committee decided, at its Seventeenth Meeting, to take an annual consumption level of 360 tonnes as the cut-off point below which a country would be considered to be a low-ODS-consuming country for the purposes of determining the eligibility of projects for funding from the allocation reserved for such countries in accordance with the decision adopted by the Executive Committee at its Sixteenth Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20 para. 32 (g) (iii).

Having considered the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on the classification of low-volume-consuming countries and, in particular, on whether the consumption of methyl bromide should be taken into account for the purposes of determining the status of a Party as a low-volume-consuming country, the Executive Committee decided at its Twenty seventh meeting that the consumption of methyl bromide reported under Article 7 of the Protocol should be excluded from the calculation of ODS consumption used in establishing the status of a country as a low-volume-consuming country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/18, para. 43).

The Executive Committee requested that UNEP, in consultation with the other Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat, should prepare for submission to the Sub-Committee on Project Review at its Eighteenth Meeting a paper on innovative approaches to phasing out ozone-depleting substances in such countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/11 para. 19a and c).

Subsequently, the Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the report submitted by UNEP on innovative approaches for the phasing-out of ozone-depleting substances in low-ODS-consuming countries (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/53), decided:

(a) to take note of the report submitted by UNEP;

(b) to endorse the methodology in the report for approaches to institutional strengthening and country programme formulation in low- and very-low-volume-ODS-consuming countries and to encourage UNEP to implement the methodology on a trial basis;

(c) to request UNEP, in keeping with subparagraph (d) of decision VII/25 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, to continue its work for the preparation of an overall approach in addressing the needs of low-volume-ODS-consuming countries by, inter alia, drawing on the experience and ongoing activities of other organizations and to submit a report thereon to the Executive Committee at its Twentieth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/30, para. 55).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to provide specific support to low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs) by:

(a) allocating sufficient funds for projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries to further strengthen and expand awareness and training programmes, especially in the area of refrigerant management;

(b) supporting specialized assistance such as a workshop to establish regulatory and legislative measures required to facilitate the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances;

(c) allowing financing of eligible retrofitting projects, in sectors vital to LVC economies on a case-by-case basis where this can be shown to be the best approach;

(d) requesting the United Nations Environment Programme, due to its extensive experience with low-volume-ODS-consuming countries (LVCs), to take the lead in preparing an overall approach in addressing these needs;

(e) providing funds to low-volume-ODS-consuming countries, on a regional basis, to organize training

workshops for their customs and other officers on the harmonized system and other systems to control and monitor consumption of ozone-depleting substances;

Approval of projects in low-volume-ODS-consuming countries and very low-volume-ODS-consuming countries should be based upon a more appropriate project-appraisal approach reflecting the particular circumstances encountered by the countries referred to above.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/25).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the report on UNEP's continued work on addressing the needs of low-volume-ODS-consuming countries;

(b) to note the statement of the representative of UNEP that most ODS consumption in LVCs was concentrated in the refrigeration sector, mainly in the servicing and maintenance sectors, and that phase-out of ODS could be achieved largely through non-investment projects;

(c) to request UNEP to ensure that adequate consultations were undertaken so that any policy formulated for LVCs fully reflected the needs of those countries;

(d) to endorse in principle the proposed modality for further action, including the development of refrigerant management plans, subject to a review of the operational details to be presented in the UNEP work programme;

(e) to encourage UNEP to continue exploring ways and means of addressing the needs of LVCs, bearing in mind the requirement to freeze consumption of controlled substances in Group I of Annex A to the Protocol in 1999;

(e) to request UNEP to consolidate the proposals contained in its report with a view to discussion and endorsement by the Executive Committee and, in doing so, to assess whether the funding allocated for projects in LVCs would be sufficient to enable compliance by those countries with the 1999 control measures.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/40 , para. 60).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/60).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to apply the penalty in the Agreement calculated as 10 per cent of the amount of the tranche being submitted to the Executive Committee for approval in instances of non-compliance with the Agreement between the Executive Committee and the Government concerned, when the following criteria had been met: (i) the country concerned was a low-volume-consuming country, (ii) it was the first time that the country had been in non-compliance and (iii) the country had returned to compliance without additional assistance from the Fund;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/40 , para. 60).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/60).

SUMMARY STATUS REPORT ON ODS PHASE-OUT FOR ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the report should be updated on an annual basis;

(b) that, to improve the usefulness of the document, further status reports should include information on both CFC production and consumption, CFC freeze level data on the basis of the 1995-1997 baseline, and information on halon production and consumption, as well as general information on overall economic growth;

(c) that Article 5 Parties should be strongly encouraged to provide their own assessment of whether they would be able to meet the 1999 freeze. The Secretariat, working with the Implementing Agencies, should develop and distribute a questionnaire seeking that assessment from Article 5 Parties;

(d) to request the Implementing Agencies to increase their focus on those Parties that had not yet received assistance from the Multilateral Fund, all of which were low-volume-consuming countries (LVCs).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/12, para. 27).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/13).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the summary status report and decided:

(a) to request Implementing Agencies to address the findings in paragraph 35 of the Sub-Committee's report in

their 1999 business plans, including how to complete or accelerate preparation of country programmes so as to ensure that all countries had data against which to report and measure progress in time for the 1999 freeze;

(b) to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a summary table providing information for each country with the following data: funds approved to date; funds disbursement; percentage of approved funds disbursed; 13 per cent support costs; pertinent consumption data; approved ODP phase-out for the country; actual ODP phased out; percentage of approved consumption phased out; the approved phase-out in the production sector; and a synthesis of information readily available to the Secretariat on performance of national ozone units.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/12, para. 34).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to update the summary status report and submit it to the Executive Committee at its second meeting each year;

(b) also to request the Secretariat to ensure that data in its documents were consistent and to take steps to validate and update the data;

(c) further to request the Secretariat to ensure that the column on consumption included the applicable baseline for each group of substances for which the Multilateral Fund considers projects and to provide information on the sectoral distribution and, if available, on the distribution between the manufacturing and servicing sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/7, para. 22).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the update report on the status of Article 5 countries in the new phase of the Executive Committee in achieving compliance with the initial control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1, and request the Secretariat to continue to update this report at subsequent meetings, taking into account the comments received;

(b) to request the relevant Article 5 countries and implementing and bilateral agencies to use the information contained in this report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1) as a basis for all future business planning;

(c) to request the Secretariat to write to the Government of the Bahamas for an explanation of the CFC data reported to the Fund Secretariat on the implementation of country programme that exceeds by more than 50 per cent the agreed maximum level of consumption for 2001 according to the Bahamas national phase-out agreement;

(d) to urge Costa Rica, Georgia, Ghana, Lebanon, Malawi, Morocco, Peru, Turkey and Uruguay to expedite the implementation of their phase-out agreements and projects to achieve the freeze in methyl bromide consumption;

(e) to request Argentina, China, Croatia and Romania to reconsider their CTC data to ensure that CTC for feedstock is not included;

(f) to note that the negative data for Argentina's halon consumption in 2001 reported to the Fund Secretariat on the implementation of country programme reflected the exportation of halon for that year when no halon was consumed or produced by Argentina;

(g) to note that there was an error in the Ozone Secretariat data concerning El Salvador's consumption of methyl bromide, which was zero ODP tonnes; and

(h) to note that Syria reported that the Government of Jordan and the Secretariat were discussing Jordan's ongoing consumption data.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/16, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1).

Annual update of the status of compliance of Article 5 countries

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare an annual update of the status of compliance of Article 5 countries with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in part I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38, and of the implementation of Montreal Protocol through government policy controls as contained in part II of the document. In so doing, the Secretariat should attempt in future editions of the document to correlate the impact of approved non-investment projects on the status of compliance of Article 5 countries and address other policy measures such as those for end-users and implementation by customs authorities of import controls;

(c) to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to review and take action on the updated document.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/76, para. 94).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/16, in particular that:

(i) the remaining consumption to be phased out after accounting for approved but unimplemented projects was represented by the following consumption sectors: refrigeration, 35 per cent; foam, 16 per cent; process agents, 16 per cent; solvents, 12 per cent; halons, 12 per cent; fumigants, 6 per cent; aerosols, 2 per cent; and tobacco, 1 per cent;

(ii) regarding CFCs, 14 countries were at risk of not meeting their freeze obligations. Action by governments and the Multilateral Fund was needed in 53 countries to ensure their compliance with the 50 per cent reduction target by 2005;

(iii) regarding halons, immediate action was needed in 16 countries, three of which had to implement approved projects sooner than planned in order to ensure the freeze of halons. Action by governments and the Multilateral Fund was needed in 17 countries to ensure the reduction by 2005;

(iv) regarding methyl bromide, 43 countries had not yet ratified the Copenhagen amendment. Of those that had ratified the Copenhagen amendment immediate action was needed to enable 24 countries to comply with the freeze obligation, of which four countries needed to implement approved projects sooner than planned to achieve compliance. Urgent action by all concerned was required in order to ensure that as many countries as possible would be able to achieve compliance;

(v) regarding CTC and TCA, the baseline for compliance had to be established as soon as possible to allow for an analysis of the status in achieving compliance;

(vi) the enactment of policy measures by governments in Article 5 countries had played a crucial role in contributing towards the ability of countries to achieve compliance with the CFC freeze commitment;

(b) to take into account the results of the status report in the discussion on strategic planning and, as appropriate, in the assessment of project proposals in light of the objective of supporting countries to enable them to comply with the Montreal Protocol;

(c) to request the following countries to clarify the increase in consumption from 1999 to 2000 despite the additional phase-out from approved projects completed in 1999: Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Sri Lanka;

(d) also to request the implementing and bilateral agencies to take into consideration the sector analysis contained in the report for the purposes of planning activities for their 2002 draft business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/12, para. 30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/16).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the status of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/25/Rev.1, which also included data on the implementation of country programmes in Part II;

(b) to urge implementing and bilateral agencies, as well as the relevant Article 5 countries, to adhere to the timely implementation of the 2003 business plans;

(c) to note with appreciation that 2002 data reported to the Fund Secretariat were below the CFC freeze baseline levels for the following countries found to be in non compliance by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties:

Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Namibia, Nepal and Nigeria, and that the assessment of compliance by the Implementation Committee would be based on data reporting for the control period, which, for 2002, was 1.5 years;

(d) to request the implementing and bilateral agencies, in particular UNEP, to assist countries identified in the status report as consuming small amounts of methyl bromide, CTC and TCA but not included in any of the agencies' three-year business plans for the triennium, to determine the proportion of such consumption that is eligible for phase-out; and

(e) also to request bilateral and Implementing Agencies to include activities, after verifying eligible consumption, in their 2004/2005 business plans for the following countries: Algeria (CTC/TCA), Bahamas (CTC), Bahrain (methyl bromide, CTC), Burundi (TCA), Croatia (CTC), Cuba (CTC), Ecuador (CTC/TCA), Fiji (methyl bromide), Haiti (halon, TCA), Indonesia (CTC), Mexico (CTC), Morocco (halon, CTC), Nigeria (TCA), Paraguay (methyl bromide/CTC), Peru (CTC), Sudan (CTC), Tunisia (CTC), Uganda (CTC, TCA), Uruguay (CTC), Yemen (TCA), Zambia (CTC), and Zimbabwe (CTC/TCA).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/19, para. 58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/25/Rev.1).

After discussion concerning status of compliance, status of implementation of ongoing projects and data on the implementation of country programmes, the need for timely implementation of business plans, and 2003 data for countries found to be in non-compliance by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/6/Rev.1 and Corr.1, which included data on the status of implementation of ongoing projects in Part II and the implementation of country programmes in Part III;

(b) to urge bilateral and Implementing Agencies, as well as the relevant Article 5 countries, to adhere to the timely implementation of the 2004 business plans;

(c) to request bilateral and Implementing Agencies, in consultation with the Secretariat, to include phase-out activities and UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme activities in their 2005–2007 business plans, as an immediate priority, for unfunded eligible consumption for countries in non-compliance or at risk of non-compliance with specific Montreal Protocol control measures for the years 2005 and 2007;

(d) to request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat and the bilateral and Implementing Agencies, to provide for inclusion in its ensuing reports on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries information and views from the Article 5 countries found to be in non-compliance and/or at risk of non compliance on the nature of the impediments to their achieving compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol, in particular with regard to low-volume-consuming countries, and to report thereon to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(e) to note the expectation that further actions might be necessary in the future to enhance the capacity of the Implementing Agencies to better support the efforts of countries that were or might soon be in non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/4, para. 39).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee after discussion on the status of compliance, the revised formats for future reports, a possible strategy for addressing nominal quantities of CTC and TCA, and the level of total remaining ODS consumption, and after having noted that the contact group wished to pursue its work in the margins of the 45th Meeting, decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/6 and Corr.1, taking into account the comments made during the meeting;

(b) to request bilateral and Implementing Agencies to include phase-out activities, where appropriate, for eligible consumption in their 2005-2007 business plans for the following countries:

(i) for CFCs: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

(ii) for halon: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Somalia (when the conditions appeared conducive to a sustainable operation);

(iii) for methyl bromide: Papua New Guinea;

(iv) for methyl chloroform: Ecuador;

(v) for carbon tetrachloride: Bahrain, Barbados, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Paraguay; and

(c) that the contact group on a possible strategy for addressing low volumes of CTC and TCA consumption should be reconvened at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/4, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/6 and Corr.1).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/6 and Add.1;

(b) to note that Brazil had phased out its CFC production;

(c) to request the Secretariat to reformat the report to focus on actual and potential compliance issues, to address the 85 per cent reduction for CFCs in 2007, and to include a report on all Article 5 countries;

(d) to encourage bilateral and Implementing Agencies to provide requests for project proposals to the 47th Meeting, or in their 2006 business plans, that would address the following countries at risk of non-compliance:

(i) for halons: Kyrgyzstan and Somalia (when the conditions appeared conducive to a sustainable operation);

(ii) for CTC: Nepal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda; and

(e) to urge bilateral and Implementing Agencies implementing institutional strengthening projects to continue their efforts to obtain data from National Ozone Units (NOUs) on the implementation of their country programmes and to inform NOUs of the requirement to provide all data necessary in order to receive the maximum two-year renewal of institutional strengthening.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/4, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/6 and Add.1).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/6 and Add.1;

(b) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to include phase-out activities, where appropriate, for eligible consumption in their 2006-2008 business plans for the following countries for which no project preparation had been approved in line with decisions of the Parties and the Executive Committee:

(i) for CFCs: Somalia when conditions for sustainable activities existed;

(ii) for halons: Romania, Sierra Leone and Somalia when conditions for sustainable activities existed; and

(iii) for CTC: Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/4, para. 31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/6 and Add.1).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/6;

(b) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to include phase-out activities, where appropriate, for eligible consumption in their 2007-2009 business plans for the following countries:

(i) CFCs and halon: Somalia (if conditions permit);

(ii) CTC: Bolivia and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, within the framework of their terminal phase-out management plans;

(iii) TCA: Croatia;

(c) to request bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries to complete fully the

data/information required in the new reporting format for country programme data; and

(d) to request UNEP to include, where appropriate, as an agenda item in its network meetings taking place prior to May 2007, a discussion on completing the new reporting format for country programme data.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/5, para. 49).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/6).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/6;

(b) to request bilateral and implementing agencies to include phase-out activities, where appropriate, to address eligible consumption in their 2007-2009 business plans as follows:

(i) CTC: United Republic of Tanzania;

(ii) TCA: United Republic of Tanzania.

(c) to request Article 5 countries to submit complete country programme data using the new format; and

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/4 para. 46(a)(b)(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/6).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7/Rev.1;

(b) to request UNDP and El Salvador to expedite the submission of the terminal phase out management plan proposal to the 53rd Meeting;

(c) to urge those countries that have not established licensing systems to endeavour to establish such systems as soon as possible;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/5, para. 48 (a to c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7/Rev.1).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/6/Rev.1; and

(b) to request the Fund Secretariat to proceed with a revision of the status of compliance document, and to include data on project implementation delays, an assessment of risks of non-compliance based on criteria, while engaging in ongoing consultations with countries and agencies to ensure that Article 5 countries were involved in the process, and to report back to the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee on the usefulness and the level of effort associated with preparing detailed assessments of the risk of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/4, para. 41).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/6/Rev.1)

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

After discussing the document on the status of implementation of delayed projects and prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol, the Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(g) to note, with appreciation, that 42 countries, after having reviewed the risk assessment had expressed their confidence that they would comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol; and

(h) to request the Fund Secretariat to continue its efforts to obtain feedback from Article 5 countries on the risk assessment, the general indicators of possible risk of non-compliance therein, and their ability to achieve compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/4, para 40 (g, h).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

After discussing the document on the status of implementation of delayed projects and prospects of Article 5

countries in achieving compliance with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol, the Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(e) to note, with appreciation, that 69 countries had thus far indicated that, after having reviewed the risk assessment, they were confident that they would be able to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol; and

(f) to request a revision of the risk of non-compliance indicators, taking into account comments by the Parties and with a view to achieving a consensus on their applicability.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/4, para.38 (e, f)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/6)

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

After discussing the document on the status of implementation of delayed projects and prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol, the Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(v) with appreciation the comments received from 31 countries on the risk indicators;

(vi) with appreciation, that 83 countries had thus far indicated their confidence that they would comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol after having reviewed the risk assessment, and to request the Fund Secretariat to continue to update the assessment based on the other risk indicators given the overall consensus on their application and obtain feedback from the countries;

(b) that Parties would be given the opportunity to comment on the risk indicators up until the 57th Meeting;

(c) that the indicators would remain in operation pending reconsideration at the 57th Meeting after responses had been received from all countries concerned with regard to the risk assessment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/4 para 40)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/6).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(iv) with appreciation, the comments received from 53 countries on the risk indicators;

(v) with appreciation, that thus far 92 countries had indicated their confidence in complying with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol after having reviewed the risk assessment;

(b) to encourage interested Article 5 Parties to conduct their own compliance risk assessment making full use of the methodology and indicators developed by the Secretariat;

(c) to consider further the role of the Secretariat with respect to the assessment of the risks of non-compliance in the context of work programmes on monitoring and evaluation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/5 para 47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/6).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request:

(iv) The Secretariat to provide information to the 62nd Meeting on use of web based country programme implementation data and country profile systems to enable a review of their continued utility;

(iii) That information on country profiles should only be on the Secretariat's intranet and that public access should be limited to Executive Committee Members;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/4 para 37(b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/6).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP to hold a session on the revised format for country programme data reporting at its network meetings;

(ii) UNEP and the Secretariat to identify problems associated with the low level of use of on-line reporting

to determine how best to encourage the timely reporting of Article 5 country programme data using such systems;

(iii) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annex II to the present report;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/4 para 46(b)(i to iii)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/6).

Accounting for consumption phased out during the compliance period

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request all countries to include in their reports on sectoral consumption the phase-out from all projects completed in their countries in the previous year.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/23, para. 35).

Low level of disbursement in certain countries

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take this concern into account when considering future project preparation and approval for those countries;

(b) to request the Sub-Committee on Project Review to do likewise.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/2, para. 17).

Noting the strong concern expressed by the Sub-Committee regarding the fact that a number of LVCs had received no funding from the Multilateral Fund, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to give priority to these countries in the future and, if funds were available, during 1997.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/4, para. 19).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee requested UNEP to take a lead role in coordinating expanded efforts by all the Implementing Agencies to contact and engage Article 5 Parties that had not yet done so in the development of country programmes and ODS reduction strategies, including the development of refrigeration management plans.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/56, para. 76(e)).

Funding for countries that have not ratified the London Amendment

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve funding for the projects and activities submitted by countries which had not ratified the London Amendment, on the understanding that a letter would be sent to those countries urging them to take the necessary action to ratify the London Amendment as rapidly as possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/21, para. 47).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to require from Parties an official commitment in writing to ratify the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol before funding could be approved for their projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/35, para. 75).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING IN ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

Starting point for determining the sustained reduction of each Article 5 country

At its Thirty-fourth Meeting, several representatives of the Executive Committee wished to see an agreed definition of sustained permanent aggregate reductions in production and consumption. Differing views were expressed on how to establish a baseline figure instead of the national aggregate consumption concept that would enable the remaining ODS consumption eligible for funding to be determined. It was proposed that the following alternative approaches could be applied in the line of discussions on strategic planning when determining such a baseline:

- the baseline figure should be based on very recently reported consumption data;
- some adjustments should be allowed in exceptional circumstances, for example, in cases of ODS imports, stockpiling or illegal imports, and natural sectoral growth; and a suitable method should be developed for the incorporation of ongoing projects in the baseline figure; or
- the Montreal Protocol baseline for compliance in respect of the different controlled substances should be used.

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(f) to prepare a document that included a definition of the starting point for determining the sustained reduction of each Article 5 country, taking into consideration the need to address properly the alternative approaches outlined in paragraph above;

(g) to solicit written comments from members of the Executive Committee on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/53; and

(c) to submit to the Thirty-fifth Meeting a revised version of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/53 taking into account the proposals made and the views expressed at the Thirty-fourth Meeting, as well as the written submissions by members of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/66, paras 89 and 91).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/53).

Adjusted funding policies of the Multilateral Fund

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the adjusted funding policies of the Multilateral Fund, based on the revised proposals prepared by the Secretariat in the revision to document UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/34/53, as amended at the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee and as contained in Annex VI.1 to this document, and to emphasize (i) greater government responsibility for managing national phase-out programmes, (ii) the demonstrated relevance of projects defined as a direct, and, if applicable, quantifiable linkage between the funded activities and meeting the specific Montreal Protocol control measures;

(b) to request the Secretariat to work with members of the Executive Committee, the bilateral agencies and the Implementing Agencies to develop draft guidelines for the preparation, implementation and management of performance-based substance-wide and national phase-out agreements;

(c) to request the Secretariat, together with members of the Executive Committee and the Implementing Agencies, to review the guidelines for the funding of institutional strengthening projects in view of the adjusted Fund Policy of emphasizing greater responsibility of governments for national phase-out programmes, with the objective of linking funding of institutional strengthening projects more closely with compliance needs of countries. The review should take into consideration the results of the recently completed evaluation of the institutional strengthening projects and Decision 30/7, funding criteria, implementation modality, and the willingness of the Executive Committee to consider additional funding for institutional strengthening projects to enable Article 5 governments to assume greater responsibilities;

(d) to note the Secretariat's proposed approach to implementing Decision 33/54 as detailed in paragraph 3 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/53[1], and to request the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency, to use that approach and issues related to the implementation of Decision 33/54 raised by Executive Committee members prior to the 36th Meeting, including those in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/60, Annex I, as a basis for preparing for the Executive Committee at its 36th Meeting an indicative timetable for this task.

[1] Paragraph 3 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/53): The Secretariat is fully conscious that this exercise of introducing changes is proposed to be made in the modus operandi of an institution which has been in operation for over 10 years and therefore proposes to take the following approach:

(a) build on the existing infrastructure: Changes are proposed only after an in-depth review of the existing system to identify any specific deficiencies with a view to rectifying them to make the system function more effectively under the new circumstances;

(b) determine an appropriate transitional period: Since changes must be introduced without interrupting the momentum which has been created in the grace period, adequate time should be made available for the various partners involved to get acquainted with, and implement the changes;

(c) introduce changes step-wise: The policies, guidelines and operating procedures of the Fund have evolved over the yeas into an organic whole and at the same time follow a sequence either on the basis of substance or operational need. For instance the funding policies will determine the kind of implementation modalities and operational guidelines to support the policies, which will in turn, determine the operating procedures that have to be adopted. This will be the sequence that these issues will be reviewed and introduced. As a result the current paper will not address the various operating procedures and business practices, like the performance indicators of business plans, however they will have to be reviewed to determine their continued relevance in light of new operating policies and operating modalities of the Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/56, para. 98).

In the context of the implementation of Decision 35/56, the Executive Committee decided at its Thirty-sixth Meeting, to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper for the consideration of the 37th Meeting that would address the issues identified in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/32, taking into account the comments and views expressed by members of the Executive Committee at the present Meeting, as well as comments to be submitted by the members of the Executive Committee and by the Implementing Agencies up to a deadline of 19 April 2002; in so doing, the Secretariat would take into account the table on page 12 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/32, with a possible change to the indicative completion date for the work of the Executive Committee and for the revised guidelines for the funding of institutional strengthening projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/53, para. 111).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/32).

Reductions in national aggregate consumption

In the context of the Executive Committee agreement on strategic planning (Decision 33/54), the Executive Committee agreed (at its Thirty-fifth Meeting) that further funding must be predicated on a commitment by the country to achieve sustainable permanent aggregate reductions in consumption and production, as relevant. In implementing this provision, the Executive Committee believes that all Article 5 countries should be treated equally. In that regard, each Article 5 country should select one option from two options below for determining the starting point for implementation of its national aggregate consumption.

Option 1	Option 2
Montreal Protocol baseline as reported at the 35th Meeting (Annex VI.2)	Latest reported data (1999 or 2000) as reported at the 35th Meeting (Annex VI.2)
Projects approved but not yet implemented when the baseline was established in 1997, and projects approved since	Projects approved but not yet implemented

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/57, para. 112(c)).

Provisos relating to Decision 35/57:

A. if an Article 5 country selects option 2, it should be with the understanding that the Executive Committee may agree in exceptional cases to adjust the resulting baseline at the first instance a project from a country is considered, to take into account the demonstrated non-representative nature of the last year's data for reasons such as clearly demonstrated stockpiling in the specific 12-month period, and/or national economic difficulties in the specific 12-month period. In so considering, the Executive Committee shall not take into account illegal imports, as there should be agreement that firms that import illegally, or purchase illegal imports, should not benefit from Fund assistance. In any case, it must be perfectly clear that only the Montreal Protocol baseline will be used to determine compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

B. it is acknowledged that some future years' reported consumption may go above or below the levels that result from the agreed calculation, but if consumption numbers go above the resulting levels, such increases in consumption would not be eligible for funding. It is further noted that the resulting numbers represent maximum residual ODS that the Fund will pay to reduce, and that existing Fund guidance related to eligibility of projects would be maintained in all respects.

C. it is noted that RMPs and methyl bromide projects lead to a specific commitment of levels of reductions in national aggregate consumption relative to Montreal Protocol obligations, and that halon banking projects often lead to commitment for a total national phase-out and ban on the import of halon. Those projects should continue to be handled on that basis.

D. institutional strengthening and non-investment activities, including UNEP activities and any country dialogues that may be approved, undeniably contribute to Article 5 reductions in the use of ODS, otherwise, there would be no need to fund these activities. That said, their direct ODS reduction impact has been notoriously difficult to quantify. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel historically suggested that for methyl bromide, non-investment activities may be five times more cost-effective than phase-out projects, yielding a cost-effectiveness of under US $4.25/kg. For the purposes of this endeavor, it has been agreed to take a much more conservative stance, and agreed that all future non-investment activities be given a value that is not many times more cost-effective than investment projects, which is at US $12.10/kg, which is one third as cost-effective as the average investment project approved under the Fund. This should be

used as an interim figure until more research can be done on the issue.

E. while countries are still explicitly given the option of proceeding on a project by project or sector/national basis, it should be noted that in the case of broader plans such as production sector plans, RMPs, solvents sector plans, halon sector plans or national CFC phase-out plans, complicated issues such as selecting a starting point and ensuring national sustained reductions become less critical, as the agreements themselves embody a specific commitment to eliminate national aggregate consumption or production of the given substance on a specific schedule.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/57, para. 112 (c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/61 and 35/61/Corr.1).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that proviso (D) of Decision 35/57 should not apply to low-volume consuming countries;

(b) that for all other countries the rate of US $12.10 per ODP kilogram should apply to CFC consumption and result in a reduction from the level established by the option selected by the country;

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper to enable the Executive Committee to consider the possibility of amending the rate of US $12.10 per ODP kilogram, by the 39th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/7, para. 41).

With regard to the clarification sought by many Article 5 countries on the interpretation and consequences of Decision 35/57 in general, and whether RMP activities included in the business plans could be submitted as new terminal phase-out management plans if countries requested agencies to do so, the Executive Committee decided at its Thirty-sixth Meeting to return to the matter at its 37th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/6, para. 40).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the countries listed in Annex I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/64 as amended;

(b) to agree to the request of India to change its starting point data to a figure of 2317.2 ODP tonnes;

(c) for countries that had not made or confirmed their final selection of an option:

(i) to set a deadline for selection at eight weeks prior to the meeting at which the country concerned intended to submit a project for consideration by the Executive Committee;

(ii) automatically to apply Option 1 if such a country submitted a project without making a selection;

(iii) notwithstanding sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, to consider requests from countries at risk of non-compliance;

(iv) to request the Secretariat to assist those countries that were having technical difficulties in making their selection;

(d) to take note of the five additional countries in Annex IV to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/64.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/66, para. 102).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/64).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that a change in value from the figure of US $12.10/kg was not warranted.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/98, para. 158).

CUSTOMS AND LICENSING SYSTEM

Establishment of licensing systems

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that the licensing system to be established by each Party should:

(a) assist collection of sufficient information to facilitate Parties' compliance with relevant reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Protocol and decisions of the Parties; and

(b) assist Parties in the prevention of illegal traffic of controlled substances, including, as appropriate, through notification and/or regular reporting by exporting countries to importing countries and/or by allowing cross-checking of information between exporting and importing countries;

2. to facilitate the efficient notification and/or reporting and/or cross-checking of information, each Party should inform the Secretariat by 31 January 1998 of the name and contact details of the officer to whom such information and requests should be directed. The Secretariat shall periodically prepare, update and circulate to all Parties a full list of these contact details;
3. that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies should take steps to assist Parties in the design and implementation of appropriate national licensing systems;
4. that Parties operating under Article 5 may require assistance in the development, establishment and operation of such a licensing system and, noting that the Multilateral Fund has provided some funding for such activities, that the Multilateral Fund should provide appropriate additional funding for this purpose.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/8).

Report on the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation that 59 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems, as required under the terms of the Amendment;
2. to further note with appreciation that 56 Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;
3. to urge all the remaining 25 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems, and for those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;
4. to encourage all the remaining Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;
5. to review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all parties to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/36).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation that 73 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems, as required under the terms of the Amendment;
2. to note also with appreciation that 43 Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;
3. to recognize that licensing systems bring the following benefits: monitoring of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances; prevention of illegal trade; and enabling data collection;
4. to urge all the remaining 33 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems, and for those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;
5. to encourage all the remaining Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;
6. to urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems to ensure that they are implemented and enforced effectively;
7. to review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/20).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare an updated list of countries which lacked import and export licensing systems.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/79, para. 117).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation that 81 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems, as required under the terms of the Amendment;
2. to note also with appreciation that 42 Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal

Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;

3. to recognize that licensing systems bring the following benefits: monitoring of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances; prevention of illegal trade; and enabling data collection;
4. to urge all the remaining 39 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems, and for those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;
5. to encourage all the remaining Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;
6. to urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems to ensure that they are implemented and enforced effectively;
7. to review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/32).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation that 107 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems, as required under the terms of the Amendment;
2. to note also with appreciation that 37 Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;
3. to recognize that licensing systems bring the following benefits: monitoring of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances; prevention of illegal trade; and enabling data collection;
4. to urge all the remaining 29 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems, and for those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;
5. to encourage all remaining Parties to the Montreal Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;
6. to urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems to ensure that they are implemented and enforced effectively;
7. to review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/23).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that paragraph 3 of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol requires each Party, within three months of the date of introducing its system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed substances in Annexes A, B, C and E of the Protocol, to report to the Secretariat on the establishment and operation of that system;
2. to note with appreciation that 124 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol have established import and export licensing systems as required under the terms of the Amendment;
3. to note also with appreciation that 30 Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment have also established import and export licensing systems;
4. to recognize that licensing systems bring the following benefits: monitoring of imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances; prevention of illegal trade; and enabling of data collection;
5. to note that Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol that have not yet established licensing systems are in non-compliance with Article 4B of the Protocol and can be subject to the non-compliance procedure under the Protocol;
6. to urge all remaining 23 Parties to the Montreal Amendment to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of import and export licensing systems and to urge those that have not yet established such systems to do so as a matter of urgency;
7. to encourage all remaining Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to

ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems if they have not yet done so;

8. to urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems to ensure that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

9. to review periodically the status of the establishment of licensing systems by all Parties to the Protocol, as called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/35).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to record that Barbados, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Haiti, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Sao tome and Principe, Somalia, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania and Uzbekistan are Parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol, that they have not yet established import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances and are therefore in non-compliance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that financial assistance has been approved for all of them;

2. to request each of the 12 Parties listed in paragraph 1 to submit to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency and no later than 29 February 2008, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol at its fortieth meeting, a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances;

3. to encourage all remaining Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances if they have not yet done so;

4. to urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances to ensure that they are structured in accordance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/26).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to encourage all remaining Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems for ozone depleting substances if they have not yet done so;

2. to urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances to ensure that they are structured in accordance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/14).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage all remaining Parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified the Montreal Amendment to ratify it and to establish import and export licensing systems for ozone depleting substances if they have not yet done so;

2. To urge all Parties that already operate licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances to ensure that they are structured in accordance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/12).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge Brunei Darussalam, Ethiopia, Lesotho, San Marino and Timor-Leste, which are the remaining parties to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol that have not yet established import and export licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances, to do so and to report to the Secretariat by 31 May 2011 in time for the

Implementation Committee and the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties, in 2011, to review their compliance situation;

2. To encourage Angola, Botswana and Vanuatu, which are the remaining parties to the Protocol that have neither ratified the Montreal Amendment nor established import and export licensing systems for ozone depleting substances, to do so;

3. To urge all parties that already operate licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances to ensure that they are structured in accordance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/19).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request Bolivia, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Dominica, Ecuador, Ghana, the Holy See, Tajikistan and Thailand, which are parties to the Montreal Amendment, and Guinea and Papua New Guinea, which are non-parties to the Montreal Amendment, none of which have yet provided disaggregated information on their licensing systems, to submit such information to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and no later than 31 March 2012, for consideration by the Committee at its forty-eighth meeting;

2. To urge Ethiopia, San Marino and Timor-Leste to complete the establishment and operation of licensing systems as soon as possible and to report to the Secretariat thereon no later than 31 March 2012;

3. To encourage Botswana, which is non-party to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol and has not yet established a licensing system, to ratify the Amendment and to establish a licensing system to control imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;

4. To urge Chad, Comoros, the Gambia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Sudan and Tonga, which operate licensing systems for ozone-depleting substances that do not include export controls, to ensure that they are structured in accordance with Article 4B of the Protocol and that they provide for the licensing of exports and to report there on to the Secretariat;

5. To urge Honduras and Togo, whose licensing systems do not regulate substances in Annex C, Group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), to ensure that those systems include import and export controls for the above-mentioned substances and to report thereon to the Secretariat;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/31).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To congratulate South Sudan for having recently ratified all amendments to the Montreal Protocol, and to request the party to establish an import and export licensing system for ozone-depleting substances consistent with Article 4 B of the Protocol and to report to the Secretariat by 30 September 2013 on the establishment of that system;

2. To urge the Gambia, which operates a licensing system for ozone-depleting substances that does not include export controls, to ensure that that system is structured in accordance with Article 4 B of the Protocol and that it provides for the licensing of exports and to report thereon to the Secretariat;

3. To encourage Botswana, which is non-party to the Montreal Amendment to the Protocol and has not yet established a licensing system to control imports and exports of ozone depleting substances, to ratify the Amendment and to establish such a licensing system;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/17).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request Botswana and South Sudan to establish an import and export licensing system for ozone-depleting substgances consistent with Article 4B of the Protocol and to report to the Secretariat by 31 March 2014 on the

establishment of that system;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/15).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment and that already operate licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol to ensure that those licensing systems include the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances, in accordance with Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis of the Protocol, and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;
2. To remind all parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment and that have not yet done so to establish and implement import and export licensing systems consistent with Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis for controlled substances listed in Annex F to the Protocol;
3. To review periodically the status of the establishment and implementation of import and export licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol by all parties to the Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/10).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To take note with appreciation of the efforts made by the parties in the establishment and operation of licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To urge the eight parties listed in the annex to the present decision to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of licensing systems as a matter of urgency, and no later than 15 March 2024, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-second meeting;
3. To urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol having ratified the Kigali Amendment that have not yet established and implemented the licensing system referred to in paragraph 1 above to do so, and to report that information to the Secretariat within three months of doing so;
4. To request the Secretariat to review periodically the status of the establishment of import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances by all parties to the Protocol, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 4, of the Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXV/19

Parties that have not yet reported on the establishment and operation of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol

1. Angola
2. Indonesia
3. Lesotho
4. Mali
5. Mozambique
6. San Marino
7. Sao Tome and Principe
8. Zambia

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/19).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To take note with appreciation of the efforts made by the parties in the establishment and operation of licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To urge the three parties listed in the annex to the present decision to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of licensing systems as a matter of urgency, and no later than 31 March 2025, for

consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-fourth meeting;

3. To urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified the Kigali Amendment and that have not yet established and implemented import and export licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol to do so, and to report that information to the Secretariat within three months of doing so;

4. To request the Secretariat to review periodically the status of the establishment of import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances by all parties to the Protocol, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 4, of the Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXVI/15

Parties that have not yet reported on the establishment and operation of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol

1. Angola
2. Kenya
3. San Marino

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1, Decision XXXVI/15).

Customs codes

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to express appreciation to the Multilateral Fund, UNEP and the Stockholm Environmental Institute for the useful information on the problems and possibilities of using customs codes for tracking imports of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) contained in the book Monitoring Imports of Ozone-Depleting Substances: A Guidebook;
2. to recommend this book as a guide to Parties seeking more information on this issue;
3. in order to facilitate co-operation between customs authorities and the authorities in charge of ODS control and ensure compliance with licensing requirements, to request the Executive Director of UNEP:
   (a) to request the World Customs Organization (WCO) to revise its decision of 20 June 1995, recommending one joint national code on all HCFCs under subheading 2903.49, by instead recommending separate national codes under subheading 2903.48 for the most commonly used HCFCs (e.g., HCFC-21; HCFC-22; HCFC-31; HCFC-123; HCFC-124; HCFC-133; HCFC-141b; HCFC-142b; HCFC-225; HCFC-225ca; HCFC-225cb);
   (b) to further ask the World Customs Organization to work with major ODS suppliers to develop and provide the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, through UNEP, with a check-list of relevant customs codes for ODS that are commonly marketed as mixtures, for use by national customs authorities and authorities in charge of control of ODS to ensure compliance with import licensing requirements;
4. to request all Parties with ODS production facilities to urge their producing companies to co-operate fully with WCO in the preparation of this check-list.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/22).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat to continue discussions with the World Customs Organization on:
   (a) the possibility of revising the Harmonized System to allow the inclusion of appropriate codes for mixtures containing HCFCs, especially those used for refrigeration;
   (b) the confirmation of the proper classification of methyl bromide that contains 2 per cent chloropicrin as a pure substance and not as a mixture, as suggested in the illustrative list of methyl-bromide mixtures provided earlier to the Parties by the Ozone Secretariat;
2. to convene a group of five interested experts to provide advice to the Ozone Secretariat out of session on possible amendments to the Harmonized System;
3. to request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on progress towards this end.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/18).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note, with appreciation, the actions undertaken so far by the World Customs Organization on the further extension of the Harmonized System customs nomenclature of ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances;
2. to note the summary of the draft recommendation of the World Customs Organization concerning the insertion in national statistical nomenclatures of Harmonized System subheadings for ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances and the clarification of the classification under the Harmonized System Convention of methyl bromide containing small amounts of chloropicrin provided in annex II to the report of the nineteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.1/19/7);
3. to note that the group of experts convened in accordance with decision X/18 will conduct further work on recommendations relating to the Harmonized System codes for mixtures and products containing ozone-depleting substances in collaboration with the World Customs Organization.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/26).

Use of the Globally Harmonized System for classification and labeling of ODSs

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Ozone Secretariat to contact the Sub-committee of Experts of the Economic and Social Council once the GHS has been adopted by Council in order to clarify whether ozone-depleting substances are included in its programme of work and, if they are not included:

(a) to evaluate the possibilities for and feasibility of including ozone-depleting substances on its work programme; and

(b) to report to the twenty-third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/8).

The Twenty-sixty Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to liaise with the World Customs Organization to examine the possibility of designating individual Harmonized System codes for the most commonly traded fluorinated substitutes for HCFCs and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) classified under Harmonized System code 2903.39, explaining thereby the importance of a dedicated customs classification for those substances for the sole purpose of preventing the illegal trade in HCFCs and CFCs, and to communicate to the parties the results of those consultations as soon as possible, but not later than at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, to be held in 2015;

2. To encourage parties that are contracting parties to the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System to undertake at their earliest convenience the necessary steps, following World Customs Organization procedures, to recommend the consideration of the customs classifications referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision;

3. To encourage parties that are in a position to do so to consider establishing, on a voluntary basis, domestic customs codes for those substitutes referred to in paragraph 1;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/8).

Customs training and licensing

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that no funds should be expended on customs-training projects until either the relevant legislation was already in place or substantial progress had been made towards promulgating such legislation;

(b) to request Implementing Agencies to transfer to countries that were in the process of preparing legislation information on ODS issues of relevance to customs authorities so that, as stakeholders, they would be able to provide informed inputs into the legislation preparation process;

(c) to examine, mindful of its decision 25/32, customs-training projects on a case-by-case basis in order to determine whether or not chemical-identification equipment should be included in them.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/19, para. 44).

The Executive Committee also decided:

(a) no funds should be expended on customs-training projects until either the relevant legislation was already in place or substantial progress had been made towards promulgating such legislation;

(b) UNEP is requested to transfer to countries in the process of preparing legislation, information on ODS issues of relevance to customs authorities so that, as stakeholders, they would be able to provide informal inputs into the legislation-preparation process.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/35, para. 62).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that it was prepared to approve project proposals for the development of implementation of licensing schemes. In that process, the Secretariat would be requested, in each case, to seek information from countries on the status of their ratification of the Montreal Amendment, as well as whether they had a licensing system in place, and to report such information to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/27, para. 39).

Report on the evaluation of customs officers training and licensing system projects

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the evaluation of customs officers training and licensing system projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/11, including the recommendations in Section V of the document;

(b) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to revise the language of the recommendations to make them less prescriptive and more general and to include a section on conclusions;

(c) to request the Secretariat:

(i) to draft a covering note, for submission to the Parties, reflecting the comments on the report made by members of the Executive Committee at the 45th Meeting, to which the revised report would be annexed;

(ii) to post a revised version of the report on its intranet to enable the members to review the text and send in their comments; and

(iii) to submit the revised report and the covering note, after approval by the Chair of the Executive Committee, to the 25th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/10, para. 66).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/11).

Strategic framework for national, subregional and regional customs training

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) national customs training for each country should continue to be funded. However, UNEP should look for opportunities to implement regional and subregional customs training as a cost-effective substitute for national customs training, wherever appropriate, and should look for opportunities to make use of existing regional customs training facilities;

(b) in order to reach the large number of customs officers, in the countries concerned in a cost-effective manner, national customs training should be through the "train the trainers" approach and be followed by training of customs officers by trainers;

(c) for demonstration purposes, additional subregional or regional training programmes might be considered for funding where regional trading blocs or trading agreements containing relevant regulatory mechanisms were in place, and after the results of already approved regional and subregional training programmes had been presented to the Executive Committee for review;

(d) regional and subregional customs training activities and the regional ozone officers networks should be used to conduct outreach to representatives of regional trading blocs and customs associations with a view to encouraging the formation of informal networks for information dissemination and data management.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/51, para. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/27).

Monitoring of trade and prevention of illegal trade in ODSs, mixtures and products containing ODSs

The Twelfth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the United Nations Environment Programme, the discussion group on customs codes for ozone-depleting substances and international trade and customs organizations, to examine the options for

studying the following issues and to report on these options at the twenty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for consideration by the Parties in 2001:

(a) current national legislation on the labeling of ozone-depleting substances, mixtures containing ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances;

(b) the need for, scope of and cost of implementation of a universal labeling and/or classification system for ozone-depleting substances, mixtures containing ozone-depleting substances and products containing ozone-depleting substances, including the feasibility of the introduction of a producer-specific marker, identifier or identification methodology;

(c) methods for sharing experience between Parties on issues related to classification, labeling, compliance and incidents of illegal trade;

(d) the differences between products containing ozone-depleting substances and mixtures containing ozone-depleting substances, and the possibility of the creation of a list of categories of products containing ozone-depleting substances with the corresponding Harmonized System/Combined Nomenclature classification;

(e) possible guidance for customs authorities on how to proceed with the illegally traded ozone-depleting substances seized on the border;

2. to express appreciation for the activities of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme and to encourage further work with regard to providing information on the above to Article 5 Parties and countries with economies in transition, specifically through customs training at the regional and/or national level.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/12/9, Decision XII/110).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP/DTIE) and the World Trade Organization to undertake a study and present a report with practical suggestions on the issues contained in decision XII/10 to the Open-ended Working Group at its 22nd meeting, in 2002, for consideration by the Parties in 2002;

2. that in preparing the study, the Secretariat should use decision XII/10 as terms of reference and should study solely those issues discussed in that decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/12).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to encourage each Party to consider means and continued efforts to monitor international transit trade;

2. to encourage all Parties to introduce economic incentives that do not impair international trade but which are appropriate and consistent with international trade law, to promote the use of ODS substitutes and products (including equipment) containing them or designed for them, and technologies utilizing them; and to consider demand control measures in addressing illegal trade;

3. to urge each Party that has not already done so to introduce in its national customs classification system the separate sub-divisions for the most commonly traded HCFCs and other ODS contained in the World Customs Organization recommendation of 25 June 1999 and request that Parties provide a copy to the Secretariat; and to urge all Parties to take due account of any new recommendations by the World Customs Organization once they are agreed;

4. to provide the following further clarification of the difference between a controlled substance, or a mixture containing a controlled substance, and a product containing a controlled substance contained in Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol and further explained in Decision I/12A:

(a) no matter which customs code is allocated to a controlled substance or mixture containing a controlled substance, such substance or mixture, when in a container used for transportation or storage as defined in Decision 1/12A, shall be considered to be a "controlled substance" and thus shall be subject to the phase-out schedules agreed upon by the Parties;

(b) the clarification contained in subparagraph (a) above concerns, in particular, controlled substances or mixtures containing controlled substances classified under customs codes related to their function and

sometimes wrongly considered to be "products", thus avoiding any controls resulting from the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedules;

5. to encourage all Parties to exchange information and intensify joint efforts to improve means of identification of ODS and prevention of illegal ODS traffic. In particular those Parties concerned should make even greater use of the UNEP regional networks and other networks in order to increase co-operation on illegal trade issues and enforcement activities;
6. to request the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme through the Executive Committee to report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties on the activities of the regional networks with regard to means of combating illegal trade; to request the Executive Committee to consider making an evaluation of customs officers training and licensing systems projects a priority and, if possible, report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties;
7. to invite Parties, in order to facilitate exchange of information, to report to the Ozone Secretariat fully proved cases of illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances. The illegally traded quantities should not be counted against a Party's consumption provided the Party does not place the said quantities on its own market. The Secretariat is requested to collect any information on illegal trade received from the Parties and to disseminate it to all Parties. The Secretariat is also requested to initiate exchanges with countries to explore options for reducing illegal trade;
8. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to continue to provide financial and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties to introduce, develop and apply inspection technologies and equipment in customs to combat illegal ODS traffic and to monitor ODS trade, and to report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on activities to date.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/7).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to forward Part I, Sections 1 and 2, of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/58/Corr.1, as amended and updated, to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties; and

(b) to report to the Parties that the Executive Committee would undertake a new evaluation of projects on customs officers training and on licensing systems, to be presented to the Seventeenth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/41, para. 160).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the notes by the Secretariat on information reported by the Parties on illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and on streamlining the exchange of information on reducing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances;
2. further to note with appreciation the report by the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme on activities of the regional networks with regard to means of combating illegal trade;
3. to note the need for coordination of efforts by Parties at national and international level to suppress illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances;
4. to request the Ozone Secretariat to gather further ideas from the Parties on further areas of cooperation between Parties and other bodies in combating illegal trade such as development of a system of tracking trade in ozone-depleting substances and improvement of communications between exporting and importing countries in the light of the information provided in the note by the Secretariat on streamlining the exchange of information on reducing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and the report by the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme on activities of the regional networks with regard to means of combating illegal trade;
5. further to request the Ozone Secretariat to produce draft terms of reference for a study on the feasibility of developing a system of tracking trade in ozone-depleting substances and the cost implications of carrying out such a study, taking into account the proposal presented by Sri Lanka;
6. to request in addition the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat to convene in the first half of 2005, and provided that funds are available, a workshop of experts from Parties to the Montreal Protocol to develop specific areas and a conceptual framework of cooperation in the light both of information already available

and of the reports to be produced by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above and make appropriate proposals to the Meeting of the Parties;

7. to consider the information on the outcome of the workshop to be convened by the Ozone Secretariat at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/33).

Preventing illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to approve the terms of reference for a study on the feasibility of developing an international system of monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties, as presented in Annex VI.3 to the present report, and to request the Ozone Secretariat to undertake such a study, to initiate the necessary tenders and to present the results to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2006;
2. to invite the Ozone Secretariat to consult with other conventions or organizations who might benefit from the outcome of that study to contribute towards its work;
3. to urge all Parties, including regional economic integration organizations, to implement fully their obligations under Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol, in particular, the licensing systems for the control of imports, exports, re-exports (re-exports mean exports of previously imported substances) and, if technically and administratively feasible, transit of all controlled ozone-depleting substances, including mixtures containing them, regardless of whether the Party concerned is or is not recognized as the producer and/or importer, exporter or re-exporter of the particular substance or group of substances;
4. to request the Ozone Secretariat to revise the reporting format resulting from decision VII/9 to cover exports (including re-exports) of all controlled ozone-depleting substances, including mixtures containing them, and to urge the Parties to implement the revised reporting format expeditiously. The Ozone Secretariat is also requested to report back aggregated information related to the controlled substance in question received from the exporting/re-exporting Party to the importing Party concerned;
5. to invite Parties to submit information to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 June 2006 on any existing systems for exchanging information on import and export licenses between importing and exporting Parties;
6. to consider additional control measures with regard to the use of controlled ozone depleting substances in particular sectors or in particular applications, as this approach may effectively diminish illegal trade activities;
7. to encourage further work on the Green Customs initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme in combating illegal trade in controlled ozone depleting substances as well as further networking and twinning activities in the framework of regional networks aimed at the exchange of information and experience on both licit and illicit trade in controlled ozone depleting substances between the Parties, including enforcement agencies;
8. to request the Executive Committee to consider at its forty-eighth meeting the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on the Evaluation of Customs Officers Training and Licensing System Projects to the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group", in particular where they relate to customs training and other elements of capacity building that are needed in combating illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances;
9. to approve a maximum amount of $200,000 from the Trust Fund of the Vienna Convention as a one-time measure to facilitate the feasibility study on developing a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/16).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Committee on the evaluation of customs officers training and licensing system projects to the Twenty fifth Meeting of the Open ended Working Group (follow up to decision XVII/16, paragraph 8, of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/13;

(b) to submit the recommendations listed under paragraph 8(b) in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/13, as amended to include the phrase "where feasible" before the words "in cooperation with other relevant government ministries/agencies:" to the Ozone Secretariat in the context of the ongoing studies and discussions on how best to deal with illegal trade in ODS;

(c) to request implementing agencies and bilateral agencies to prepare and implement national phase-out plans and terminal phase-out management plans in a manner that would ensure, where feasible, implementation of the recommendations listed under paragraph 8(b), and to implement the recommendations listed under paragraph 8(c) in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/13; and

(d) to request UNEP to implement the recommendations under paragraph 8(d) in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/13.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/11, para. 81).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/13).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to urge all Parties to implement fully Article 4B of the Protocol as well as to take into account recommendations contained in existing decisions of the Parties, notably decisions IX/8, XIV/7, XVII/12 and XVII/16;
2. to encourage all Parties to consider taking effective action to improve monitoring of transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances including, as appropriate, a better utilization of existing systems under other multilateral agreements for tracking trade in chemicals and to exchange relevant information specifically in the context of trade in ozone-depleting substances between Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and Parties not so operating;
3. to encourage all Parties which have experience in using the United Nations commodity trade statistics database, commonly known as "UNComtrade", and the publicly available software Global Risk Identification and Detection, commonly known as "eGRID", which are used to monitor trade in ozone-depleting substances, to provide information on the suitability and costs of those tools to the Ozone Secretariat, which will report such information at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open ended Working Group and subsequently at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007;
4. to encourage the United Nations Environment Programme's Compliance Assistance Programme to continue its efforts to train ozone officers and customs officers on best practices and to raise awareness and to disseminate examples of best practices for national licensing systems and regional cooperation to combat illegal trade;
5. to invite all Parties to submit written comments by 31 March 2007 to the Ozone Secretariat on the report, focusing in particular on their priorities with respect to the medium- and longer term options listed in the study and/or all other possible options with a view to identifying those cost-effective actions which could be given priority by the Parties both collectively through further action to be considered under the Protocol and at the regional and national levels;
6. to request the Ozone Secretariat to provide a compilation of those comments for consideration at the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and subsequently at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/18).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to remind all Parties of their obligation under Article 4B of the Protocol to establish an import and export licensing system for all controlled ozone-depleting substances;
2. to urge all Parties to fully and effectively implement and actively enforce their systems for licensing the import and export of controlled ozone depleting substances as well as recommendations contained in existing decisions of the Parties, notably decisions IX/8, XIV/7, XVII/12, XVII/16 and XVIII/18;
3. that Parties wishing to improve implementation and enforcement of their licensing systems in order to combat illegal trade more effectively may wish to consider implementing domestically on a voluntary basis the following measures:
   (a) sharing information with other Parties, such as by participating in an informal prior informed consent procedure or similar system;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/12).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge parties that have not already done so to introduce into their national customs classification systems the separate subdivisions for HFCs and blends contained in the amendments to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System adopted by the World Customs Organization in 2019 that entered into force on 1 January 2022, and to use more specific classifications for controlled substances and blends containing controlled substances, where possible, to better identify and track imports and exports of controlled substances;
2. To encourage all parties to exchange information and strengthen joint efforts to improve means of identification, prevention and combating of illegal trade in controlled substances, including addressing the mislabeling of containers of controlled substances as other chemicals;
3. To encourage parties to facilitate the exchange of information to prevent illegal trade of controlled substances by reporting to the Secretariat fully proved cases of illegal trade and, to the extent that parties are able to do so, to provide additional information about illegal trade situations;
4. To request the Secretariat to:
   (a) Compile and regularly summarize the practices of illegal trade reported under paragraph 3 of the present decision, as well as the approaches taken by national authorities to identify and address such cases;
   (b) Identify common features of licensing systems to assist parties wishing to improve their national licensing systems for controlled substances;
   (c) Organize a one-day workshop on further strengthening effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol, back to back with the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
   (d) Prepare a background information paper outlining issues to be discussed at the workshop and reflecting discussions at the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties for consideration at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/8).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage parties to facilitate the exchange of information on best practices to prevent illegal trade of controlled substances and to inform the Secretariat of practices used by entities attempting unauthorized imports of controlled substances that may include the mislabeling of containers of controlled substances or misreporting of controlled substances on customs declarations;
2. To request the Secretariat to provide, before the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and on an annual basis thereafter, a compilation of information provided

by parties pursuant to paragraph 1 above as well as decision XXXIV/8.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/12).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to update its response to decision XXXIV/8, paragraph 4 (b), on identifying common features of licensing systems; to prepare a compilation of such features, including examples of licensing systems as implemented under various circumstances; and to make this information available to the parties for consideration at the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
2. To invite parties that have not done so to provide to the Secretariat information on their licensing systems;
3. To request the Secretariat to provide, before the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a compilation of the information provided by the parties pursuant to decision XXXV/12, paragraph 1, synthesizing best practices for preventing illegal trade in controlled substances, for consideration by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
4. To request the Secretariat to convene a one-day informal meeting of parties prior to and back to back with the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties in order to reflect, on the basis of existing documents, on facilitating the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
5. To invite parties to provide to the Secretariat information on how they address the disposition of detained substances;
6. To request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-fourth meeting, an analysis of systemic issues in relation to compliance based on cases considered by the Committee over the past 10 years, without including information identifying specific cases, and reflecting on information provided to the Implementation Committee at its sixty-third meeting for consideration at the informal meeting referred to in paragraph 4 above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1, Decision XXXVI/9).

CHANGES IN BASELINE DATA

Methodology for submission of requests for revision of baseline data

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to recall decisions XIII/15 (paragraph 5) and XIV/27, on Parties' requests for changes in reported baseline data;
2. to recognize that Parties adopt different approaches to the collection and verification of data and that there may be some special circumstances where original documentation may no longer be available, and therefore to accept the following methodology:
   (a) Parties submitting requests to change baseline data are requested to provide the following information:
      (i) identification of which of the baseline year's or years' data are considered incorrect and provision of the proposed new figure for that year or those years;
      (ii) explanation as to why the existing baseline data is incorrect, including information on the methodology used to collect and verify that data, along with supporting documentation where available;
      (iii) explanation as to why the requested changes should be considered correct, including information on the methodology used to collect and verify the accuracy of the proposed changes;
      (iv) documentation substantiating collection and verification procedures and their findings, which could include:
         a. copies of invoices (including ODS production invoices), shipping and customs documentation from either the requesting Party or its trading partners (or aggregation of those with copies available upon request);
         b. copies of surveys and survey reports;
         c. information on country's gross domestic product, ODS consumption and production trends, business activity in the ODS sectors concerned;

(b) where relevant, the Implementation Committee may also request the Secretariat to consult with the Multilateral Fund secretariat and the Implementing Agencies involved in both the original data collection exercises and any exercises that resulted in the baseline revision request to comment, and where considered appropriate, to endorse the explanation provided. (The Parties may themselves request the Implementing Agencies to provide their comments so that they can be submitted along with their requests to the Implementation Committee);

(c) Following review of an initial request submission, if the Implementation Committee requires further information from a Party, the Party will be invited to take advantage of clause 7 (e) of the non-compliance procedure to invite an Implementation Committee representative, or other authorized representative, to their country to identify and/or review the outstanding information.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/19).

Parties that had requested changes in reported baseline data

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that in accordance with decision XIII/15 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Parties that had requested changes in reported baseline data for the base years were asked to present their requests before the Implementation Committee, which would in turn work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval;
2. to note that the following Parties have presented sufficient information to justify their requests for a change in their baseline consumption of the relevant substances:
   (a) Bulgaria to change baseline consumption data for Annex E substances in 1991 from zero to 51.78 ODP-tonnes,
   (b) Sri Lanka to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, Group I substances from 400.4 to 445.6 ODP-tonnes,
   (c) Belize to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, Group I substances from 16 to 24.4 ODP-tonnes;
   (d) Paraguay to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, Group I substances from 157.4 to 210.6 ODP-tonnes;
3. to accept these requests for changes in the respective baseline data.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/27).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIII/15 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Parties that had requested changes in reported baseline data for the base years were asked to submit their requests to the Implementation Committee, which would in turn work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval;
2. to note further that decision XV/19 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties set out the methodology for the submission of these requests;
3. to note that the following Parties have presented sufficient information, in accordance with decisions XIII/15 and XV/19, to justify their requests for a change in their baseline consumption of the relevant substances:
   (a) Lebanon, to change its baseline consumption data for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) from 152.4 to 236.4 ODP tonnes;
   (b) Philippines, to change its baseline consumption data for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) from 8.0 to 10.3 ODP tonnes;
   (c) Thailand, to change its baseline consumption data for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) from 164.9 to 183.0 ODP tonnes;
   (d) Yemen, to change its baseline consumption data for Annex A, group I, substances (CFCs) from 349.1 to 1,796.1 ODP tonnes; for Annex A, group II, substances (halons) from 2.8 to 140.0 ODP tonnes; and for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) from 1.1 to 54.5 ODP tonnes;

5. to accept these requests for changes in the respective baseline data;

6. to note that these changes in baseline data place the Parties in compliance with their respective control measures for 2003.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/31).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the Mexico has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties, to justify its request to change its baseline data for the year 1998 for the consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group II, (carbon tetrachloride) from zero ODP-tonnes to 187.517 ODP tonnes;

2. to therefore accept the Party's request to change its baseline data;

3. to note that the revised baseline data will be used to calculate the Party's consumption baseline for carbon tetrachloride for the year 2005 and beyond.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/29).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/24).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that Saudi Arabia has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request to change its baseline consumption data for methyl bromide;

2. to change the baseline consumption data of Saudi Arabia for methyl bromide for the years 1995–1998 from 0.7 to 204.1 ODP tonnes based on the average calculated level of consumption for the following four years: 1995 – 161.8 ODP tonnes; 1996 – 222.5 ODP tonnes; 1997 – 210.4 ODP tonnes; 1998 – 221.7 ODP tonnes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/17).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Tajikistan has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its baseline consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

2. To revise the baseline consumption data of Tajikistan for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the year 1989 from 6.0 ODP-tonnes to 18.7 ODP-tonnes;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/28).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Palau, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Togo, Tonga, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe have presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for the year 2009 for hydrochlorofluorocarbons, which is part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the requests of the parties listed in the preceding paragraph and to revise their baseline hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption data for the year 2009 as indicated in the following table:

Party	*Previous data*		*New data*	
	Metric tonnes	*ODP-tonnes*	*Metric tonnes*	*ODP-tonnes*
Barbados	82.68	4.5	91.43	5.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	82.73	6.0	77.96	5.8

Party	*Previous data*		*New data*	
	Metric tonnes	*ODP-tonnes*	*Metric tonnes*	*ODP-tonnes*
Brunei Darussalam	82.2	4.5	96.69	5.3
Guyana	16.822	0.9	19.271	1.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22.03	1.2	39.09	2.1
Lesotho	187.0	10.3	68.271	3.8
Palau	2.04	0.1	2.56	0.1
Solomon Islands	28.28	1.6	29.09	1.6
Swaziland	99.9	9.2	103.72	9.5
Togo	372.89	20.5	350	19.3
Tonga	0.01	0.0	2.43	0.1
Vanuatu	1.46	0.1	1.89	0.1
Zimbabwe	225	12.4	303.47	17.1

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/28).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Algeria, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Haiti, the Niger, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey have presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2009, 2010 or both, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the requests of the parties listed in the preceding paragraph and to revise their baseline hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption data for the respective years as indicated in the following table:

Party	*Previous HCFC data*				*New HCFC data*			
	(metric tonnes)		*(ODP-tonnes)*		*(metric tonnes)*		*(ODP-tonnes)*	
	2009	*2010*	*2009*	*2010*	*2009*	*2010*	*2009*	*2010*
1. Algeria	497.75	497.75	30.2	30.2	1 061.6	1 122.5	60.35	63.88
2. Ecuador	379.89	261.8	20.7	14.3	469.01	386.45	25.74	21.24
3. Equatorial Guinea	253	-	13.9	-	113	-	6.22	-
4. Eritrea	1.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	19.1	20.31	1.05	1.12
5. Haiti	35.308	33.41	1.9	1.8	70	62	3.85	3.41
6. Niger	660	-	36.3	-	290	-	15.95	-
7. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	57.332	-	4	-	41.632	-	2.29	-
8. Turkey	-	8 900.721	-	606.0	-	7 041.25	-	493.03

[a] The request for a revision of baseline data from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia relates only to the exclusion of HCFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols from its HCFC consumption.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/16).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Saint Lucia have presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2009, 2010 or both, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the requests of the parties listed in the preceding paragraph and to revise their baseline hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption data for the respective years as indicated in the following table:

Party	*Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*		*New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*	
	2009	*2010*	*2009*	*2010*
1. Congo	7.1	-	9.68	-
2. Democratic Republic of the Congo	85.7	-	55.82	-
3. Guinea-Bissau	0	-	2.75	-
4. Saint Lucia	0.4	0	1.37	0.81

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/13).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Libya and Mozambique have presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2010 and 2009, respectively, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the requests of the parties listed in the preceding paragraph and to revise their baseline hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption data for the respective years as indicated in the following table:

	Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)		*New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*	
Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2009*	*2010*
1. Libya	–	131.91	–	139.26
2. Mozambique	4.3	–	8.68	–

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/14).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Fiji has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the years 2009 and 2010, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the request by Fiji, and to revise its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2009 and 2010, as indicated in the following table:

Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)			*New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*		
2009	*2010*	*Baseline*[a]	*2009*	*2010*	*Baseline*[a]
7.6	9.2	8.4	5.00	6.46	5.73

[a] Hydrochlorofluorocarbon baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties are presented using two decimal places whereas those established before are presented using one decimal place (see decision XXIII/30).

3. To note that the change in baseline data confirmed that Fiji was in non-compliance with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for 2013 and 2014, but that as at 2015 the party had returned to compliance;

4. Also to note that no further action is needed in view of the return to compliance and the party's affirmation that it has taken the new baseline into account for 2015 and 2016;

5. To monitor closely progress by Fiji with regard to the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and that, to the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/15)

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Pakistan has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the years 2009 and 2010, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the request by Pakistan, and to revise its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2009 and 2010, as indicated in the following table:

	Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)			*New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*		
Substance	*2009*	*2010*	*Baseline*[a]	*2009*	*2010*	*Baseline*[a]
HCFC-141b	134.2	142.8		134.20	142.80	
HCFC-142b	–	–		4.62	4.68	
HCFC-22	105.6	112.2		101.69	108.22	
Total	**239.8**	**255.0**	**247.4**	**240.51**	**255.70**	**248.11**

[a] Hydrochlorofluorocarbon baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties are presented using two decimal places whereas those established before are presented using one decimal place (see decision XXIII/30).

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/16)

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That the Philippines has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for both 2009 and 2010, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. To approve the request by the Philippines, and to revise its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2009 and 2010, as indicated in the following table:

Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)			*New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*		
2009	*2010*	*Baseline*[a]	*2009*	*2010*	*Baseline*[a]
194.7	222.0	208.4	162.98	160.98	161.98

[a] Hydrochlorofluorocarbon baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties are presented using two decimal places whereas those established before are presented using one decimal place (see decision XXIII/30).

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/17)

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Madagascar has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) for 2009, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To approve the request by Madagascar and to revise its consumption data for HCFCs for the baseline year 2009 as indicated in the following table:

	Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)			*New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)*		
Party	*2009*	*2010*	***Baseline***[a]	*2009*	*2010*	***Baseline***[a]
Madagascar	33	16.8	**24.9**	16.49	16.8	**16.6**

[a] HCFC baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties are presented to two decimal places, whereas those established earlier are presented to one decimal place (see decision XXIII/30).

Abbreviation: ODP – ozone-depleting potential

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/16).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That El Salvador has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2020, 2021 and 2022, which are part of the baseline for Group 1 parties under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To approve the request by El Salvador and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for baseline years 2020, 2021 and 2022 as indicated in the following table:

Party/year	*Previous HFC data (CO_2-eq tonnes)*			*New HFC data (CO_2-eq tonnes)*		
	2020	*2021*	*2022*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*
El Salvador	620 802	985 085	712 414	705 669	784 010	703 349

Abbreviations: CO_2-eq – CO_2-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

3. That Honduras has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2022, which is part of the baseline for Article 5, Group 1 parties under the Kigali Amendment operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
4. To approve the request by Honduras and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline year 2022 as indicated in the following table:

Party/year	*Previous HFC data (CO_2-eq tonnes)*	*New HFC data (CO_2-eq tonnes)*
	2022	*2022*
Honduras	1 057 751	1 024 898

Abbreviations: CO_2-eq – CO_2-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/16).

DATA AND INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 7

The First Meeting of the Parties decided:

(a) that each Party is required to report its annual production, imports and exports of each individual controlled substance;

(b) that Parties submitting data on controlled substances deemed to be confidential by that Party shall, in submitting the data to the Secretariat, require a guarantee that the data will be treated with professional secrecy and maintained confidential;

(c) that the Secretariat in preparing reports on data of controlled substances shall aggregate the data from several Parties in such a way as to ensure that data from Parties deemed to be confidential is not disclosed. The Secretariat shall also publish total data aggregated over all Parties for each individual controlled substance;

(d) that Parties wishing to exercise their rights under article 12, paragraph b of the Protocol may have access from the Secretariat to confidential data from other Parties, provided that they send an application in writing guaranteeing that such data will be treated with professional secrecy and not disclosed or published in any way.

(e) that data submitted under article 7 shall when necessary be made available on a confidential basis to resolve disputes under article 11 of the Convention.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, Decision I/11).

The Second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to establish an ad hoc group of experts to consider the reasons leading to the difficulties faced by some countries in reporting data as required by Article 7 of the Protocol and to recommend possible solutions to the Parties concerned and to report on its progress to the Third Meeting of the Parties; and
2. to confirm that any data on consumption of the controlled substances that are submitted to the Secretariat as required by Article 7 of the Protocol are not to be confidential.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/3, Decision II/9).

The Second Meeting of the Parties also decided:

1. to ask the Secretariat to determine from the data available to it the exact quantities of the controlled substances required by developing countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and the possible sources of supply to assist developed countries to authorize their companies to produce the additional amounts needed within the percentages authorized by Article 2 and Articles 2A to 2E of the Protocol;
2. to request the Secretariat to publish in its annual report on data an updated list of developing countries which, on the basis of complete data submissions, are considered to be operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. The Secretariat shall also publish a list of developing countries that, having submitted incomplete or estimated data, appear to qualify as Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Protocol, no Party will be eligible for paragraph 1 of Article 5 treatment until it submits complete data to the Secretariat establishing that its annual calculated per capita level of consumption is below 0.3 kg.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/3, Decision II/10).

The Third Meeting of the Parties decided:

(a) to note the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on the Reporting of Data and the suggestions that it contains, especially the recommendation that developing countries should inform the Secretariat of any difficulties they face in reporting data, and to invite any Party experiencing such difficulties to inform the Secretariat, so that suitable measures can be taken to rectify the situation;

(b) developing countries with a per capita consumption figure which the Secretariat estimates at below 0.3 kilograms should be able to meet their obligation to report 1986 data by informing the Secretariat that they accept its estimate (UNEP/OzL.Pro/WG.2/1/4, paragraph 14 (e).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.3/11, Decision III/7).

Earlier reporting of consumption and production data

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to encourage the Parties to forward data on consumption and production to the Secretariat as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, rather than 30 September each year as currently required by paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol;
2. to request the Secretariat to report to the Parties on the response to the above encouragement as well as its beneficial effect on the work of the Implementation Committee, with a view to helping the Parties to decide on the usefulness of an amendment to the Protocol to give legal effect to paragraph 1 of the present decision at the earliest opportunity.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/15).

Differences between data reported on imports and data reported on exports

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to revise, before 1 January 2013, the reporting format resulting from decision XVII/16 to include in the data forms an annex indicating the exporting party for the quantities reported as import, and noting that the annex is excluded from the reporting requirements under Article 7 and that the provision of the information in the annex would be done on a voluntary basis;
2. To request the Ozone Secretariat to compile every January aggregated information on controlled substances by annex and group received from the importing/re-importing party and to provide this uniquely and solely to the exporting party concerned when requested, in a manner that will maintain information deemed to be confidential in accordance with decision I/11;
3. To invite parties to enhance cooperation with the view to clarifying any differences in import and export

data as provided by the Ozone Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. To invite parties to consider participation in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) scheme as a means to improve information about their potential imports of controlled substances;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10 Decision XIV/12).

Reporting information on destination countries for exports and source countries for imports of ozone-depleting substances

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge parties exporting controlled substances to report to the Secretariat information on the destinations of their exports, as called for in decision XVII/16;
2. To encourage parties importing controlled substances to report to the Secretariat information on the sources of their imports, as set out in decision XXIV/12.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/12).

Reporting of zero in Article 7 data reporting forms

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request parties, when reporting production, imports, exports or destruction, to enter a number in each cell in the data reporting forms that they submit, including zero, where appropriate, rather than leaving the cell blank;
2. To ask the Secretariat to request clarification from any party that submits a reporting form containing a blank cell;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10 Decision XIV/14).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 20 parties submitted forms for reporting data in accordance with Article 7 for 2017 containing blank cells, contrary to decisions XXIV/14 and XXIX/18, and that all of those parties provided clarification in response to the request of the Secretariat;
2. To urge all parties, when submitting forms for reporting data in accordance with Article 7, to ensure that in the future all cells in the data reporting forms are completed with a number, including zero where appropriate, rather than being left blank, in accordance with decision XXIV/14;
3. To request the Implementation Committee to review the status of adherence to paragraph 2 of the present decision at its sixty-third meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/14).

Revised data reporting forms and global-warming-potential values for HCFC-123, HCFC-124, HCFC-141 and HCFC-142

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To approve the revised forms and instructions for reporting data in accordance with the reporting obligations under the Protocol, as set out in annex III to the report of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties ;
2. To clarify that decision XXIV/14, by which parties are requested to enter a number in each cell in the data reporting forms that they submit, including zero, where appropriate, rather than leaving the cell blank, does not apply to cells where the information is to be provided on a voluntary basis;
3. To instruct the Ozone Secretariat to use the global-warming-potential values listed for HCFC 123 and HCFC-124 in Annex C for HCFC-123** and HCFC-124**, respectively, when calculating the hydrofluorocarbon baselines of parties with consumption or production of HCFC 123** and HCFC-124** in their respective baseline years;
4. Also to instruct the Ozone Secretariat to use the global-warming-potential values of HCFC-141b and HCFC 142b for HCFC-141 and HCFC-142, respectively, when calculating the hydrofluorocarbon baselines of parties with past consumption or production of HCFC-141 and HCFC-142 in their respective baseline years.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/10).

Timeline for reporting of baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided, in order to allow parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to report actual baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons, to request the Implementation Committee and the meeting of the parties to defer, for each year of the applicable baseline period, consideration of the status of the reporting of hydrofluorocarbon baseline data under paragraph 2 of Article 7 until nine months after the end of each baseline year as applicable to the group of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in question.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/11).

Collecting data to understand potential impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on hydrofluorocarbon consumption for Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that believe that their reduced consumption of HFCs during the baseline years of 2020–2022, stemming from the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, could hinder their ability to comply with the freeze in the consumption of HFCs in 2024 under the Kigali Amendment, to submit to the Ozone Secretariat as soon as possible, and no later than 1 May 2023, their HFC consumption data for 2022, in time for consideration at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
2. For parties that provide to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 May 2023 their HFC consumption data for 2022, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision, to request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare for consideration at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group:
   (a) Information on the HFC consumption for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 and the calculated baselines of Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that have reported relevant data;
   (b) Information on HFC consumption for the years 2018 and 2019 of Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 where information is available;
3. To request the Executive Committee, at its ninety-first meeting, to consider requesting the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to provide to the Ozone Secretariat any HFC consumption data it has available that could assist the Ozone Secretariat in preparing the information requested under paragraph 2 of the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/13).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol should defer, until 2026 data becomes available, any consideration of compliance status with regard to control measures for consumption of Annex F substances, for any party listed in the annex to the present decision, on the understanding that the party will continue to make every effort to comply with these control measures;
2. To urge parties listed in the annex to the present decision that have not already done so to submit expeditiously their respective Kigali HFC Implementation Plans for consideration by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXV/16

1. Botswana
2. Cuba
3. Mauritius
4. Mongolia
5. Republic of Moldova
6. Rwanda

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/16).

MONTREAL PROTOCOL TREATMENT OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES USED TO SERVICE SHIPS, INCLUDING SHIPS FROM OTHER FLAG STATES

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare a document that collects current information about the sale of ozone depleting-substances to ships, including ships from other flag States, for onboard servicing and other onboard uses, including on how parties calculate consumption with regard to such sales, and that identifies issues relevant to the treatment of the consumption of ozone-depleting substances used to service ships, including flag ships, for onboard uses for submission to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-second meeting to enable the Twenty Fourth Meeting of the Parties to take a decision on the matter;
2. To include in the document any guidance and/or information on ozone depleting substances previously provided to the parties regarding sales to ships for onboard uses;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat in preparing the document referred to in paragraph 1 to consult as deemed necessary with relevant international bodies, in particular the International Maritime Organization and the World Customs Organization, to include in the document information on whether and how those bodies address:
   (a) Trade in ozone-depleting substances for use onboard ships;
   (b) Use of ozone-depleting substances onboard ships;

and to provide a general overview on the framework applied by those bodies to manage relevant activities;

4. To request that the document be made available to all parties at least six weeks before the thirty-second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
5. To request parties to provide to the Ozone Secretariat, by 1 April 2012, information on the current system used by the parties, if any, to regulate and report on ozone-depleting substances supplied for the purpose of servicing ships, including ships from other flag States, for onboard use, on how they calculate consumption with regard to such ozone-depleting substances, and on any relevant cases in which they have supplied, imported or exported such ozone-depleting substances;
6. Requests the Secretariat to include the information provided pursuant to the preceding paragraph in an annex to the document called for in paragraph 1;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide in its 2012 progress report a summary on the available data concerning the use of ozone-depleting substances on ships, including the quantities typically used on different types of ships, the estimated refrigerant bank on ships and an estimation of emissions;
8. To invite parties in a position to do so to provide, to the extent possible, relevant data concerning the use of ozone-depleting substances on ships, including the quantities typically used on different types of ships, the estimated refrigerant bank on ships and an estimation of emissions to the Panel by 1 March 2012;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/11).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide together with its 2013 progress report an updated version of the information provided in its previous progress reports on transport refrigeration in the maritime sector;
2. To invite parties to encourage relevant stakeholders to minimize the use of controlled substances in newly built ships and to consider environmentally benign and energy-efficient alternatives wherever they are available;
3. To revisit the issue at the thirty-third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/9).

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS AFFECTED BY HURRICANES

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the provision, on an exceptional basis, of a sum of US $20,000 as additional emergency assistance for institutional strengthening for Dominica, taking into consideration the circumstances facing the national

ozone unit after the devastation of the country's infrastructure by the hurricane in September 2017; and

(b) To request UNEP as lead agency to present, to the 81st meeting, a strategy and action plan to assist the country in returning to its pre-hurricane implementation levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/82, para 260)

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage all parties to assist Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica and the Dominican Republic by controlling the export of products, equipment, and technologies that rely on ozone-depleting substances through the control of trade, as appropriate, in accordance with decision X/9 and decision XXVII/8;
2. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, when considering project proposals over the coming year for the above mentioned countries, to take into account their exceptional situation and the special difficulties that that situation may pose with regard to the implementation of activities to comply with their obligations in the coming year;
3. To request the implementing agencies to consider providing appropriate assistance to the above-mentioned countries in the areas of institutional strengthening, capacity-building, data collection and monitoring and control of trade of controlled substances to support continued reporting to the Secretariat on the consumption of controlled substances;
4. That the Implementation Committee under the Non Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol should, in its deliberations in 2018, take into consideration the difficulties faced by the above-mentioned countries as a result of the hurricanes experienced in 2017, in the event of cases of non compliance by those countries;
5. To recognize that the exceptional situation of the above-mentioned countries may extend beyond one year, and to request the relevant parties to provide an update on the situation at the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/19)

NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES

Non-compliance with data reporting requirement under Article 7

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with satisfaction that all the Parties that reported data met or exceeded their obligations for control measures under Article 2 of the Protocol;
2. to urge all Parties that have not reported their data to the Secretariat to do so as soon as possible;
3. to encourage all Parties to adhere strictly to the reporting requirement under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the amended Protocol which provides, inter alia, that data shall be provided not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate;
4. to urge all Parties to insert further subdivisions to the recommended Harmonized System subheadings so that imports and exports of each of the substances listed in the annexes of the Protocol as well as each of the mixtures containing these substances can be accurately monitored in order to facilitate reporting of data under Article 7 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/15, Decision IV/9).

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with satisfaction that all the Parties that reported data have met or exceeded their obligations for control measures under Article 2 of the Protocol;
2. to urge all Parties that have not yet done so to report their data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;
3. to encourage all Parties to adhere strictly to the reporting requirement under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the amended Protocol which provides, inter alia, that data shall be provided not later than nine months after the end of the year to which the data relate;
4. to take note of the information provided by some Parties on the implementation of Article 4 of the Protocol and to encourage further those Parties that have not yet done so to provide the information to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.5/12, Decision V/5).

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with satisfaction the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol by the Parties which have so far reported data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol;

2. to note that the timely reporting of data and any other required information is a legal obligation for each Party and to request all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.6/7, Decision VI/2).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. to note with regret that only 82 Parties out of 126 that should have reported data for 1993 have reported and that only 60 Parties have reported data for 1994;

3. to note that the timely reporting of data and any other required information is a legal obligation for each Party and to request all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, Decision VII/14).

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. to note with regret that only 104 Parties out of 141 that should have reported data for 1994 have reported to date and that only 61 Parties have to date reported data for 1995;

3. to remind all Parties of the requirement to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/2).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. to note with regret that only 113 Parties out of 152 that should have reported data for 1995 have reported to date and that only 43 Parties have to date reported data for 1996;

3. to remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/11).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with regret that, as of 31 October 1998, only 88 of the 164 Parties that should have reported data for 1997 had done so;

2. to remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Articles 7 and 9 of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/2).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

2. to note that 136 Parties have ratified the London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, while only 101 Parties have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and only 29 Parties have ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as of 15 November 1999;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/11).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;

2. to note with regret that 21 Parties out of the 175 that should have reported data for 1998 have not reported to date;

3. to note further with regret that 59 Parties out of the 175 that should have reported data for 1999 by 30 September 2000 have not reported to date;

4. to remind all Parties to comply with the provisions of Article 7 and 9 of the Protocol as well as relevant

decisions of the Parties on data and information reporting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.12/9, Decision XII/6).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. to note with regret that 16 Parties out of the 170 that should have reported data for 1999 have not reported to date;
3. to strongly urge Parties to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September;
4. to urge Parties that have not already done so to report baseline data for 1986,1989 and 1991 or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available;
5. to advise Parties that request changes in reported baseline data for the base years to present their requests before the Implementation Committee which will in turn work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.13/10, Decision XIII/15).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. to note with regret that 49 Parties out of the 180 that should have reported data for 2001 have not reported to date;
3. to note further that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. to strongly urge Parties to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September every year;
5. to remind Parties operating under Article 5(1) that for the purposes of reporting data, under the provisions of Article 2A paragraph 2 and Article 5 paragraph 8 bis (a) the current control period extends from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/13).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties also decided:

1. to note that several Parties operating under Article 5 have not reported data for one or more of the base years (1986, 1989 or 1991) for one or more groups of controlled substances, as required by Article 7 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to note that Article 7 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Protocol provides for Parties to submit best possible estimates of the data referred to in those provisions where actual data is not available;
3. to request that the Secretariat should communicate with the Parties referred to in paragraph 1 above and offer assistance in reporting such estimates in accordance with Article 7 paragraphs (1) and (2).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/15).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. to note with appreciation that 160 Parties out of the 183 that should have reported data for 2002 have now done so, but that 23 have still not reported to date;
3. to note also that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. to urge Parties strongly to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September every year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/15).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties also decided:

1. to recall decision XIV/15 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, on non compliance with data reporting requirements for the purpose of reporting data for base years;

2. to note with appreciation that several Parties have submitted data for their base years following the adoption of decision XIV/15;
3. to note, however, that the following Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, have still not reported data for one or more of the base years (1986, 1989 or 1991) for one or more groups of controlled substances, as required by Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol: Cape Verde, China, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Somalia and Suriname;
4. to note further that Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Protocol provide for Parties to submit best possible estimates of the data referred to in those provisions where actual data are not available;
5. to request the relevant Implementing Agencies of the Multilateral Fund to make available to the Secretariat any data they have obtained which may be relevant;
6. to request the Secretariat to communicate with the Parties referred to in paragraph 3 above and to offer assistance in reporting such estimates in accordance with Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/16).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. to note with appreciation that 175 Parties out of the 184 that should have reported data for 2003 have now done so, but that the following Parties have still not reported to date: Botswana, Lesotho, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Russian Federation, Solomon Islands, Turkmenistan and Tuvalu;
3. to note further that the Federated States of Micronesia has also still not reported data for 2001 and 2002;
4. to note that this places those Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol and to urge them, where appropriate, to work closely with the Implementing Agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties at its next meeting;
5. to note also that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
6. to recall decision XV/15, which encouraged the Parties to forward data on consumption and production to the Secretariat as soon as the figures were available, and preferably by 30 June each year, in order to enable the Implementation Committee to make recommendations in good time before the Meeting of the Parties;
7. to note further with appreciation that 92 Parties out of the 184 that could have reported data by 30 June 2004 succeeded in meeting that deadline;
8. to note also that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol;
9. to encourage Parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/17).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation that 185 Parties out of the 188 that should have reported data for 2004 have done so, and that 114 of those Parties reported their data by 30 June 2005 in conformance with decision XV/15;
2. to note, however, that the following Parties have still not reported 2004 data: Cook Islands, Mozambique, Nauru;
3. to note that this places the Parties listed in paragraph 2 in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;
4. to urge the Parties listed in paragraph 2, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties at its next meeting;
5. to note also that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of

Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

6. to note further that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;
7. to encourage Parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/20).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/25).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation that 189 Parties out of the 191 which should have reported data for 2007 have now done so and that 75 of those Parties reported their data by 30 June 2008 in conformity with decision XV/15;
2. to note, however, that the following Parties have to date not reported data for 2007: Solomon Islands and Tonga;
3. to note that their non-reporting of data places the Parties named above in non compliance with their data-reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;
4. to urge those Parties, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties at its next meeting;
5. to note that a lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol by the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties;
6. to note further that reporting data by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol;
7. to encourage Parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/12).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided to encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as son as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/14).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge the parties listed in the present decision to work closely with the implementing agencies, where appropriate, and report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency;
2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties at its forty-eighth meeting;
3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/22).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge the parties [Mali and Sao Tome and Principe] listed in the present decision, where appropriate, to

work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency;

2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties at its fiftieth meeting;

3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/13).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge the parties [Eritrea, South Sudan and Yemen] listed in the present decision, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency;

2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties at its fifty-second meeting;

3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/14).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge the Central African Republic, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency;

2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of the Central African Republic at its fifty-fourth meeting;

3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/12).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge the Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Somalia and Yemen, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency;

2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties listed in paragraph 1 above at its fifty-sixth meeting;

3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/9).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 195 parties of the 197 that should have reported data for 2015 have done so and that 169 of those parties reported their data by 30 September 2016 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To note with appreciation that 119 of those parties reported their data by 30 June 2016 in accordance with decision XV/15 and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 parties) to comply with the Protocol's control measures;

3. To note further that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

4. To note with concern that two parties, namely, Iceland and Yemen, have not reported their 2015 data as required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and that this places them in non compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

5. To urge the parties listed in the preceding paragraph to report the required data to the Secretariat as quickly as possible and to urge the one Article 5 party, namely, Yemen, where appropriate, to work closely with the

implementing agencies in reporting the required data;

6. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of the parties listed in the preceding paragraphs at its fifty-eighth meeting;
7. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decision XXVIII/9).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note with appreciation that all 197 parties that should have reported data for 2016 have done so and that 180 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2017 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To note with appreciation that 130 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2017 in accordance with decision XV/15 and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/13)

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 195 parties of the 197 parties that should have reported data for 2017 have done so, and that 190 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2018 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation that 133 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2018, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;
3. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. To note with concern that two parties, namely the Central African Republic and Yemen, have not reported their 2017 data as required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;
5. To urge the Central African Republic and Yemen to report the required data to the Secretariat as quickly as possible;
6. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties at its sixty second meeting;
7. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/13).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that all parties which should have reported data to date under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol have done so, and that 169 of those parties had reported their 2018 data by 30 September 2019, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation that 103 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2019, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol and the Meeting of the Parties;
3. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as figures are available,

and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/9).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 197 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2020 have done so, and that 181 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2021 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. To note with appreciation that 115 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2021, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;
3. To note with concern that one party, namely Cuba, has not reported its 2020 data as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding data;
4. To also note with concern that two parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, namely the Russian Federation and San Marino, that are parties to the Kigali Amendment and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the years 2011 to 2013 have not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons;
5. To further note with concern that one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, namely Cuba, which is party to the Kigali Amendment and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the year 2020 has not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for 2020 for hydrofluorocarbons;
6. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
7. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the present decision to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;
8. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties at its sixty-eighth meeting;
9. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/8/Add.1, Decision XXXIII/7).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 194 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2021 have done so, and that 175 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2022 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To note with appreciation that 117 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2022, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;

3. To note with concern that four parties, namely Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the Russian Federation, have not reported their 2021 data as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. To also note with concern that one party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely San Marino, that

is a party to the Kigali Amendment and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (HFCs) for the years 2011 to 2013, has not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for HFCs;

5. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

6. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present decision to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

7. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventieth meeting;

8. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/14).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 195 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2022 have done so, and that 175 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2023 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To note with appreciation that 109 of the reporting parties had submitted their data for 2022 by 30 June 2023, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;

3. To note with concern that three parties, namely the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan and San Marino, have not reported their data for 2022 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. To also note with concern that one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, namely Eritrea, that has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the years 2020 to 2022, has not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons;

5. To further note with concern that one party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely San Marino, that ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2020 and is thus required to submit data on Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for 2021, submitted data for other controlled substances but not for hydrofluorocarbons, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding data for hydrofluorocarbons;

6. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

7. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

8. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventy-second meeting;

9. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as encouraged in decision XV/15 and subsequent decisions on the matter.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/17).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that 192 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2023 have done so, and that 163

of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2024 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To note with appreciation that 80 of the reporting parties had submitted their data for 2023 by 30 June 2024, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol's control measures;

3. To note with concern that six parties, namely Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Iceland, Mali and San Marino, have not reported their data for 2023 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. To also note with concern that one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely Djibouti, that has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the years 2020 to 2022 has not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons;

5. To further note with concern that two parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, that have ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and are thus required to submit data on Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for 2023 submitted data for other controlled substances but not for hydrofluorocarbons, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places those parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data for hydrofluorocarbons;

6. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

7. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

8. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventy-fourth meeting;

9. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as encouraged in decision XV/15 and subsequent decisions on the matter.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1, Decision XXXVI/13).

Non-compliance with data reporting for the purpose of establishing baselines under Article 5

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the following Parties have not reported data for one or more of the years which are required for the establishment of baselines for Annex A and E to the Protocol, as provided for by Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d):
   (a) for Annex A: Angola, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Haiti, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname and Vanuatu;
   (b) for Annex E: Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Micronesia (Federated States of), Haiti, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia, Maldives, Nigeria, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Vanuatu;
2. to note that this places these Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. to stress that compliance by these Parties with the Montreal Protocol cannot be determined without knowledge of this data;
4. to note that 18 out of 20 of these Parties are receiving assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;

4. to urge these Parties to work closely with the Agencies concerned to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of these Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/16).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the fact that, as requested under decision XIV/16 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, the following Parties have reported baseline data, thus bringing themselves into compliance with the provisions of Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d): Angola, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Suriname and Vanuatu;
2. to note nevertheless that the following Parties have still not reported data for one or more of the years which are required for the establishment of baselines for Annexes A, B and E to the Protocol, as provided for by Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d):
   (a) for Annex A: Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Somalia;
   (b) for Annex B: Cape Verde, Djibouti, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Somalia;
   (c) for Annex E: Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, India, Liberia, Mali, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Somalia;
3. to note that that places those Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. to stress that compliance by those Parties with the Montreal Protocol cannot be determined without knowledge of those data;
5. to note that all those Parties are receiving assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;
6. to note also that some of those Parties have only recently ratified various amendments to the Montreal Protocol and consequently may be in the process of collecting the required baseline data;
7. to urge those Parties to work closely with the Implementing Agencies concerned to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/18).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Serbia and Montenegro has not reported data for one or more of the years which are required for the establishment of baselines for Annexes B and E to the Protocol, as provided for by Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d);
2. to note that that places Serbia and Montenegro in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives the outstanding data;
3. to stress that compliance by Serbia and Montenegro with the Montreal Protocol cannot be determined without knowledge of those data;
4. to acknowledge that Serbia and Montenegro has only recently ratified the amendments to the Protocol to which the data-reporting obligation relates, but also to note that its has received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol through the Fund's implementing agencies;
5. to urge Serbia and Montenegro to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as a matter of urgency to the Secretariat and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of Serbia and Montenegro with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/22).

Non-compliance with data reporting by Parties temporarily classified as Article 5

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the following Parties, temporarily classified as operating under Article 5, have not reported any consumption or production data to the Secretariat: Cambodia, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Liberia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname and Vanuatu;
2. to note that this situation places these Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. to acknowledge that many of these Parties have only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol but also to note that twelve of them have received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;
4. to urge these Parties to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other Implementing Agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as quickly as possible to the Secretariat, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of these Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/14).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the fact that, as requested under decision XIV/14 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, the following Parties have reported data, thus bringing themselves into compliance with the provisions of Article 7 and enabling their temporary classification as Article 5 Parties to be removed: Cambodia, Nauru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Suriname;
2. to note nevertheless that the following Parties, temporarily classified as operating under Article 5, have still not reported any consumption or production data to the Secretariat: Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé and Príncipe and Somalia;
3. to note that that situation places those Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. to acknowledge that many of those Parties have only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol but also to note that all of them have received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;
5. to urge those Parties to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other Implementing Agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as quickly as possible to the Secretariat, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/17).

Non-compliance with data-reporting by Parties recently ratifying the Montreal Protocol

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the following Parties, temporarily classified as operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, have not reported any consumption or production data to the Secretariat: Afghanistan and Cook Islands;
2. to note that that situation places those Parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
3. to acknowledge that all those Parties have only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol and also to note that Cook Islands has not yet received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund through the Implementing Agencies;
4. to urge those Parties to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the compliance assistance programme and with other Implementing Agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as quickly as possible to the Secretariat, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those Parties with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/18).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Eritrea, temporarily classified as operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, has not reported any consumption or production data to the Secretariat;
2. to note that that situation places that Party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives the outstanding data;
3. to acknowledge that Eritrea has only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol and has received approval for data collection assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol through the latter's implementing agencies;
4. to note with appreciation Eritrea's commitment to submit its outstanding data no later than the first quarter of 2006;
5. to urge Eritrea to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under the Compliance Assistance Programme and with other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report data as quickly as possible to the Secretariat and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of that Party with respect to data-reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/21).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to urge all Parties to assist Iraq, as a new Party, in controlling the export of ozone depleting substances and ozone-depleting substance based technologies into Iraq through the control of trade as per the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and relevant decisions of the Meeting of the Parties and to encourage Iraq to participate in an informal prior informed consent process as referred to in decision XIX/12;
2. to request the Executive Committee when considering project proposals for Iraq to phase out ozone-depleting substances to take into account the special situation of this new Party, which may face difficulties in the phase out of ozone-depleting substances in annexes A and B, and to be flexible in considering the project proposals, without prejudice to the possible review of the non-compliance situation of Iraq by the Parties;
3. to request the implementing agencies to provide appropriate assistance to Iraq in developing its country programme and national phase out plans and in continuing its efforts to report to the Secretariat, as soon as possible, data on consumption of ozone-depleting substances in accordance with the Montreal Protocol requirements;
4. to request the Implementation Committee to report on the compliance situation of Iraq to the Open-ended Working Group preceding the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties, during which the present decision will be reconsidered.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/15).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge all Parties to assist Timor-Leste, as a new Party, in controlling the export of ozone-depleting substances and ozone-depleting substance-based technologies into Timor-Leste through the control of trade as per the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and relevant decisions of the Meeting of the Parties and to encourage Timor-Leste to participate in an informal prior informed consent process as referred to in decision XIX/12;
2. To request the Executive Committee when considering project proposals for Timor-Leste to phase out ozone-depleting substances to take into account the special situation of this new Party, which may face difficulties in the phase out of ozone-depleting substances in annexes A, B and E, and to be flexible in considering the project proposals, without prejudice to the possible review of the non-compliance situation of Timor-Leste by the Parties;
3. To request the implementing agencies to provide appropriate assistance to Timor-Leste in institutional strengthening, capacity building, data collection, development of its country programme and national phase-out plans and in continuing its efforts to report to the Secretariat next year, data on consumption of ozone-depleting substances in accordance with the Montreal Protocol requirements;
4. To request the Implementation Committee to consider difficulties faced by Timor-Leste when addressing any possible non-compliance situations faced by Timor-Leste after the date on which the Protocol and its Amendments enter into force for Timor-Leste and report on the compliance situation of Timor-Leste to the Open-ended Working Group preceding the Twenty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties, during which the present decision will be reconsidered.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/24).

Potential non-compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision X/29 of the 10th Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to the following Article 5 Parties, Bangladesh, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa and Solomon Islands, that had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 1999 and/or 2000 that was above their individual baselines;
2. that since none of the above Parties has responded to the request from the Secretariat for data for the control period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, all are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol in the absence of further clarification;
3. to closely monitor the progress of these Parties with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that these Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In this regard, these Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution these Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/16).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, pursuant to decision X/29 of the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to those Parties operating under Article 5 that had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 2000 and/or 2001 that was above their individual baselines;
2. to note that Guatemala, Malta, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea have failed to report data for the control period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, and have reported annual data for either 2000 or 2001 which is above their baseline. In the absence of further clarification, these Parties are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to urge these Parties to report data for the control period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 as a matter of urgency;
4. to closely monitor the progress of these Parties with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that these Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In this regard, these Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet their commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution these Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any Party fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/17).

Potential non-compliance with consumption of Annex A, group I by Article 5 Parties for the control period 1 July 2001-31 December 2002

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that the following Article 5 Parties have failed to report data for consumption of Annex A, group I, substances for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002, and have reported annual data for 2001 and/or 2002 which are above their requirement for a freeze in consumption: Dominica, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Sierra Leone. In the absence of further clarification, those Parties are presumed to be

in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;

2. to urge those Parties to report data for Annex A, group I, substances for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 as a matter of urgency and, in addition, for consideration at the next meeting of the Implementation Committee, explanations for their excess consumption, together with plans of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Those Parties may wish to consider including in their plans of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
3. to note also, however, the special situation of Haiti, which has only recently ratified the Montreal Protocol and begun to implement its refrigerant management plan;
4. to monitor closely the progress of those Parties with regard to the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that those Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In that regard, those Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet their commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution those Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any Party fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/21).

Potential non-compliance with consumption of Annex A, Group II by Article 5 Parties in 2002

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the following Article 5 Parties have reported annual data for Annex A, group II substances for 2002 which are above their requirement for a freeze in consumption: Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan. In the absence of further clarification, those Parties are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
2. to request those Parties to submit to the Implementation Committee, as a matter of urgency, for consideration at its next meeting, an explanation for their excess consumption, together with plans of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Those Parties may wish to consider including in their plans of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule; policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out; and work with Implementing Agencies to identify alternatives to Annex A, group II, substances;
3. to monitor closely the progress of those Parties with regard to the phase-out of halons. to the degree that those Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In that regard, those Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet their commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution those Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any Party fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/22).

Potential non-compliance with consumption of the ozone-depleting substance in Annex E by Article 5 Parties in 2002

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the following Article 5 Parties have reported annual data for the controlled substance in Annex E for 2002 which are above their requirement for a freeze in consumption: Barbados, Egypt, Paraguay,

Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Thailand. In the absence of further clarification, those Parties are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;

2. to request those Parties to submit to the Implementation Committee as a matter of urgency, for consideration at its next meeting, an explanation for their excess consumption, together with plans of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Those Parties may wish to consider including in their plans of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

3. to monitor closely the progress of those Parties with regard to the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that those Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In that regard, those Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet their commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution those Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that any Party fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/25).

Potential non-compliance with consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III in 2003

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the following Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol have reported annual data for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), for 2003 which is above their requirement for a freeze in consumption: Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the absence of further clarification, those Parties are presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol. To note, however, that the Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted a request for a change in its baseline data for methyl chloroform that will be considered by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting;

2. to request those Parties, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting explanations for their excess consumption, together with plans of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Those Parties may wish to consider including in their plans of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

3. to monitor closely the progress of those Parties with regard to the phase-out of methyl chloroform. To the degree that those Parties are working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, they should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In that regard, those Parties should continue to receive international assistance to enable them to meet their commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions those Parties, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that any Party fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/20).

Non-compliance issues related to specific Article 5 Parties

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Argentina, Belize, Cameroon, Ethiopia and Peru (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decisions XIII/21, XIII/22, XIII/23, XIII/24, XIII/25).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Albania,

Armenia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Libya, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/14/9, Decisions XIV/18, XIV/19, XIV/20, XIV/21, XIV/22, XIV/23, XIV/24, XIV/25 XIV/26 XIV/27 XIV/29, XIV/30, XIV/31, XIV/32, XIV/33, XIV/34).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decisions XV/23, XV/26, XV/29, XV/30, XV/31, XV/32, XV/33, XV/34, XV/35, XV/36, XV/37, XV/38, XV/39, XV/40, XV/41, XV/42, XV/43, XV/44, XV/45).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Chile, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Somalia (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decisions XVI/19, XVI/22, XVI/23, XVI/24, XVI/25, XVI/26, XVI/27, XVI/28, XVI/29, XVI/30).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Micronesia, Sierra Leone, Uruguay (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decisions XVII/25, XVII/27, XVII/28, XVII/29, XVII/30, XVII/31, XVII/32, XVII/33, XVII/34, XVII/36, XVII/37, XVII/38, XVII/39).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Eritrea, Guatemala, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Serbia (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decisions XVIII/20, XVIII/21, XVIII/22, XVIII/23, XVIII/24, XVIII/26, XVIII/27, XVIII/28, XVIII/30, XVIII/31, XVIII/32, XVIII/33).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Islamic Republic of Iran, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decisions XIX/27, XIX/22, XIX/23).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Ecuador, Solomon Islands and Somalia (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decisions XX/16, XX/18, XX/19).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federated States of Micronesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Turkmenistan and Vanuatu (Annex VI.4).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decisions XXI/17, XXI/18, XXI/19, XXI/20, XXI/21,XXI/22,XXI/23,XXI/25 and XXI/26).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage all parties to assist Haiti by controlling the export of ozone depleting substances and technologies dependent on ozone-depleting substances to Haiti through the control of trade in accordance with decision X/9 and other relevant decisions;
2. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, when considering project proposals for Haiti, to take into account the special situation of Haiti and the special difficulties that it may pose in respect of the phase-out of ozone depleting substances, including in particular the accelerated phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, in accordance with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol;
3. To request the implementing agencies to consider providing appropriate assistance to Haiti in the areas of institutional strengthening, capacity-building, data collection and monitoring and control of trade in ozone-depleting substances;
4. Also to request the implementing agencies to consider providing appropriate assistance for the development of a strategy to achieve the reorganization of Haiti's national ozone unit and in the continuation of its efforts to report to the Ozone Secretariat data on consumption of ozone depleting substances in accordance with the requirements of the Montreal Protocol;
5. That recommendations made by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol are to be considered in the light of the difficulties faced by Haiti as a result of the earthquake;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/12).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea and Vanuatu (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decisions XXII/13, XXII/15, XXII/16 and XXII/18).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Libya, and Yemen. (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decisions XXIII/23 and XXIII/25.).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge all exporting countries to liaise with the Government of Iraq, as feasible, prior to the export of any ozone-depleting substances to Iraq in order to support the local authorities in controlling the import of ozone-depleting substances and combating illegal trade;
2. To note the need for extra security and attention to logistical difficulties in the implementation of phase-out projects in Iraq, including resources adequate to enable implementing agency personnel to operate in the country;
3. To request the implementing agencies to continue to take into account Iraq's special situation and to provide it with appropriate assistance;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/24).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Ukraine. (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10, Decision XXIV/18).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Azerbaijan, France and Kazakhstan. (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decisions XXV/10, XXV/11 and XXV/12).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Guatemala. (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decisions XXVI/15 and XXVI/16).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Libya. (Annex VI.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decisions XXVII/10 and XXVII/11).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided on compliance issues with the Montreal Protocol by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Libya. (Annex VI.4).

UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decision XXVIII/11).

ANNEX VI.1: ADJUSTED FUNDING POLICIES OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

Adjustment of the current funding policy

1. Emphasizing the impact of individual projects largely assisted the Fund in achieving the goal of maximizing the global reduction of ODS in Article 5 countries during the grace period. However, recognizing that all Article 5 countries have to achieve compliance simultaneously, the Executive Committee has now directed that the Fund's goal will have to shift to assisting individual Article 5 countries to implement time-bound compliance targets. This would necessitate an adjustment of the funding policy from emphasizing impact of individual projects to putting greater emphasis on demonstrated relevance of such projects to compliance. The key to the adjustment is the demonstrated relevance to compliance, as distinct from the current practice because, as noted in the strategic planning framework agreed at the last meeting, "Funding must be predicated on a commitment by the country to achieve sustainable, permanent aggregate reductions in consumption and production, as relevant."

2. Demonstrated relevance to compliance is defined as a direct and, if applicable, quantifiable linkage between the funded activities and the specific Montreal Protocol compliance target to be achieved.

Modalities to implement the adjusted funding policy

3. Depending on the preference and readiness of the country concerned, there could be two modalities to implement the adjusted funding policy of ensuring demonstrated relevance to compliance: funding of performance-based group-wide phase-out agreements; and funding of individual projects or stand-alone sector phase-out plans based on national phase-out strategies. These two modalities are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Performance-based substance-wide phase-out agreements

4. Scope: A group-wide phase-out agreement will encompass the total remaining consumption of the concerned controlled substance (e.g.: halons, CFCs) in all its user sectors in the country. Depending on the residual consumption in each of these sectors, the agreement could consist of more than one sector strategy or if the residual consumption is exclusively in the refrigeration servicing sector, which is usually the case towards the completion of the CFC phase-out in the relevant manufacturing sectors, the agreement can be detailed as part of a refrigerant management plan, as elaborated in Decision 31/48.

5. Features: A performance-based group-wide agreement would need to include an action plan and a schedule of implementation of well-coordinated activities of industry and government, a level of funding to be agreed with the Executive Committee, a disbursement schedule by the Multilateral Fund against national ODS reduction targets, and a national management structure to ensure achievement of the objective of the agreements.

6. Advantages: The proposed agreements could offer the best chance to implement the funding policy of demonstrated relevance to compliance because funding would be tied to the compliance targets stipulated in the agreement (either according to the Montreal Protocol or, an accelerated schedule preferred by the country), and disbursement of resources would be tied to performance milestones.

7. The agreements would offer an alternative to the sometimes cumbersome project-by-project submission and approval process. They would also provide an assurance of predictable funding by the Multilateral Fund over a period of time, and would offer the country concerned with a flexibility to use the agreed funds to implement the activities to achieve the goals of the agreement.

8. Experience to date: The modality has been applied to the phase-out of ODS in the production and other sectors and also followed to a certain extent in funding of RMPs in low-volume-consuming countries. The sector agreements approved so far are being implemented as planned, however, most of them were prepared and negotiated on a case-by-case basis over a long period of time.

9. Operational guidelines: It is time to review the need for standard guidelines, based on the experience of the Multilateral Fund, for the preparation, implementation and management of such agreements if this modality will be increasingly adopted.

10. Recommended further steps: It is recommended that in order to enable countries which are ready to adopt the modality of performance-based substance-wide agreement, the Secretariat should work with Article 5 countries, bilateral agencies and the Implementing Agencies to develop draft guidelines for the preparation, implementation and management of performance-based substance-wide phase-out agreements.

Funding of individual projects (including umbrella or terminal phase-out projects) and stand-alone sector phase-out plans based on national compliance strategy

11. The current modality of funding of individual projects can continue to be applied however such funding should be made on condition that the requested project demonstrate its position in the national compliance strategy of phasing out the concerned controlled substance. It is understood that, until national compliance strategies have been developed, nothing will prevent the funding of individual projects or stand-alone sector phase-out plans, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures of the Fund, to the extent that these projects should indicate:

(a) the impact of requested project on the compliance target (for instance, the CFC freeze, the 50 per cent reduction in 2005 and others);

(b) the impact of the on-going projects on the balance of a consumption level of the substance to be determined by the Executive Committee in the discussion on the remaining ODS consumption eligible for funding and the mandatory consumption level for compliance with the specific target;

(c) the impact of the requested project on remaining national consumption of the substance(s) concerned.

12. The same requirement should be applied to a stand-alone sector phase-out plan. These sector phase-out plans may include the total consumption of the concerned controlled substance, a plan of action by both industry and government and agreed funding level and disbursement schedule, as in the case of a substance-wide agreement. Since a controlled substance could be used in more than one sector, it is important to establish the direct impact of such projects on the national compliance targets of the controlled substance concerned.

13. Advantages: Requiring that funding requests be put in the context of a national compliance strategy provides the possibility of determining the impact of funding on the specific compliance target and of assessing the urgency of such requests, and therefore the funding priority. Funding projects according to the national compliance strategy provides the government the possibility of determining the pace of phase-out according to its domestic demand and supply of the controlled substances and readiness of its consumers. The steps that are proposed in the above Table for analyzing the demonstrated relevance of projects to compliance will make up for the inadequacy in the current funding policy which does not link project impact with country compliance. These steps are also being proposed in the draft guidelines for the preparation of country programme updates. The proposed guidelines are intended to assist countries in the preparation of their national compliance strategies.

14. Operational guidelines: The proposed guidelines for the preparation of country programme updates which are being submitted by the Secretariat to the 34th Meeting could serve as operational guidelines for the preparation of national compliance strategies. This was also noted by the Executive Committee which decided that "updates to country programmes and refrigerant management plans would provide Article 5 countries with a mechanism for national phase-out strategies and to encourage Article 5 countries to take advantage of that opportunity" (Decision 33/54).

15. Until these strategies are prepared, it is recommended that the sector context currently included in the project document be revised to provide an analysis of the demonstrated relevance of the requested funding to compliance.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/56, Annex XVI).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/53).

ANNEX VI.2: REMAINING UNFUNDED CONSUMPTION

Country	Option 1: Montreal Protocol baseline	Option 2: Very recent consumption
Non-LVCC		
Algeria**	1,052.6	856.2
Argentina**	2,564.3	1,118.2
Bangladesh*	444.2	664.4
Brazil**	4,270.2	6,228.9
Chile*	828.7	657.5
China*	29,092.8	26,490.1
Colombia**	1,456.9	800.6
Cuba**	585.7	497.4
Dominican Republic**	350.8	296.7
Egypt**	681.9	784.6
India**	1,089.5	2,244.3
Indonesia*	3,951.4	2,506.6
Iran**	1,858.0	2,511.5
Jordan**	-272.9	-72.1
Korea DPR*	291.7	106.0
Lebanon**	59.9	237.3
Macedonia**	97.2	11.0
Malaysia**	1,744.4	1,447.4
Mexico**	3,436.5	2,752.6
Morocco**	49.8	-96.1
Nigeria*	1,798.1	2,883.3
Pakistan*	487.1	250.9
Panama**	299.2	207.9
Philippines**	2,527.4	2,854.6
Romania*	-319.9	145.8
Sri Lanka**	348.1	211.1
Sudan**	359.2	194.0
Syria**	280.5	485.2
Thailand**	3,396.5	2,925.8
Tunisia**	110.5	177.8
Turkey*	1,939.3	806.0
Venezuela**	2,518.2	2,235.9
Vietnam*	242.1	143.0
Yugoslavia*	640.1	394.1
Zimbabwe**	430.2	140.0
Sub-Total	**68,690.1**	**64,098.4**
LVCC		
Antigua and Barbuda**	9.7	4.0
Bahamas**	52.3	65.9
Bahrain*	97.9	112.0
Barbados*	21.5	16.5
Belize**	14.3	7.1
Benin**	19.7	27.3
Bolivia*	56.9	53.4
Botswana**	5.3	1.0
Brunei Darussalam**	78.2	46.6
Burkina Faso*	17.8	22.4
Burundi**	53.6	48.4
Cameroon*	-108.2	111.5
Chad**	25.8	27.7
Comoros**	2.5	2.7
Congo**	-7.3	-7.8
Costa Rica**	152.9	82.7

Cote D'Ivoire*	182.6	141.4
Croatia*	168.7	115.9
Dominica*	1.5	1.1
Ecuador**	225.3	154.4
El Salvador**	247.9	62.8
Ethiopia**	33.8	39.2
Fiji*	28.2	4.2
Gabon**	-1.9	1.5
Gambia**	5.1	6.1
Georgia*	18.8	17.8
Ghana**	-296.1	31.3
Guatemala*	93.7	191.1
Guinea*	29.5	39.9
Guyana**	39.5	10.7
Honduras**	317.4	158.1
Jamaica**	2.0	59.8
Kenya*	190.2	232.6
Lao, PDR**	44.6	44.6
Lesotho**	1.5	2.4
Madagascar**	35.9	1.9
Malawi*	24.7	17.9
Mali**	82.3	3.4
Mauritania*	13.7	11.4
Mauritius**	5.1	11.1
Moldova**	51.4	9.8
Mongolia**	10.6	13.9
Mozambique*	11.3	13.8
Myanmar**	54.3	26.3
Namibia**	16.5	16.7
Nepal*	21.0	19.0
Nicaragua*	60.4	39.8
Niger**	26.2	34.1
Oman**	235.4	269.1
Paraguay**	59.3	121.4
Peru*	26.8	261.0
Qatar**	88.4	72.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis*	1.7	0.6
Saint Lucia*	5.3	0.2
Samoa*	4.5	4.8
Senegal**	114.7	111.5
Seychelles**	2.8	0.8
Swaziland**	20.6	-3.9
Tanzania*	93.7	-71.3
Togo**	39.8	37.5
Trinidad and Tobago*	73.5	35.2
Uganda*	12.8	12.2
Uruguay**	137.5	89.5
Zambia**	27.4	23.3
Sub-total	**3,182.7**	**3,120.1**
Grand total	**71,872.8**	**67,218.5**

* 1999

** 2000

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/57, para. 112(c)).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/61 and 35/61/Corr.1).

ANNEX VI.3: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A FEASIBILITY STUDY ON DEVELOPING A SYSTEM FOR MONITORING THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF CONTROLLED OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES BETWEEN THE PARTIES

1. Describe the logistical and regulatory steps which could be applied to the movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances that are produced and exported for final use in another Party.

2. Describe important components that could usefully be included in an effective system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between the country of export or re-export and the country of import.

3. Describe potential actions that could be used by Parties to assist in monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances as they move between Parties.

4. Assess whether any national or international systems already monitor transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances, including transit trade, and examine information on existing systems for exchanging information on import and export licenses between exporting and importing Parties referred to in the operative paragraph 5, and assess advantages and disadvantages of the systems in question.

5. Examine how tracking mechanisms operate in other international agreements (such as the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, the Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna) and how they may or may not be useful models for the development of a system for monitoring the transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances in a manner that would assist in the efforts to reduce illegal trade. Examine the costs and practical difficulties associated with developing and operating tracking systems under the above mentioned international agreements in order to provide an estimate of the practical difficulties and costs with regard to implementation of a tracking system for controlled ozone-depleting substances. Examine the possibilities for securing synergies with related international agreements in tracking illegal trade. Compare the results of the work described in this paragraph with a similar analysis on the possibilities of using existing international trade statistics databases to monitor transboundary movement of controlled ozone-depleting substances between Parties.

6. Describe sources of information, information requirements (such as: carrier, port of import/export/re-export/transit or transshipment, customs information on ozone-depleting substances being shipped including, inter alia, country of origin and declared producer name, country of final destination and declared purchaser/receiver name) and information flows that would be needed to enable an ozone-depleting substances tracking system to be successful in reducing illegal trade. Describe also the functional governmental or non-governmental units that would need to be involved in providing and monitoring such information, considering both centralized and decentralized systems. Examine relevant international law including international trade rules that may assist in or govern the release of such information including the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights agreements.

7. Communicate with five to seven producing country Governments and producers and international distributors in those countries as well as with five to seven re-exporting country Governments and international distributors in those countries (representing Parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not operating under Article 5) to get their views on the feasibility and cost of obtaining needed information for implementing a transboundary movements monitoring system, and their views on whether such a system would impact on legitimate trade. Also communicate with the Governments and primary distributors in the two or three countries (representing Parties operating under Article 5 and Parties not operating under Article 5) responsible for the majority of the transit and transshipment of controlled ozone-depleting substances to discuss the same matters.

8. Taking into account the above, describe, in an overview fashion, two or three likely workable options for transboundary movements monitoring systems that would be useful in reducing illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances. Those options should describe the steps and actions that could have to be taken at the producer, distributor, governmental and Secretariat level to better monitor transboundary movements of controlled ozone-depleting substances. Finally, estimates of the annual user (Government, exporter/importer, Secretariat) costs and system-wide costs for implementation should be provided for each option.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/16).

ANNEX VI.4: COMPLIANCE WITH THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL BY SOME ARTICLE 5 PARTIES

Non-reporting of 2021 data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol by Afghanistan

3. To note with concern that four parties, namely Afghanistan, [the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the Russian Federation], have not reported their 2021 data as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

5. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

6. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present decision to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

7. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventieth meeting;

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Albania

1. to note that Albania ratified the Montreal Protocol on 8 October 1999. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol but has not had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee. However, the Executive Committee has approved $215,060 from the Multilateral Fund to facilitate compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Albania's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 41 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 62 and 69 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 58 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Albania was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request that Albania submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Albania may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. to closely monitor the progress of Albania with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Albania is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Albania should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Albania, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/18).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/18 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Albania was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;

2. to note with appreciation Albania's submission of its plan of action, and to note further that, under the plan, Albania specifically commits itself:

(a) to reducing CFC consumption from 69 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:

(i) to 68.0 ODP tonnes in 2003;
(ii) to 61.2 ODP tonnes in 2004;
(iii) to 36.2 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(iv) to 15.2 ODP tonnes in 2006;

(v) to 6.2 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(vi) to 2.2 ODP tonnes in 2008;
(vii) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2009, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase out of CFC consumption, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) to establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(c) to banning, by 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment;

3. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 2 above should enable Albania to return to compliance by 2006, and to urge Albania to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I;

4. to monitor closely the progress of Albania with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. To the degree that Albania is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Albania should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Albania, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/26).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Argentina

1. to note that Argentina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 18 September 1990, the London Amendment on 4 December 1992, the Copenhagen Amendment on 20 April 1995, and the Montreal Amendment on 15 February 2001. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and its country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $43,287,750 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Argentina's production baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 2,745.3 ODP tonnes. Argentina reported production of 3,101 and 3,027 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Argentina responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data regarding the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Argentina reported production of 3,065 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I controlled substances for the production freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Argentina was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request that Argentina submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Argentina may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish production quotas that will freeze production at baseline levels and support the phase-out;

4. to closely monitor the progress of Argentina with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Argentina is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Argentina should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Argentina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Argentina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/21).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Armenia

1. to note that Armenia has reported data on consumption of substances in Annex A to the Montreal Protocol in 2000 above control levels as provided in Article 2 of the Protocol, and therefore that Armenia is in non-compliance with the control measures under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol in 2000;
2. to note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/18 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Armenia was requested to ratify the London Amendment as a precondition for Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding, and that this has not occurred;
3. to further note that since Armenia has applied for reclassification as a developing country operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the Implementation Committee should review the situation of Armenia after this matter is resolved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/31).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Armenia has now been reclassified as a developing country under decision XIV/2 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties;
2. to note that ratification of the London Amendment is a precondition for Multilateral Fund funding, and therefore to call upon Armenia expeditiously to complete its process of ratification of the London Amendment;
3. to note further, however, that despite the absence of financial assistance, Armenia has reported data showing it to be in compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption, and to congratulate Armenia on its achievements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/27).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Armenia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 1 October 1999 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and that the Council of the Global Environment Facility has approved $2,090,000 to enable Armenia's compliance;
2. to note further that Armenia has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2004 of 1.020 ODP tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of zero ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Armenia is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for methyl bromide under the Protocol;
3. to request Armenia, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Armenia may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Armenia with regard to the phase-out of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide). To the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Armenia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Armenia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/25).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Armenia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 1 October 1999 and the London and Copenhagen Amendments to the Protocol on 26 November 2003 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;

2. to note also that the Council of the Global Environment Facility has approved $2,090,000 to enable Armenia's compliance with the Protocol;
3. to note further that Armenia has reported annual consumption for the Annex E controlled substance (methyl bromide) for 2004 of 1.020 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of zero ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Armenia is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for methyl bromide under the Protocol;
4. to note with appreciation Armenia's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Armenia specifically commits itself:
   (a) to maintain methyl bromide consumption at no more than zero ODP-tonnes from 2007, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties after 1 January 2015;
   (b) to introduce by 1 July 2007 a system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances that includes import quotas;
5. to note that Armenia has reported methyl bromide consumption for 2005 that demonstrates its return to compliance in that year and to congratulate the Party on that achievement, but also to note the Party's concern that, until the measures contained in subparagraph 4 (b) of the present decision come into force, the Party cannot be confident of its ability to sustain its return to compliance, and therefore to urge Armenia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action to sustain its phase-out of consumption of methyl bromide;
6. to monitor closely the progress of Armenia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Armenia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Armenia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/20).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bahamas

1. to note that Bahamas ratified the Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 4 May 1993. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $658,487 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Bahamas' baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 65 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 66 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and consumption of 87 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Bahamas was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Bahamas submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bahamas may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Bahamas with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bahamas is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bahamas should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item

A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bahamas, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/19).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bangladesh

1. to note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/16 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to Bangladesh since it had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 1999 and/or 2000 that was above its baseline, and was therefore in a state of potential non-compliance;
2. to further note that Bangladesh's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 580 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 805 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000, and consumption of 740 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Bangladesh was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note, however, that the information provided to the Implementation Committee by both Bangladesh and UNDP shows that Bangladesh is expected to return to compliance in the control period 1 July 2001-31 December 2002;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Bangladesh with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bangladesh is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Bangladesh should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bangladesh should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bangladesh, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/29).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Bangladesh ratified the Montreal Protocol on 2 August 1990, the London Amendment on 18 March 1994, the Copenhagen Amendment on 27 November 2000 and the Montreal Amendment on 27 July 2001 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in September 1994. The Executive Committee has approved $1,852,164 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Bangladesh's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 0.8667 ODP tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 0.892 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2003, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Bangladesh's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Bangladesh specifically commits itself:
   (a) to maintain methyl chloroform consumption at no more than the 2004 level of 0.550 ODP tonnes from 2005 until 2009, and then to reduce methyl chloroform consumption as follows:
      (i) to 0.2600 ODP tonnes in 2010;
      (ii) to zero ODP tonnes in 2015, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that

may be authorized by the Parties after that date;

(b) to monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above have already enabled Bangladesh to return to compliance in 2004, to congratulate the country on that progress and to urge it to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action and to phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Bangladesh with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Bangladesh should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Bangladesh, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/27).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Bangladesh reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), of 154.9 ODP-tonnes for 2007 and 158.3 ODP-tonnes for 2008, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 87.2 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for those years, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for those years;

2. To note with appreciation Bangladesh's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's chlorofluorocarbon control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Bangladesh specifically commits itself:

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

      (i) 140 ODP-tonnes in 2009;

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

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

3. To urge Bangladesh to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of chlorofluorocarbons;

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/17).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Belize

1. to note that Belize ratified the Montreal Protocol, London Amendment, and Copenhagen Amendment on 9

January 1998. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $327,841 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Belize's consumption baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 16 ODP tonnes. Belize reported consumption of 25 and 9 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Belize responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Belize reported consumption of 20 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I controlled substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Belize was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request that Belize submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Belize may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. to closely monitor the progress of Belize with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Belize is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Belize should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Belize should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Belize, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/22).

Subsequently, the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/22 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Belize was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;

2. Belize's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 24.4 ODP tonnes, having been modified in accordance with Decision XIV/27. It reported consumption of 16 ODP tonnes in 2000 and 28 ODP tonnes in 2001, and consumption of 40 ODP tonnes for the control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, placing Belize clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to express concern about Belize's non-compliance but to note that it has submitted a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the plan of action submitted by Belize, that Belize specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reduce CFC consumption from the current level of 28 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:

      (i) to 24.4 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 20 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 12.2 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 10 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (v) to 3.66 ODP tonnes in 2007; and
      (vi) to phase-out CFC consumption by 1 January 2008 as provided under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;

   (b) to establish, by 1 January 2003, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS;

   (c) to ban, by 1 January 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Belize to return to compliance by 2003. In this regard, the Parties urge Belize to work with relevant Implementing Agencies to phase-out

consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;

5. to closely monitor the progress of Belize with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Belize is working towards and meeting the specific commitments noted above in paragraph 3, Belize should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Belize should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Belize, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/33).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bolivia

1. to note that Bolivia ratified the Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 3 October 1994, and the Montreal Amendment on 12 April 1999. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $1,428,767 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Bolivia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 76 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 79 and 77 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 78 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Bolivia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Bolivia submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bolivia may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
3. to closely monitor the progress of Bolivia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bolivia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Bolivia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bolivia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bolivia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/20).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/20 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Bolivia was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. to note with appreciation Bolivia's submission of its plan of action, and to note further that under the plan, Bolivia specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 65.5 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 63.6 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 47.6 ODP tonnes in 2004;

(iii) to 37.84 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(iv) to 11.35 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(v) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) to monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas, introduced in 2003;

(c) to monitoring its ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, introduced in 1997 for CFC-12 and extended to other ODS in 2003;

3. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 2 above have already enabled Bolivia to return to compliance, to congratulate Bolivia on that progress, and to urge Bolivia to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I;

4. to monitor closely the progress of Bolivia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. To the degree that Bolivia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Bolivia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Bolivia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to remain in compliance the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/29).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. to note that Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 6 March 1992. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $1,308,472 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 24 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 176 and 200 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively. As a consequence, Bosnia and Herzegovina was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request that Bosnia and Herzegovina submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bosnia and Herzegovina may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. to closely monitor the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Bosnia and Herzegovina is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/21).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/21 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Bosnia and Herzegovina was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action, with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. to note with appreciation Bosnia and Herzegovina's submission of its plan of action, and to note further that, under the plan, Bosnia and Herzegovina specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 243.6 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 235.3 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 167 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 102.1 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 33 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (v) to 3 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (vi) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2008, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of CFC consumption, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to reducing methyl bromide consumption from 11.8 ODP tonnes in 2002, as follows:
      (i) to 5.61 ODP tonnes in 2005 and in 2006;
      (ii) to phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2007, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (c) to establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;
   (d) to banning, by 2006, imports of ODS-using equipment;
3. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 2 above should enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to compliance by 2008, and to urge Bosnia and Herzegovina to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I and Annex E;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs and methyl bromide. To the degree that Bosnia and Herzegovina is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs and methyl bromide (that is, the subjects of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/30).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 1 September 1993 and the London, Copenhagen and Montreal amendments on 11 August 2003, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in March 1999. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol has approved $2,900,771 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Bosnia and Herzegovina's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 1.548 ODP tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 3.600 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2003 and consumption of 2.44 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2004, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Bosnia and Herzegovina's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures, and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Bosnia and Herzegovina

specifically commits itself:

(a) to reduce methyl chloroform consumption from 2.44 ODP tonnes in 2004 as follows:

(i) to 1.3 ODP tonnes in 2005;

(ii) to zero ODP tonnes in 2006, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after 1 January 2015;

(b) to establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas, by the end of January 2006;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to compliance in 2006 and to urge Bosnia and Herzegovina to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Bosnia and Herzegovina should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/28).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Bosnia and Herzegovina reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), of 22.1 ODP-tonnes for 2007 and 8.8 ODP-tonnes for 2008, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 3.6 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for those years, and that the Party is therefore in non compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for those years;

2. To note with appreciation Bosnia and Herzegovina's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's chlorofluorocarbon control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Bosnia and Herzegovina specifically commits itself:

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

(i) Zero ODP-tonnes in 2009;

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

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

3. To urge Bosnia and Herzegovina to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of chlorofluorocarbons;

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

5. To caution Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures.

Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of chlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/18)

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Bosnia and Herzegovina reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex C, group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), for 2013 of 5.13 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 4.7 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

2. To note with appreciation the submission by Bosnia and Herzegovina of a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the Protocol's hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption control measures in 2014 and subsequent years;

3. To note also with appreciation that the party submitted an explanation for its non-compliance, which confirmed that it had introduced a comprehensive set of measures necessary to ensure future compliance;

4. That the party's submission of ozone-depleting-substance data for 2014 showed that Bosnia and Herzegovina was in compliance with its hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption obligations under the control measures of the Protocol;

5. That no further action is necessary in view of the party's return to compliance with the hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase out in 2014 and its implementation of regulatory and administrative measures to ensure compliance with the Protocol's control measures for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for subsequent years;

6. To monitor closely the party's progress with regard to the implementation of its obligations under the Protocol;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/10).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Botswana

1. to note that Botswana ratified the Montreal Protocol on 4 December 1991, and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 13 May 1997. Botswana is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $438,340 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note also that Botswana's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 0.1 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 0.6 ODP tonnes of the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Botswana was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to note with appreciation Botswana's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substance in Annex E, and to note further that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Botswana specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reducing methyl bromide consumption from 0.6 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

      (i) to 0.4 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 0.2 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2005, as provided by the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

   (b) to establishing a system for licensing imports and exports of methyl bromide, including quotas;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Botswana to return to compliance by 2005, and to urge Botswana to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Botswana with regard to the phase out of methyl bromide. To the degree that Botswana is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Botswana should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/31).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Cameroon

1. to note that Cameroon ratified the Montreal Protocol on 30 August 1989, the London Amendment on 8 June 1992, and the Copenhagen Amendment on 25 June 1996. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $5,640,174 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Cameroon's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 256.9 ODP tonnes. Cameroon reported consumption of 362 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999. Cameroon responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Cameroon reported consumption of 368.7 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I controlled substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Cameroon was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Cameroon submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Cameroon may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Cameroon with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Cameroon is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Cameroon should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Cameroon should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Cameroon, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/23).

Subsequently, the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/23 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, Cameroon was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. to further note that Cameroon's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 257 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 369 ODP tonnes in 2000 and 364 ODP tonnes in 2001, placing Cameroon clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with regret that Cameroon has not fulfilled the requirements of Decision XIII/23 and to request that it should provide a plan of action to the Secretariat as soon as possible, and in time for it to be considered by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting in December 2003, in order for the Committee to monitor its progress towards compliance;
4. to further request the United Nations Environment Programme to submit to the Implementation Committee a progress report on implementation of its policy and technical assistance project currently under way in Cameroon, and for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit to the Implementation Committee confirmation of the completion of its two foam projects, which might have significantly reduced

consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;

5. to stress to the Government of Cameroon its obligations under the Montreal Protocol to phase-out the consumption of ozone-depleting substances, and the accompanying need for it to establish and maintain an effective governmental policy and institutional framework for the purposes of implementing and monitoring the national phase-out strategy;

6. to closely monitor the progress of Cameroon with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Cameroon is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Cameroon should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Cameroon should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Cameroon, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/32).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/32 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Cameroon was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance with regard to its consumption of Annex A, group I substances;

2. to note also that Cameroon has reported data for 2002 suggesting that it may now be in compliance with the freeze on CFC consumption, but that it has still not submitted data for the control period 1 July 2001-31 December 2002;

3. to urge Cameroon, accordingly, to report data for the control period 1 July 2001–31 December 2002 as a matter of urgency;

4. to note further that Cameroon's baseline for Annex A, group II substances is 2.38 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 9 ODP tonnes for Annex A, group II substances in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Cameroon was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;

5. to note with appreciation Cameroon's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group II substances, and to note also that, under the plan, Cameroon specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reducing halon consumption from 9 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

      (i) to 3 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 2.38 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to phasing out halon consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

   (b) to monitoring its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas introduced in 2003;

   (c) to monitoring its existing ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, introduced in 1996;

6. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 5 above should enable Cameroon to return to compliance, with respect to consumption of halons, by 2005, and to urge Cameroon to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group II;

7. to note also that Cameroon's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 18.09 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 25.38 ODP tonnes of the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Cameroon was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;

8. to request Cameroon to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance with respect to consumption of the controlled substance

in Annex E;

9. to monitor closely the progress of Cameroon with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of halons and methyl bromide. To the degree that Cameroon is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Cameroon should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Cameroon, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons and methyl bromide (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/32).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Chile

1. to note that Chile has reported annual data for the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other fully halogenated CFCs), Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), and Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2003 which are above its requirements for those substances. As a consequence, for 2003, Chile was in non-compliance with its obligations under Articles 2C, 2E and 2H of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to request Chile, as a matter of urgency, to submit a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Chile may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
3. to monitor closely the progress of Chile with regard to the phase-out of other CFCs, methyl chloroform and methyl bromide. to the degree that Chile is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In that regard, Chile should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Chile, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of other CFCs, methyl chloroform and methyl bromide (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/22).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Chile ratified the Montreal Protocol on 26 March 1990, the London Amendment on 9 April 1992, the Copenhagen Amendment on 14 January 1994, the Montreal Amendment on 17 June 1998 and the Beijing Amendment on 3 May 2000, and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in June 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $10,388,451 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Chile's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 6.445 ODP tonnes and its baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 212.510 ODP tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 6.967 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform and 274.302 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2003 and consumption of 3.605 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform and consumption of 262.776 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2004, it was in non compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol in 2003 and under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol in 2003 and 2004;
3. to note with appreciation Chile's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform and methyl bromide control measures, and to note that under the

plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Chile specifically commits itself:

(a) to maintain methyl chloroform consumption at no more than 4.512 ODP tonnes from 2005 until 2009, and then to reduce methyl chloroform consumption as follows:

(i) to 1.934 ODP tonnes in 2010;
(ii) to zero ODP tonnes by 1 January 2015, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after that date;

(b) to reduce methyl bromide consumption from 262.776 ODP tonnes in 2004 as follows:

(i) to 170 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(ii) to zero ODP tonnes by 1 January 2015, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties after that date;

(c) to introduce an enhanced ozone-depleting substances licensing and import quota system from the moment the bill is approved in Parliament and to ensure compliance in the interim period by adopting regulatory measures that the Government is entitled to apply;

4. to note that Chile has reported data for 2004 that indicate that it has already returned to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures, to congratulate Chile on that progress, and to urge the Party to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action to achieve total phase-out of methyl chloroform;

5. to note also that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Chile to return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures by 2005, and to urge Chile to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to achieve total phase-out of methyl bromide;

6. to monitor closely the progress of Chile with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform and methyl bromide. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Chile should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Chile, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform and methyl bromide that is the substances that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/29).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by China

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that China ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 14 June 1991 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 22 April 2003, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in March 1993. The Executive Committee has approved $623,438,283 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note further that China has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other CFCs), for 2004 of 20.539 ODP tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 20.5336 ODP tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that, in the absence of further clarification, China is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures of the Protocol;

3. to request China, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. China may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule;

4. to monitor closely the progress of China with regard to the phase out of the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other CFCs). to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, China should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions China, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substances in Annex B, group I (other CFCs), that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/30).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. That annual consumption by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the controlled substances in Annex C, group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), of 90.6 ODP-tonnes for 2013 exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 78.0 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year and that the party was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

2. That the annual production by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of hydrochlorofluorocarbons of 31.8 ODP-tonnes in 2013 exceeds the party's maximum allowable production of 27.6 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year and that the party was therefore in non compliance with the production control measures under the Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

3. To note with appreciation the submission by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the Protocol's hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption control measures in 2015 and production control measures in 2016;

4. To note that under that plan of action, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea specifically commits itself:

   (a) To reducing its consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons from 90.6 ODP-tonnes in 2013 to no greater than:

      (i) 80.0 ODP-tonnes in 2014;

      (ii) 70.16 ODP-tonnes in 2015, 2016 and 2017;

      (iii) Levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol in 2018 and subsequent years;

   (b) To reducing its production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons from 31.8 ODP-tonnes in 2013 to no greater than:

      (i) 29.0 ODP-tonnes in 2014;

      (ii) 27.6 ODP-tonnes in 2015;

      (iii) 24.84 ODP-tonnes in 2016 and 2017;

      (iv) Levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol in 2018 and subsequent years;

   (c) To monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;

5. To urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption and production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

6. To closely monitor the progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance;

7. To caution the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance, that, in the event that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrochlochlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non compliance is ceased so that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non compliance;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decisions XXVI/15).

1. To note with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not strictly adhere to its commitments for 2021 as set out in its plan of action to return to compliance contained in decision XXXII/6 and that the party was in non compliance with control measures for that substance under the Montreal Protocol for 2021;

2. To express great concern regarding the fact that the party has not yet, despite several requests by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in its recommendations 68/4, 69/4 and 70/2 and repeated reminders by the Secretariat, provided an explanation for the deviations mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and has not submitted a revised plan of action, if appropriate, to ensure its return to compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2023, along with a progress report on the establishment of additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that might include, but would not be limited to, bans on imports, on production or on new installations, along with certification of refrigeration technicians and companies, as set out in its plan of action to return to compliance contained in decision XXXII/6;

3. To note with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not reported its 2022 data as required under Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its 2022 data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding data, as is also noted in decision XXXV/17;

4. To urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide an explanation for the deviations as a matter of urgency, together with Article 7 data for 2022, no later than 15 March 2024, and, if appropriate, to submit a revised plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2023, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its seventy-second meeting;

5. To request the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to submit a progress report on efforts to establish additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that might include, but would not be limited to, bans on imports, on production or on new installations, along with certification of refrigeration technicians and companies, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its seventy-second meeting, as set out in paragraph 5 of decision XXXII/6;

6. To invite the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, if necessary, to send a representative to the Committee's seventy-second meeting;

7. To caution the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance, that, in the event that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, the substances that are the subject of non compliance, is ceased so that exporting parties do not contribute to a continuing situation of non compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decisions XXXV/18).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1. to note that the Democratic Republic of the Congo ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 30 November 1994. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $1,037,518 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the

Protocol;

2. to note also that the baseline of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for Annex A, group II substances is 218.67 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 492 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group II substances in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 the Democratic Republic of the Congo was in non compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request the Democratic Republic of the Congo to submit to the Implementation Committee as a matter of urgency, for consideration at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. The Democratic Republic of the Congo may wish to consider including in that plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. to monitor closely the progress of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of halons. To the degree that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Democratic Republic of the Congo should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/33).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the Democratic Republic of the Congo ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 30 November 1994 and the Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 23 March 2005, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in March 1999. The Executive Committee has approved $2,974,819.30 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note also that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex B, group II, (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 16.500 ODP tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 2.288 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that the Party is therefore in non compliance with the carbon tetrachloride control measures under the Protocol;

3. to note further that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III, (methyl chloroform) for 2005 of 4.000 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 3.330 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is therefore in non compliance with the methyl chloroform control measures under the Protocol;

4. to note with appreciation the Democratic Republic of the Congo's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, the Party specifically commits itself:

   (a) to maintain carbon tetrachloride consumption in 2006 at no more than 16.500 ODP tonnes and then to reduce it as follows:

      (i) to 2.2 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
      (ii) to zero in 2008;

   (b) to maintain methyl chloroform consumption in 2006 at no more than 4.000 ODP tonnes and then to reduce it as follows:

(i) to 3.3 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
(ii) to zero in 2008;

(c) to monitor its system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances, which includes import quotas;

5. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable the Democratic Republic of the Congo to return to compliance with the Protocol in 2007 and to urge the Party to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to phase out consumption of carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform;

6. to monitor closely the progress of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with regard to the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Party should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/21).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Dominica

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Dominica ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 31 March 1993 and the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 7 March 2006, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in November 1998. The Executive Committee has approved $232,320 from the Multilateral Fund to enable Dominica's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note further that Dominica has reported annual consumption for the Annex A, group I, controlled substances (CFCs) for 2005 of 1.388 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 0.740 ODP tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that Dominica is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for CFCs under the Protocol;

3. to note with appreciation Dominica's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Dominica specifically commits itself:

(a) to reduce CFC consumption from 1.388 ODP-tonnes in 2005 as follows:

(i) to 0.45 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
(ii) to zero ODP-tonnes from 2007, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after 1 January 2010;

(b) to introduce by 31 December 2006 a system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances that includes import quotas for all ozone-depleting substances listed under the Protocol. With regard to CFCs, Dominica would set annual quotas consistent with the levels stated in paragraph 3 (a) of the present decision, except to meet the needs of any national disasters and resulting emergencies, in which case Dominica will ensure that the annual quotas do not exceed its maximum allowable levels of consumption as prescribed by Article 2A of the Protocol or such levels as may be otherwise authorized by the Parties;

(c) to monitor its ban on the import of equipment requiring the supply of ozone-depleting substances, noting that the ban excludes equipment for medical purposes;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Dominica to return to compliance in 2006 and to urge Dominica to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action

to phase out consumption of CFCs;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Dominica with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Dominica should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Dominica, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/22).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ecuador

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Ecuador ratified the Montreal Protocol on 10 April 1990 and the London Amendment on 30 April 1990, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in February 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $5,493,045 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Ecuador's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), is 1.997 ODP tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of 3.484 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform in 2003, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Ecuador's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl chloroform control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Ecuador specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce methyl chloroform consumption from 2.50 ODP tonnes in 2004 to 1.3979 ODP tonnes in 2005;
   (b) to monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Ecuador to return to compliance in 2005 and to urge Ecuador to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform);
5. to monitor closely the progress of Ecuador with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl chloroform. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Ecuador should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Ecuador, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl chloroform that is, the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/31).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Ecuador ratified the Montreal Protocol on 10 April 1990, the London Amendment on 30 April 1990 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 24 November 1993, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in February 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $5,737,500 from the Multilateral Fund to enable Ecuador's compliance

in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note further that Ecuador has reported annual consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2005 of 153.000 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 52.892 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Ecuador is therefore in non-compliance with the methyl bromide control measures under the Protocol;
3. to request Ecuador, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2007, to submit to the Secretariat, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol at its next meeting, a plan of action with time specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Ecuador may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Ecuador with regard to the phase-out of methyl bromide. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Ecuador should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Ecuador, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/23).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to record with appreciation Ecuador's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Ecuador specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing methyl bromide consumption to no greater than:
      (i) 52.8 ODP tonnes in 2008 and in each subsequent calendar year until 2014;
      (ii) zero ODP tonnes in 2015, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitoring its import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances;
2. to urge Ecuador to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of methyl bromide;
3. to monitor closely the progress of Ecuador with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. to the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Ecuador should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
4. to caution Ecuador in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/16).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Eritrea

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Eritrea ratified the Montreal Protocol on 10 March 2005 and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 5 July 2005 and is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal

Protocol has approved $106,700 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note that Eritrea has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I, (CFCs) for 2005 of 30.220 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 20.574 ODP tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that in the absence of further clarification Eritrea is therefore presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to request Eritrea to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2007, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Eritrea may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ozone depleting substance using equipment and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Eritrea with regard to the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Eritrea should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Eritrea, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/24).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Ethiopia

1. to note that Ethiopia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 October 1994 and has not ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $330,844 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Ethiopia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 33.8 ODP tonnes. Ethiopia reported consumption of 39 and 39 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999 and 2000 respectively. Ethiopia responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Ethiopia reported consumption of 39.2 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Ethiopia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Ethiopia submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Ethiopia may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Ethiopia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Ethiopia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Ethiopia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Ethiopia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Ethiopia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs

(that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/24).

Subsequently, the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/24 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties, Ethiopia was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. Ethiopia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 34 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 39 ODP tonnes in 2000 and 35 ODP tonnes for the control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, placing Ethiopia clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to express concern about Ethiopia's non-compliance but to note that it has submitted a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the plan of action submitted by Ethiopia, that Ethiopia specifically commits itself to reduce CFC consumption from the current level of 35 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:
   (a) to 34 ODP tonnes in 2003;
   (b) to 17 ODP tonnes in 2005;
   (c) to 5 ODP tonnes in 2007; and
   (d) to phase-out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010 as required under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Ethiopia to return to compliance by 2003. In this regard, the Parties urge Ethiopia to work with relevant Implementing Agencies to phase-out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;
5. to closely monitor the progress of Ethiopia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Ethiopia is working towards and meeting the specific commitments noted above in paragraph 3, Ethiopia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Ethiopia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Ethiopia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/34).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Fiji

1. to note that Fiji has reported annual data for the controlled substances in Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2003 that is above its requirement for that substance. As a consequence, for 2003, Fiji was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to request Fiji, as a matter of urgency, to submit a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Fiji may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
3. to monitor closely the progress of Fiji with regard to the phase-out of methyl bromide. to the degree that Fiji is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Fiji should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Fiji, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide (that

is, the subject of non–compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/23).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Fiji ratified the Montreal Protocol on 23 October 1989, the London Amendment on 9 December 1994 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 17 May 2000, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in June 1993. The Executive Committee has approved $542,908 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Fiji's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 0.6710 ODP tonnes. As the Party reported consumption of methyl bromide of 1.506 ODP tonnes in 2003 and 1.609 ODP tonnes in 2004, it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol in those years;
3. to note with appreciation Fiji's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Fiji specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce methyl bromide consumption from 1.609 ODP tonnes in 2004 as follows:
      (i) to 1.5 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (ii) to 1.3 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iii) to 1.0 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (iv) to 0.5 ODP tonnes in 2008;
   (b) to monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;
   (c) to commence implementation of a methyl bromide import quota system in 2006;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Fiji to return to compliance in 2008, and to urge Fiji to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of methyl bromide;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Fiji with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Fiji should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Fiji, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/33).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/11).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Guatemala

1. to note that Guatemala ratified the Montreal Protocol on 7 November 1989 and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 21 January 2002. Guatemala is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $6,302,694 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Guatemala's baseline for Annex A, group I substances is 224.6 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 239.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group I substances in 2002. Guatemala's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 400.7 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 709.4 ODP tonnes of the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Guatemala was in non-compliance with its obligations under Articles 2A and 2H of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to note with appreciation Guatemala's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I and Annex E substances, and to note further that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Guatemala specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 239.6 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

      (i) to 180.5 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 120 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 85 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 50 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (v) to 20 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (vi) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

   (b) to reducing methyl bromide consumption from 709.4 ODP tonnes in 2002, as follows:

      (i) to 528 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 492 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 360 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 335 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (v) to 310 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (vi) to 286 ODP tonnes in 2008;
      (vii) to phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2015, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

   (c) to establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

   (d) to banning, by 2005, imports of ODS-using equipment;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Guatemala to return to compliance by 2005 (CFCs) and 2007 (methyl bromide), and to urge Guatemala to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I and Annex E;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Guatemala with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs and methyl bromide. To the degree that Guatemala is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Guatemala should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Guatemala, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs and methyl bromide (that is, the subjects of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/34).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Guatemala ratified the Montreal Protocol on 7 November 1989 and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 21 January 2002. Guatemala is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $6,366,065 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to recall decision XV/34, which noted that Guatemala was in non-compliance in 2002 with its obligations under Article 2H of the Protocol to freeze its consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) at its baseline level of 400.7 ODP-tonnes but also noted with appreciation the plan of action submitted by Guatemala to ensure its prompt return to compliance in 2007 with the Protocol's methyl bromide consumption control measures;

3. to note with concern, however, that Guatemala has reported consumption of methyl bromide for 2005 of 522.792 ODP-tonnes, which is inconsistent with the Party's commitment contained in decision XV/34 to reduce its methyl bromide consumption to 360 ODP tonnes in 2005;
4. to note further the advice of Guatemala that all relevant stakeholders have committed to phase out methyl bromide in accordance with the revised time-specific consumption reduction benchmarks contained in paragraph 5 of the present decision, which provide the Party with one additional year to overcome the technical, economic and political challenges that were the cause of the Party's deviation from its commitments contained in decision XV/34;
5. to note also with appreciation that Guatemala has submitted a revised plan of action for methyl bromide phase-out in controlled uses and to note, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, that under the revised plan Guatemala specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce methyl bromide consumption from 709.4 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 400.70 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
      (ii) to 361 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
      (iii) to 320.56 ODP-tonnes in 2008;
      (iv) to phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2015, as required under the Protocol, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas;
6. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 5 above should enable Guatemala to return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures in 2008 and to urge Guatemala to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of methyl bromide;
7. to monitor closely the progress of Guatemala with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. to the degree that Guatemala is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Guatemala should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Guatemala, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/26).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Guatemala's annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex C, group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), of 11.3 ODP-tonnes for 2013 exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 8.3 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year and that the party was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons;
2. To note with appreciation the submission by Guatemala of a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the Protocol's hydrochlorofluorocarbon control measures and its decision to reduce its hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption in 2014 below its allowable consumption by the excess amount consumed in 2013;
3. To note that under that plan of action, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Guatemala specifically commits itself:

   (a) To reducing its consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons from 11.3 ODP-tonnes in 2013 to no greater than:

      (i) 4.35 ODP-tonnes in 2014;

      (ii) Levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol in 2015 and subsequent years;

   (b) To monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;
4. To urge Guatemala to continue to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of

action to phase out consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

5. To monitor closely the progress of Guatemala with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Guatemala should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
6. To caution Guatemala, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance, that, in the event that Guatemala fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decisions XXVI/16).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That the annual consumption reported by Guatemala for the controlled substances in Annex C, group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), of 4.74 ODP-tonnes in 2014 was inconsistent with its commitment set out in decision XXVI/16 to reduce consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons to no greater than 4.35 ODP-tonnes in that year and that the party was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures for that substance under the Protocol for that year;
2. To note with appreciation the submission by Guatemala of an explanation for its compliance situation and its correction of its hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption to

9.84 ODP-tonnes in 2013 and 4.74 ODP-tonnes in 2014, attributing the previous incorrect data to a technical error in computing the consumption of that substance in the country for those two years;

3. To note also that despite the revision of its 2013 data the party remained in

non-compliance with its hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption obligations under the Protocol for 2013;

4. To agree that the data corrections for 2013 and 2014 will not vary any of the benchmarks already recorded and agreed in decision XXVI/16;
5. To note that Guatemala has reported data for 2015 that indicate that it has already returned to compliance with the Protocol's hydrochlorofluorocarbon control measures and to congratulate Guatemala on that progress;
6. To urge Guatemala to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action in decision XXVI/16;
7. To continue to monitor closely the progress of Guatemala with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Guatemala should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decisions XXVIII/11).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Guinea-Bissau

1. to note that Guinea-Bissau ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London, Copenhagen and Beijing amendments on 12 November 2002. Guinea-Bissau is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 2004. The Executive Committee has approved $669,593 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Guinea-Bissau's baseline for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), is 26.275 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 29.446 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2003. As a consequence, for 2003, Guinea-Bissau was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal

Protocol;

3. to note with appreciation Guinea-Bissau's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), and to note further that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Guinea-Bissau specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 29.446 ODP tonnes in 2003 as follows:
      (i) to 26.275 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (ii) to 13.137 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iii) to 13.137 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iv) to 3.941 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (v) to 3.941 ODP tonnes in 2008;
      (vi) to 3.941 ODP tonnes in 2009;
      (vii) to phasing out CFC consumption by 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to introduce a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone depleting substances, including quotas by the end of 2004;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Guinea-Bissau to return to compliance by 2004, and to urge Guinea-Bissau to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of CFCs;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Guinea-Bissau with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that Guinea-Bissau is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Guinea-Bissau should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Guinea-Bissau, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/24).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Honduras

1. to note that Honduras ratified the Montreal Protocol on 14 October 1993 and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 24 January 2002. Honduras is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $2,912,410 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Honduras's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 259.43 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 412.52 ODP tonnes of the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Honduras was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to recognize the devastation and disruption to agriculture caused by Hurricane Mitch in October 1998, which contributed to the increase in use of methyl bromide, and to applaud Honduras's efforts to recover from the situation;
4. to note with appreciation Honduras's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substance in Annex E, and to note further that, under the plan, Honduras specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing methyl bromide consumption from 412.52 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 370.0 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 306.1 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 207.5 ODP tonnes in 2005;

(b) to monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas, in force since May 2003;

(c) to monitoring its ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, in force since May 2003;

5. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 4 above should enable Honduras to return to compliance by 2005, and to urge Honduras to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the ozone-depleting substance in Annex E;

6. to monitor closely the progress of Honduras with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that Honduras is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Honduras should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Honduras, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/35).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Honduras ratified the Montreal Protocol on 14 October 1993 and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 24 January 2002, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $3,342,025 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to recall decision XV/35, which noted that Honduras was in non-compliance in 2002 with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol to freeze its consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) at its baseline level of 259.43 ODP tonnes, but also noted with appreciation the plan of action submitted by Honduras to ensure its prompt return to compliance in 2005;

3. to note with concern, however, that while Honduras has reported consumption of methyl bromide for 2004 of 340.80 ODP tonnes that is less than its reported consumption for 2003, it is still inconsistent with the Party's commitment contained in decision XV/35 to reduce its methyl bromide consumption to 306.1 ODP tonnes in 2004;

4. Further to note the advice of Honduras that its stakeholders remain committed to methyl bromide phase out and that an additional two years would be required to overcome the technical difficulties that were the cause of the Party's deviation from its commitments contained in decision XV/35;

5. to note with appreciation that Honduras has submitted a revised plan of action for methyl bromide phase-out in controlled uses, and to note, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, that under the revised plan Honduras specifically commits itself:

(a) to reduce methyl bromide consumption from 340.80 ODP tonnes in 2004 as follows:

(i) to 327.6000 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(ii) to 295.8000 ODP tonnes in 2006;
(iii) to 255.0000 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(iv) to 207.5424 ODP tonnes in 2008;

(b) to monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, in force since May 2003;

(c) to monitor its ban on imports of equipment using ozone depleting substances, in force since May 2003;

6. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 5 above should enable Honduras to return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures in 2008 and to urge Honduras to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled

substance in Annex E (methyl bromide);

7. to monitor closely the progress of Honduras with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide). to the degree that Honduras is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Honduras should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Honduras, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/34).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the Islamic Republic of Iran ratified the Montreal Protocol on 3 October 1990, the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 4 August 1997 and the Montreal Amendment on 17 October 2001, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in June 1993. The Executive Committee has approved $59,507,714 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note that the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex B, group II, (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 13.640 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 11.550 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that in the absence of further clarification the Islamic Republic of Iran is therefore presumed to be in non compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to request the Islamic Republic of Iran to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2007, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. The Islamic Republic of Iran may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase out schedule, a ban on imports of ozone depleting substance using equipment and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to monitor closely the progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the phase out of carbon tetrachloride. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Islamic Republic of Iran should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of carbon tetrachloride that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/27).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

2. to record with appreciation the submission by the Islamic Republic of Iran of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control measures, under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, the Islamic Republic of Iran specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing consumption to no greater than:
      (i) 11.6 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (ii) zero ODP tonnes in 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitoring its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone depleting substances, including import quotas;
3. to urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of carbon tetrachloride;
4. to monitor closely the progress of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride. to the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Islamic Republic of Iran should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
5. to caution the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the carbon tetrachloride that is the subject of non compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/27).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Kenya

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Kenya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 9 November 1988, the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 27 September 1994 and the Montreal Amendment on 12 July 2000, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in July 1994. The Executive Committee has approved $4,579,057 from the Multilateral Fund to enable Kenya's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Kenya has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I, (CFCs) for 2005 of 162.210 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 119.728 ODP tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that Kenya is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for CFCs under the Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Kenya's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Kenya specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce CFC consumption from 162.210 ODP-tonnes in 2005 to 60.00 ODP tonnes in 2006;
   (b) to further reduce CFC consumption from 60.00 ODP-tonnes in 2006 to 30.00 ODP tonnes in 2007;
   (c) to further reduce CFC consumption from 30.00 ODP-tonnes in 2007 to 10.00 ODP tonnes in 2008;
   (d) to further reduce CFC consumption from 10.00 ODP-tonnes in 2008 to zero (0.00) ODP tonnes in 2009, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after 1 January 2010;
   (e) to monitor its system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances, which includes import quotas;
4. to urge Kenya to gazette the ozone depleting substances regulations required to establish and implement its system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances, which includes import quotas, as soon as possible and preferably no later than 31 December 2006;
5. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Kenya to return to compliance with the

Protocol in 2006 and to urge Kenya to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to phase out consumption of CFCs;

6. to monitor closely the progress of Kenya with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Kenya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Kenya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/28).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Kyrgyzstan

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Kyrgyzstan ratified the Montreal Protocol on 31 May 2000, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in July 2002. The Executive Committee has approved $1,206,732 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note further that Kyrgyzstan has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), for 2004 of 2.40 ODP tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of zero ODP tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that Kyrgyzstan is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Kyrgyzstan's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's halon control measures, and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Kyrgyzstan specifically commits itself:
   (a) to maintain consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), at no more than the 2004 level of 2.40 ODP tonnes in 2005, and then to reduce halon consumption as follows:
      (i) to 1.20 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (ii) to 0.60 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (iii) to phase out consumption of these controlled substances by 1 January 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;
   (c) to introduce a ban on the import of equipment containing halons and equipment that uses halons by 1 January 2006;
   (d) to introduce an import quota system to limit annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), by the beginning of 2006;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Kyrgyzstan to return to compliance in 2008 and to urge Kyrgyzstan to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons);
5. to monitor closely the progress of Kyrgyzstan with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons). to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Kyrgyzstan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Kyrgyzstan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions

available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/36).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Lesotho

1. to note that Lesotho ratified the Montreal Protocol on 25 March 1994. Lesotho is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. The Executive Committee has approved $311,332 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Lesotho's baseline for the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), is 0.2 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 1.8 ODP tonnes of halons in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002, Lesotho was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Lesotho's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), and to note further that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Lesotho specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing halon consumption from 1.8 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 0.8 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (ii) to 0.2 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iii) to 0.1 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iv) to 0.1 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (v) to zero ODP tonnes in 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties after 1 January 2010;
   (b) to introduce a quota system for the import of halons;
   (c) to introduce a ban on the import of halon-based equipment and systems in 2005;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Lesotho to return to compliance by 2006, and to urge Lesotho to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of halons;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Lesotho with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of halons. to the degree that Lesotho is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Lesotho should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Lesotho, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/25).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Libya

1. to note that Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 July 1990 and the London Amendment on 12 July 2001. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 2000. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $2,794,053 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 717 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 985 ODP tonnes in 2000 and 985 ODP tonnes in 2001, placing Libyan Arab Jamahiriya clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-

specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. to closely monitor the progress of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/25).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/25 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. to note with appreciation the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's submission of its plan of action, and to note also that, under the plan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 985 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:
      (i) to 710.0 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 610.0 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 303.0 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 107 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (v) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;
   (c) to monitoring its ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, introduced in 2003;
3. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 2 above should enable the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to return to compliance by 2003, and to urge the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I;
4. to monitor closely the progress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. To the degree that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/36).

Subsequently, the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has reported annual data for the controlled substances in Annex A,

group II (halons), for 2003 which is above its requirements for those substances. As a consequence, for 2003, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;

2. to request the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as a matter of urgency, to submit a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on the import of ozone-depleting-substances-using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
3. to monitor closely the progress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the phase out of halons. to the degree that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/26).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 July 1990, the London Amendment on 12 July 2001 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 24 September 2004, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in December 2000. The Executive Committee has approved $5,198,886 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note further that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's baseline for Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) is 633.067 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption in 2003 and 2004 of 714.500 ODP tonnes of those substances. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 94.050 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption in 2004 of 96.000 ODP tonnes of that substance. As a consequence, in 2003 the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol, while in 2004 it was in non-compliance with its obligations under Articles 2A and 2H of the Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's halon and methyl bromide control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya specifically commits itself:
   (a) to maintain consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), at no more than the 2004 level of 714.500 ODP tonnes in 2005 and then to reduce halon consumption as follows:
      (i) to 653.910 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (ii) to 316.533 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (iii) to phase out halon consumption by 1 January 2008, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to maintain consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) at no more than the 2004 level of 96.000 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 2006 and then to reduce methyl bromide consumption as follows:
      (i) to 75.000 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (ii) to phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2010, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

4. to recall the commitment of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, contained in decision XV/36, to establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, and to monitor its ban on imports of equipment using ozone depleting substances, introduced in 2003;
5. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to return to compliance with the Protocol's halon and methyl bromide control measures in 2007, and to urge the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of halon and methyl bromide;
6. to monitor closely the progress of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) and the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide). to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of Annex A, group II, controlled substances (halons) and the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/37).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request Libya to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2012, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its forty-eighth meeting an explanation for its excess consumption of halons, together with a plan of action with time specific benchmarks to ensure the party's prompt return to compliance;
2. To monitor closely Libya's progress with regard to the phase-out of halons: to the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing and, in that regard, Libya should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
3. To caution Libya, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures, which may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/23).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That the annual consumption reported by Libya of the controlled substances in Annex C, group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), of 144.0 ODP tonnes for 2013 and 122.4 ODP-tonnes for 2014 exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 118.38 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for those years and that the party was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons,

2. To note with appreciation the submission by Libya of a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the Protocol's hydrochlorofluorocarbon control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Libya specifically commits itself:

   (a) To reducing its consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons from 122.4 ODP-tonnes in 2014 to no greater than:

      (i) 122.3 ODP-tonnes in 2015;

      (ii) 118.4 ODP-tonnes in 2016 and 2017;

(iii) 106.5 ODP-tonnes in 2018 and 2019;

(iv) 76.95 ODP-tonnes in 2020 and 2021;

(v) Levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol in 2022 and subsequent years;

(b) To monitoring the enforcement of its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances;

(c) To imposing a ban on the procurement of air-conditioning equipment containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons in the near future and to considering a ban on the import of such equipment;

3. To urge Libya to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out the consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons;

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/11).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Maldives

1. to note that Maldives ratified the Montreal Protocol on 16 May 1989, the London Amendment on 31 July 1991 and the Copenhagen Amendment and the Montreal Amendment on 27 September 2001. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $370,516 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Maldives' baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 5 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 5 ODP tonnes in 2000 and 14 ODP tonnes in 2001, placing Maldives clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Maldives submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Maldives may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Maldives with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Maldives is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Maldives should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Maldives should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Maldives, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/26).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/26 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Maldives was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. to note with appreciation Maldives' submission of its plan of action, and to note also that, under the plan, Maldives specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 2.8 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 0 ODP tonnes in 2003, 2004 and 2005;
      (ii) to 2.3 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iii) to 0.69 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (iv) to 0 ODP tonnes in 2008 and 2009;
      (v) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitoring its existing system for licensing imports of ODS, including quotas, introduced in 2002;
   (c) to banning, by 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment;
3. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 2 above have already enabled Maldives to return to compliance, to congratulate Maldives on that progress and to urge Maldives to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Maldives with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. To the degree that Maldives is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Maldives should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Maldives, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to remain in compliance the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/37).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Mexico

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Mexico ratified the Montreal Protocol on 31 March 1988, the London Amendment on 11 October 1991 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 16 September 1994, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in February 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $83,209,107 from the Multilateral Fund to enable Mexico's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note further that Mexico has reported annual consumption for the Annex B, group II, controlled substance (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 89.540 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 9.376 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Mexico is therefore in non-compliance with the carbon tetrachloride control measures under the Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Mexico's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Mexico specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce carbon tetrachloride consumption from 89.540 ODP-tonnes in 2005 as follows:
      (i) to 9.376 ODP-tonnes in 2008;
      (ii) to zero ODP-tonnes in 2009;
   (b) to monitor its system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances, which includes import quotas;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Mexico to return to compliance with the Protocol in 2008 and to urge Mexico to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action to phase out consumption of carbon tetrachloride;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Mexico with regard to the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Mexico should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Mexico, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of carbon tetrachloride that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/30).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Mexico reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex B, group II (carbon tetrachloride), of 88.0 ODP-tonnes in 2008, an amount inconsistent with its commitment contained in decision XVIII/30 to reduce carbon tetrachloride consumption to no greater than 9.376 ODP-tonnes in that year, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for that substance under the Protocol for that year;

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

   (a) To reducing carbon tetrachloride consumption to no greater than zero ODP-tonnes in 2009 and thereafter;

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

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

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/20).

<u>Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Micronesia</u>

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Federated States of Micronesia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 6 September 1995 and the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments on 27 November 2001, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in March 2002. The Executive Committee has approved $74,680 from the Multilateral Fund to enable the Party's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note further that the Federated States of Micronesia has reported annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), for 2002, 2003 and 2004 of 1.876, 1.691 and 1.451 ODP tonnes respectively, which exceed the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 1.219 ODP tonnes for those controlled substances in each of those years, and that Federated States of Micronesia is therefore in non compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Federated States of Micronesia's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Federated States of Micronesia specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), from 1.451 ODP tonnes in 2004 as follows:
      (i) to 1.351 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (ii) to phase out consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), by 1 January 2006, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to introduce a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including a quota system, by 1 January 2006;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Federated States of Micronesia to return to compliance in 2006, and to urge Federated States of Micronesia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs);
5. to monitor closely the progress of Federated States of Micronesia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs). to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Federated States of Micronesia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Federated States of Micronesia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs), that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/32).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That the Federated States of Micronesia reported annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), of 0.5 ODP-tonnes for 2007, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 0.2 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for that year;
2. To note, however, that in response to the request for an explanation for its excess consumption, the Federated States of Micronesia has reported that it had begun to enforce its licensing system, which took effect in November 2007;
3. To note further the Federated States of Micronesia's return to compliance in 2008 and its commitment to ban imports of chlorofluorocarbons from 2009 onward;
4. To monitor closely the progress of the Party with regard to its implementation of its obligations under the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/19).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Morocco

1. to note that Morocco has reported annual data for Annex C, group II, for 2002 which are above its requirement for a 100 per cent phase-out. In the absence of further clarification, Morocco is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;

2. to request Morocco to submit to the Implementation Committee, for consideration at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, and a plan of action with time specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;

3. to monitor closely the progress of Morocco with regard to the phase-out of hydrobromofluorocarbons. To the degree that Morocco is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Morocco should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Morocco, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/23).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Namibia

1. to note that Namibia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 20 September 1993 and the London Amendment on 6 November 1997. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $406,147 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Namibia's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 22 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 22 and 24 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 23 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Namibia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request that Namibia submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Namibia may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

5. to closely monitor the progress of Namibia with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Namibia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Namibia should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Namibia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Namibia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/22).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/22 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Namibia was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;

2. to note with appreciation Namibia's submission of its plan of action, and to note also that, under the plan, Namibia specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 20 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

      (i) to 19.0 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 14.0 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 10.0 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 9.0 ODP tonnes in 2006;

(v) to 3.2 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(vi) to 2.0 ODP tonnes in 2008;
(vii) to 1.0 ODP tonnes in 2009;
(viii) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) to establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(c) to banning, by 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment;

3. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 2 above have already enabled Namibia to return to compliance, to congratulate Namibia on that progress and to urge Namibia to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the remainder of the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I;

4. to monitor closely the progress of Namibia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. To the degree that Namibia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Namibia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Namibia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to remain in compliance the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/38).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Nepal

1. to note that Nepal ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 6 July 1994. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1998. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $432,137 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. Nepal's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 27 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 94 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000, and consumption of 94 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Nepal was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request that Nepal submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Nepal may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;

4. to closely monitor the progress of Nepal with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Nepal is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Nepal should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Nepal should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Nepal, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/23).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to recall that in its decision XIV/23 the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties noted that Nepal's baseline for Annex A, group I substances is 27 ODP tonnes. Nepal reported consumption of 94 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group I substances in 2000 and consumption of 94 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000-June 2001 control period Nepal was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to note that Nepal has subsequently reported that 74 ODP tonnes of imports of CFCs have been detained by its customs authorities as the shipment lacked an import license, and that Nepal therefore wished to report the quantity as illegal trade under the terms of decision XIV/7;
3. to congratulate Nepal on its actions in seizing the shipment and in reporting the fact to the Secretariat;
4. to note also, however, that paragraph 7 of decision XIV/7 provides that "the illegally traded quantities should not be counted against a Party's consumption provided the Party does not place the said quantities on its own market";
5. to conclude, therefore, that if Nepal decides to release any of the seized quantity of CFCs into its domestic market, it would be considered to be in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol and would therefore be required to fulfill the terms of decision XIV/23, including submitting to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
6. to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of Nepal at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/39).

Subsequently, the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Nepal ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 6 July 1994. Nepal is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1998. The Executive Committee has approved $453,636 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to recall that in its decision XV/39, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties had congratulated Nepal on seizing 74 ODP tonnes of imports of CFCs that had been imported in 2000 without an import license, and on reporting the quantity as illegal trade under the terms of decision XIV/7;
3. to recall that, in paragraph 5 of decision XV/39, the Parties had stated that, if Nepal decided to release any of the seized quantity of CFCs on to its domestic market, it would be considered to be in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol and would therefore be required to fulfil the terms of decision XIV/23, including submitting to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
4. to clarify the meaning of paragraph 5 of decision XV/39 to mean that Nepal would only be considered to be in non-compliance if the amount of CFCs released on to the market in any one year exceeded its permitted consumption level under the Protocol for that year;
5. to note further that Nepal's baseline for CFCs is 27 ODP tonnes;
6. to note with appreciation Nepal's submission of its plan of action to manage the release of the seized CFCs, and to note further that, under the plan, Nepal specifically commits itself:
   (a) to release no more than the following amount of CFCs in each year as follows:
      (i) 27.0 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (ii) 13.5 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iii) 13.5 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iv) 4.05 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (v) 4.05 ODP tonnes in 2008;
      (vi) 4.00 ODP tonnes in 2009;
      (vii) zero in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitor its existing system for licensing imports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, introduced in 2001, which includes a commitment not to issue import licenses for CFCs, in order to remain in compliance with its plan of action;

(c) to report annually on the quantity of CFCs released pursuant to paragraph 6 (a) above;

(d) to ensure that any quantities of CFCs remaining after 2010 are not released on to its market except in compliance with Nepal's obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

7. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 6 above will enable Nepal to remain in compliance;

8. to monitor closely the progress of Nepal with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/27).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Nigeria

1. to note that, in accordance with Decision XIII/16 of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Implementation Committee requested the Secretariat to write to Nigeria since it had reported data on CFC consumption for either the year 1999 and/or 2000 that was above its baseline, and was therefore in a state of potential non-compliance;

2. Nigeria's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 3,650 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 4,095 ODP tonnes in 2000 and 3,666 ODP tonnes in 2001, placing Nigeria clearly in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to express concern about Nigeria's non-compliance but to note that it has submitted a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. It is with that understanding that the Parties note, after reviewing the plan of action submitted by Nigeria, that Nigeria specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reduce Annex A consumption from the current level of 3,666 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:

      (i) to 3,400 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 3,200 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 1,800 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 1,100 ODP tonnes for 2006;
      (v) to 510 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (vi) to 300 ODP tonnes in 2008;
      (vii) to 100 ODP tonnes in 2009; and
      (viii) to phase-out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010 as provided under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties;

   (b) to report periodically on the operation of the system for licensing imports and exports of ODS as required for all Parties under Article 4 B paragraph 4 of the Montreal Protocol;

   (c) to ban, by 1 January 2008, imports of ODS-using equipment;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Nigeria to return to compliance by 2003. In this regard, the Parties urge Nigeria to work with relevant Implementing Agencies to phase-out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A Group I;

5. to closely monitor the progress of Nigeria with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Nigeria is working towards and meeting the specific commitments noted above in paragraph 3, Nigeria should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Nigeria should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Nigeria, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/30).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Oman

1. to note that Oman has reported annual data for the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform), for 2003 which are above its requirements for that substance. As a consequence, for 2003, Oman was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2E of the Montreal Protocol;

2. to note that, in response to a request from the Implementation Committee for an explanation for its excess consumption and a plan of action to return it to compliance, Oman has introduced a ban on the import of methyl chloroform;

3. that no action is required on this incident of non-compliance, but that Oman should ensure that a similar case does not occur again.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/28

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Pakistan

1. to note that Pakistan ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 18 December 1992 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 17 February 1995. Pakistan is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. The Executive Committee has approved $18,492,150 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note that, in accordance with decision XV/22 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties, Pakistan was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;

3. to note with appreciation Pakistan's submission of its plan of action, and to note also that, under the plan, Pakistan specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reducing halon consumption from 15.0 ODP tonnes in 2003 as follows:

      (i) to 14.2 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (ii) to 7.1 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iii) to phasing out halon consumption by 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

   (b) to monitor its enhanced system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, introduced in 2004;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Pakistan to return to compliance by 2004, and to urge Pakistan to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group II (halons);

5. to monitor closely the progress of Pakistan with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of halons. to the degree that Pakistan is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Pakistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Pakistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halon (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/29).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Pakistan ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 18 December 1992, the Copenhagen Amendment on 17 February 1995 and the Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 2 September 2005, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 1996. The Executive Committee has approved $20,827,626 from the Multilateral Fund to enable Pakistan's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note further that Pakistan has reported annual consumption for the Annex B, group II, controlled substance (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 148.500 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 61.930 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Pakistan is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for carbon tetrachloride under the Protocol;

3. to note with appreciation Pakistan's submission of a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's carbon tetrachloride control measures and to note that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Pakistan specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce carbon tetrachloride consumption from 148.500 ODP-tonnes in 2005 to 41.800 ODP tonnes in 2006;
   (b) to monitor its system for licensing the import and export of ozone depleting substances, which includes import quotas;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Pakistan to return to compliance with the Protocol in 2006 and to urge Pakistan to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of carbon tetrachloride;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Pakistan with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Pakistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Pakistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of carbon tetrachloride that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/31).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Papua New Guinea

1. to note that Papua New Guinea ratified the Montreal Protocol on 27 October 1992, the London Amendment on 4 May 1993 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 7 October 2003. Papua New Guinea is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $704,454 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Papua New Guinea's baseline for Annex A, group I substances is 36.3 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 44.3 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group I substances for the control period 1 July 2000-30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000-June 2001 control period Papua New Guinea was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with appreciation Papua New Guinea's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I substances and to note further that, under the plan, Papua New Guinea specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 35 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:
      (i) to 35 ODP tonnes in 2003;
      (ii) to 26 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (iii) to 17 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iv) to 8 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (v) to 4.5 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (vi) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;
   (c) to banning, on or before 31 December 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment;
4. to note that the measures listed above in paragraph 3 should enable Papua New Guinea to return to compliance by 1 January 2004, and to urge Papua New Guinea to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Papua New Guinea with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. To the degree that Papua New Guinea is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Papua New Guinea should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Papua New Guinea, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/40).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Paraguay

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Paraguay ratified the Montreal Protocol and its London Amendment on 3 December 1992, the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments on 27 April 2001 and the Beijing Amendment on 18 July 2006, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in February 1997. The Executive Committee has approved $1,768,840 from the Multilateral Fund to enable Paraguay's compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note further that Paraguay has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex A, group I, (CFCs) for 2005 of 250.748 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 105.280 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Paraguay is therefore in non-compliance with the CFC control measures under the Protocol;
3. to note also that Paraguay has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex B, group II, (carbon tetrachloride) for 2005 of 6.842 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 0.090 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that Paraguay is therefore in non-compliance with the carbon tetrachloride control measures under the Protocol;
4. to request Paraguay to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2007, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol at its next meeting, a plan of action with time specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Paraguay may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase out schedule included in its plan of action and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving phase-out;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Paraguay with regard to the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride and CFCs. to the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Paraguay should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Paraguay, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of carbon tetrachloride and CFCs that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/32).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

tetrachloride) for 2005 of 0.7 ODP tonnes, which exceeds its maximum allowable consumption of 0.1 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and was therefore in non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Montreal Protocol for carbon tetrachloride in 2005,

3. to record with appreciation the submission by Paraguay of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's CFC and carbon tetrachloride control measures, under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Paraguay specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption to no greater than:
      (i) 31.6 ODP tonnes in 2007, 2008 and 2009;
      (ii) zero ODP tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to reducing carbon tetrachloride consumption to no greater than:
      (i) 0.1 ODP tonnes in 2007, 2008 and 2009;
      (ii) zero ODP tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (c) to monitoring its import licensing and quota system for ozone depleting substances and to extending that system to carbon tetrachloride;
   (d) to monitoring the implementation of its ban on the export of all ozone-depleting substances and the import of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, whether new or used, which use CFC-11 or CFC-12;
4. to urge Paraguay to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Paraguay with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs and carbon tetrachloride. to the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Paraguay should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
6. to caution Paraguay in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the CFCs and carbon tetrachloride that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/22).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Peru

1. to note that Peru ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on 31 March 1993 and the Copenhagen Amendment on 7 June 1999. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $4,670,309 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Peru's baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 289.5 ODP tonnes. Peru reported consumption of 296 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 1999. Peru responded to the Ozone Secretariat's request for data for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Peru reported consumption of 297.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. As a consequence, for the control period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, Peru was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Peru submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Peru may wish to consider including in its plan actions to establish import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, to establish a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and to put in place policy and regulatory instruments that ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Peru with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the

degree that Peru is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Peru should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Peru should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Peru, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that importing Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/25).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Qatar

1. to note that Qatar ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen amendments on 22 January 1996. Qatar is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $698,849 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Qatar has failed to report data for consumption of Annex A, group I substances for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 and has reported annual data for 2002 which is above its requirement for a freeze in consumption. In the absence of further clarification, Qatar is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to urge Qatar, accordingly, to report data for the control period from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002 as a matter of urgency;
4. to note further that Qatar's baseline for Annex A, group II substances is 10.65 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 13.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group II substances in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Qatar was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;
5. to request Qatar to submit to the Implementation Committee, for consideration at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Qatar may wish to consider including in that plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
6. to monitor closely the progress of Qatar with regard to the phase-out of CFCs and halons. to the degree that Qatar is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Qatar should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Qatar, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs and halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/41).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by the Republic of Korea

1. To note that the Republic of Korea reported the export of 37 metric tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2008 and 18.2 metric tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2009 to a State classified as not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol that is also a State not party to the Copenhagen Amendment to the Protocol, which places the party in non-compliance with the trade restriction against non-parties to the Protocol;
2. To note, however, that the party has taken measures not to export hydrochlorofluorocarbons to any State not party to the Copenhagen and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol in 2010 and in subsequent years except to parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;

3. That no further action is necessary in view of the undertaking by the Republic of Korea not to authorize any further exports of hydrochlorofluorocarbons to any non-party to the relevant amendments to the Montreal Protocol except to parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;
4. To monitor closely the party's progress with regard to the implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/16).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

1. to note that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 2 December 1996. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5 (1) of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1998. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $152,889 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' baseline for Annex A, Group I substances is 2 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 6 and 7 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances in 2000 and 2001 respectively, and consumption of 9 ODP tonnes of Annex A, Group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. As a consequence, for the July 2000 to June 2001 control period, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to request that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines may wish to consider including in this plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to closely monitor the progress of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. To the degree that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. However, through this decision, the Parties caution Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/24).

Subsequently, the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, in accordance with decision XIV/24 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
2. to note also that the baseline of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for Annex A, group I substances is 1.77 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 6.04, 6.86 and 6.02 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group I substances in 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively, and consumption of 9 ODP tonnes of Annex A, group I substances for the consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. It has failed to report data for CFC consumption for the control period of 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002. As a consequence, for the period 2000 2002, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to note with regret that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has not fulfilled the requirements of decision XIV/24 and to request that it should submit to the Implementation Committee, as a matter of urgency, for consideration at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks in order for the Committee to monitor its progress towards compliance;
4. to stress to the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines its obligations under the Montreal Protocol

to phase out the consumption of ozone depleting substances, and the accompanying need for it to establish and maintain an effective governmental policy and institutional framework for the purposes of implementing and monitoring the national phase-out strategy;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with regard to the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/42).

Subsequently, the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen amendments on 2 December 1996. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1998. The Executive Committee has approved $166,019 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note that, in accordance with decision XV/42 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance;
3. to note with appreciation the submission by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines of its plan of action, and to note also that, under the plan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing CFC consumption from 3.07 ODP tonnes in 2003 as follows:
      (i) to 2.15 ODP tonnes in 2004;
      (ii) to 1.39 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iii) to 0.83 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iv) to 0.45 ODP tonnes in 2007;
      (v) to 0.22 ODP tonnes in 2008;
      (vi) to 0.1 ODP tonnes in 2009;
      (vii) to phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitoring its existing system for licensing imports of ozone depleting substances and its ban on imports of ozone-depleting-substances-using equipment, introduced in 2003;
   (c) to introducing an ozone depleting substances quota system by the last quarter of 2004, which will become effective from 1 January 2005;
4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to return to compliance by 2008, and to urge Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase-out of consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs);
5. to monitor closely the progress of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs. to the degree that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/30).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Saudi Arabia

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that Saudi Arabia reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) for 2005 of 27.6 ODP tonnes, which exceeds its maximum allowable consumption level of 0.5 ODP tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and is therefore presumed in the absence of further clarification to be in non-compliance in 2005 with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol for methyl bromide;
2. to request Saudi Arabia to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 29 February 2008, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance. Saudi Arabia may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
3. to monitor closely the progress of Saudi Arabia with regard to the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Saudi Arabia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non compliance;
4. to caution Saudi Arabia in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the methyl bromide that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/23).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Saudi Arabia has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), for 2007 of 657.8 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 269.8 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for that year;
2. To request Saudi Arabia to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2010, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance;
3. To monitor closely the progress of Saudi Arabia with regard to the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Saudi Arabia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
4. To caution Saudi Arabia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the chlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/21).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note with appreciation Saudi Arabia's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's chlorofluorocarbon control measures, under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Saudi Arabia specifically commits itself:
   (a) To reducing chlorofluorocarbon consumption to no greater than zero ODP-tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the parties;
   (b) To monitoring its system for licensing the import and export of ozone-depleting substances;
2. To urge Saudi Arabia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out the consumption of chlorofluorocarbons;
3. To monitor closely the progress of Saudi Arabia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Saudi Arabia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
4. To caution Saudi Arabia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of chlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/15).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Serbia

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Serbia has not reported the data required for the establishment of baselines for the controlled substances in Annex B (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform) for the years 1998 and 1999, as provided for by paragraphs 3 and 8 ter (d) of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to note that the failure to report such data places Serbia in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives the outstanding data;
3. to stress that compliance by Serbia with the Protocol cannot be evaluated without the outstanding data;
4. to acknowledge that Serbia has only recently ratified the amendments to the Protocol that require it to report data on the controlled substances indicated in paragraph 1 of the present decision and also that Serbia has recently experienced a considerable change in its national circumstances in connection with which it has undertaken to continue the legal personality of the former Serbia and Montenegro in respect of the Protocol for the territory under its control effective 3 June 2006, but also to note that the Party has received assistance with data collection from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol through the Fund's implementing agencies;
5. to urge Serbia to work together with the United Nations Environment Programme under that agency's Compliance Assistance Programme and with other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund to report the data, as a matter of urgency, to the Secretariat;
6. to request the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of Serbia with respect to data reporting at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/33).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Sierra Leone

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Sierra Leone ratified the Montreal Protocol and all its amendments on 29 August 2001, is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in December 2003. The Executive Committee has approved $660,021 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note further that Sierra Leone has reported annual consumption of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), for 2004 of 18.45 ODP tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption level of 16.00 ODP tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that Sierra Leone is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to request Sierra Leone, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Sierra Leone may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of equipment using ozone depleting substances, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Sierra Leone with regard to the phase-out of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons). To the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Sierra Leone should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Sierra Leone, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the controlled substances in Annex A, group II (halons), that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/38).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Singapore

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note that Singapore reported the export of 32 metric tonnes of methyl bromide in 2008 to a State classified as operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol that is also a State not party to the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which places the party in non-compliance with the restriction on trade with non-parties to the Protocol;
2. To urge Singapore to refrain from engaging in trade in methyl bromide with States not party to the Copenhagen Amendment;
3. To monitor closely the party's progress with regard to the implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/13).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Somalia

1. to note that Somalia has reported annual data for Annex A, group II, ozone depleting substances (halons) for both 2002 and 2003 which are above its requirement for a freeze in consumption;
2. to note further that, in the absence of further clarification, Somalia is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol;
3. to request Somalia, as a matter of urgency, to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting explanations for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Somalia may wish to consider including in its plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ozone-depleting-substances using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to monitor closely the progress of Somalia with regard to the phase-out of halons. To the degree that Somalia is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as Parties in good standing. In that regard, Somalia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Meeting of the Parties cautions Somalia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties

will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/19).

Potential non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Solomon Islands

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request Solomon Islands to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2009, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption in 2006, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance;
2. to request Solomon Islands further to report the outstanding data for 2007 as a matter of urgency, and preferably no later than 31 March 2009, in time for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its forty-second meeting;
3. to monitor closely the progress of Solomon Islands with regard to the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. to the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Solomon Islands should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
4. to caution Solomon Islands, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the chlorofluorocarbons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/18).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Solomon Islands reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), of 1.4 ODP-tonnes for 2006, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 1.1 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for that year;
2. To note, however, that in response to the request for an explanation for its excess consumption contained in decision XX/18 of the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties, Solomon Islands reported that its Custom and Excise Act had been amended in 2007 to include restrictions on imports of chlorofluorocarbons, which therefore had not applied formally prior to that year;
3. To note further Solomon Islands' return to compliance in 2007 and its commitment to restrict imports of chlorofluorocarbons, which had taken effect from 2008;
4. To monitor closely the progress of the Party with regard to its implementation of its obligations under the Protocol;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/22).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Somalia

1. to note with appreciation Somalia's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's halon control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Somalia specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reducing halon consumption to no greater than:
      (i) 9.4 ODP tonnes in 2008;
      (ii) 9.4 ODP tonnes in 2009;
      (iii) Zero ODP tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to introducing a system for licensing the imports and exports of ozone depleting substances, including

import quotas, by the end of December 2009;

2. to request Somalia to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2009, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance with its consumption of chlorofluorocarbons;
3. to urge Somalia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of halons and implementation of its licensing system and to participate in regional network activities;
4. to request the Executive Committee, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism, to consider innovative ways of assisting the Party, through the implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund, to implement its plan of action to phase out halons and to implement its licensing system, including, but not limited to, awareness-raising, institutional strengthening and technical assistance;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Somalia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action to phase-out halons and the implementation of its licensing system;
6. to the degree that the Party is working toward and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Somalia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
7. to caution Somalia in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance that, in the event that it fails to remain in compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4 such as ensuring that the supply of halons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/19).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Somalia reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), for 2007 of 79.5 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of 36.2 ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for that year and that Somalia was therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for that year;
2. To note, however, that Somalia's reported chlorofluorocarbon consumption for 2008 was in compliance with its obligations under the chlorofluorocarbon control measures of the Montreal Protocol for that year;
3. To note with appreciation Somalia's introduction, as called for in decision XX/19, of a system for licensing the imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including import quotas, which had taken effect from October 2009;
4. To note also with appreciation Somalia's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's chlorofluorocarbon control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Somalia specifically commits itself:
   (a) To reducing chlorofluorocarbon consumption to no greater than zero ODP-tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) To monitoring its system for licensing the import and export of ozone-depleting substances, including import quotas;
5. To urge Somalia to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of chlorofluorocarbons;
6. To monitor closely the progress of Somalia with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Somalia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
7. To caution Somalia in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a

Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of chlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/23).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Turkmenistan

1. to note that Turkmenistan acceded to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on 18 November 1993 and acceded to the London Amendment on 15 March 1994. The country is classified as a non-Article 5 Party under the Protocol and, for 1996, reported positive consumption of 29.6 ODP tonnes of Annex A and B substances, none of which was for essential uses exempted by the Parties. As a consequence, in 1996 Turkmenistan was in non-compliance with its control obligations under Articles 2A through 2E of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to note with appreciation the work done by Turkmenistan in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility to develop a country programme and establish a phase-out plan to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2003;
3. to note that Turkmenistan, in cooperation with the Global Environment Facility, had delineated the following draft benchmarks that could serve to measure progress in the phase-out process until 2003:
   (a) 1999: import of CFCs should not exceed 22 ODP tonnes;
   (b) 1 January 2000: import/export licensing system in place; bans on import of equipment using and containing ODS; import quota for CFCs in 2000 not exceeding 15 ODP tonnes (roughly 50 per cent compared to 1996)
   (c) 1 January 2000: ban on the import of all Annex A and B substances except CFCs listed in Annex A (1);
   (d) 1 January 2000: import quota for CFCs in 2001 not exceeding 10 ODP tonnes (-66 per cent compared to 1996); effective system for monitoring and controlling ODS trade in place and working;
   (e) 1 July 2001: recovery and recycling and training projects completed;
   (f) 1 January 2002: import quota for CFCs in 2002 not to exceed 6 ODP tonnes (-80 per cent compared to 1996);
   (g) 1 January 2003: total prohibition of imports of Annex A and B substances/zero quota; completion of Global Environment Facility project.
4. to monitor closely the progress of Turkmenistan with regard to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, particularly towards meeting the specific commitments noted above and, in this regard, to request that Turkmenistan submit a complete copy of its country programme when approved, including the specific benchmarks, to the Implementation Committee, through the Ozone Secretariat, for its consideration at its next meeting. To the degree that Turkmenistan is working towards and meeting the specific time based commitments noted above and continues to report data annually demonstrating a decrease in imports and consumption, Turkmenistan should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In this regard, Turkmenistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet these commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through this decision, however, the Parties caution Turkmenistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that the country fails to meet the commitments noted above in the times specified, the Parties shall consider measures, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. These measures could include the possibility of actions that may be available under Article 4, designed to ensure that the supply of CFCs and halons that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/25).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Turkmenistan has reported annual consumption for the controlled substance in Annex B, group II (carbon tetrachloride), for 2008 of 0.3 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable

consumption of zero ODP-tonnes for that controlled substance for that year, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for that substance under the Protocol for that year;

2. To request Turkmenistan to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2010, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance;

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/25).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Uganda

1. to note that Uganda ratified the Montreal Protocol on 15 September 1988, the London Amendment on 20 January 1994, the Copenhagen Amendment on 22 November 1999 and the Montreal Amendment on 23 November 1999. Uganda is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $547,896 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note also that Uganda's baseline for Annex A, group I substances is 12.8 ODP tonnes. It has failed to report data for either of the control periods 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 and 1 July 2001-31 December 2002, and has reported annual data for 2001 which is above its baseline. In the absence of further clarification, Uganda is presumed to be in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to urge Uganda, accordingly, to report data for the control periods from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002, as a matter of urgency;

4. to note further that Uganda has presented sufficient information to justify its request for a change in its baseline consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E from 1.9 ODP tonnes to 6.3 ODP tonnes, and that that change is therefore approved;

5. to note that Uganda presented its request for a baseline change before the Implementation Committee had been able to recommend a standard methodology for the presentation of requests for such changes, and that all future requests should follow the methodology described in decision XV/19;

6. to note, however, that Uganda reported consumption of 30 ODP tonnes for the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002, even after the revision in its baseline, Uganda was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;

7. to note with appreciation Uganda's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substance in Annex E, and to note further that, under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Uganda specifically commits itself:

   (a) to reducing methyl bromide consumption from 30 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

      (i) to 24 ODP tonnes in 2003 and in 2004;
      (ii) to 6 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (iii) to 4.8 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iv) to phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2007, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) to monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS introduced in 1998, which will be modified by the inclusion of quotas in the first quarter of 2004;

(c) to introducing a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment in the first quarter of 2004;

8. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 7 above should enable Uganda to return to compliance by 2007, and to urge Uganda to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E;

9. to monitor closely the progress of Uganda with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of CFCs and methyl bromide. To the degree that Uganda is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Uganda should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Uganda, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of CFCs and methyl bromide (that is, the subjects of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/43).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Uruguay

1. to note that Uruguay ratified the Montreal Protocol on 8 January 1991, the London Amendment on 16 November 1993, the Copenhagen Amendment on 3 July 1997, the Montreal Amendment on 16 February 2000 and the Beijing Amendment on 9 September 2003. The country is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $4,856,042 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;

2. to note also that Uruguay's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E is 11.2 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 17.7 ODP tonnes for the controlled substance in Annex E in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Uruguay was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to note with appreciation Uruguay's submission of its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substance in Annex E, and to note further that, under the plan, Uruguay specifically commits itself:

(a) to reducing methyl bromide consumption from 17.7 ODP tonnes in 2002 as follows:

(i) to 12 ODP tonnes in 2003;
(ii) to 4 ODP tonnes in 2004;
(iii) to phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2005, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;

(b) to monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

4. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 3 above should enable Uruguay to return to compliance by 2004, and to urge Uruguay to work with the relevant Implementing Agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E;

5. to monitor closely the progress of Uruguay with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. To the degree that Uruguay is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Uruguay should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Uruguay, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that

exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/44).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that Uruguay ratified the Montreal Protocol on 8 January 1991, the London Amendment on 16 November 1993, the Copenhagen Amendment on 3 July 1997, the Montreal Amendment on 16 February 2000 and the Beijing Amendment on 9 September 2003. The country is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in 1993. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $5,457,124 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to recall that Uruguay's baseline for the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide) is 11.2 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 17.7 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Uruguay was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2H of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to recall further that Uruguay had submitted a plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's methyl bromide control measures, which was contained in decision XV/44 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties;
4. to note that Uruguay reported consumption of 11.1 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2004. This level of consumption, while consistent with the requirement that Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol freeze their methyl bromide consumption in 2004 at their baseline level, was inconsistent with the Party's commitment contained in decision XV/44 to reduce its methyl bromide consumption to a level no greater that 4 ODP tonnes in 2004;
5. to note with appreciation, however, that Uruguay submitted a revised plan of action for methyl bromide early phase-out in controlled uses, and to note, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, that under the revised plan Uruguay specifically commits itself:
   (a) to reduce methyl bromide consumption from 11.1 ODP tonnes in 2004 as follows:
      (i) to 8.9 ODP tonnes in 2005;
      (ii) to 8.9 ODP tonnes in 2006;
      (iii) to 8.9 ODP tonnes in 2009;
      (iv) to 6.0 ODP tonnes in 2010;
      (v) to 6.0 ODP tonnes in 2011;
      (vi) to 6.0 ODP tonnes in 2012;
      (vii) to phase out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2013, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties;
   (b) to monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas;
6. to note that the measures listed in paragraph 5 above should enable Uruguay to maintain compliance and to urge Uruguay to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement the plan of action and phase out consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E (methyl bromide);
7. to monitor closely the progress of Uruguay with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of methyl bromide. to the degree that Uruguay is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Uruguay should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Uruguay, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of methyl bromide that is the substance that is the subject of non-compliance is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/39).

Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Vanuatu

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That Vanuatu has reported annual consumption for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (chlorofluorocarbons), for 2007 of 0.3 ODP-tonnes and for 2008 of 0.7 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the Party's maximum allowable consumption of zero ODP-tonnes for those controlled substances for those years, and that the Party is therefore in non-compliance with the control measures for those substances under the Protocol for those years;
2. To request Vanuatu to submit to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2010, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the Party's prompt return to compliance;
3. To monitor closely the progress of Vanuatu with regard to the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the Party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Vanuatu should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
4. To caution Vanuatu, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of the chlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/26).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note with appreciation Vanuatu's submission of a plan of action to ensure its prompt return to compliance with the Protocol's chlorofluorocarbon control measures under which, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Protocol, Vanuatu specifically commits itself:
   (a) To reducing its consumption of chlorofluorocarbons to no greater than zero ODP tonnes in 2010, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the parties;
   (b) To monitoring its import licensing system for ozone-depleting substances;
2. To urge Vanuatu to work with the relevant implementing agencies to implement its plan of action to phase out consumption of chlorofluorocarbons;
3. To monitor closely the progress of Vanuatu with regard to the implementation of its plan of action and the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons. To the degree that the party is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Vanuatu should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
4. To caution Vanuatu, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance, that, in the event that Vanuatu fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of chlorofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/18).

<u>Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol by Viet Nam</u>

1. to note that Vietnam ratified the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 26 January 1994. Vietnam is classified as a Party operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol and had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1996. Since approval of the country programme, the Executive Committee has approved $3,150,436 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol;
2. to note also that Vietnam's baseline for Annex A, group II substances is 37.07 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption of 97.60 ODP tonnes for Annex A, group II substances in 2002. As a consequence, for 2002 Vietnam was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol;

3. to request Vietnam to submit to the Implementation Committee, for consideration at its next meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Vietnam may wish to consider including in that plan of action the establishment of import quotas to freeze imports at baseline levels and support the phase-out schedule, a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, and policy and regulatory instruments that will ensure progress in achieving the phase-out;
4. to note that Vietnam may also wish to draw upon the ongoing assistance provided by the United Nations Environment Programme Compliance Assistance Programme and the halon phase-out assistance previously provided by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and to consult with the Halons Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to identify and introduce alternatives to the use of halon 2402 on oil vessels and platforms;
5. to monitor closely the progress of Vietnam with regard to the phase out of halons. To the degree that Vietnam is working towards and meeting the specific Protocol control measures, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a Party in good standing. In that regard, Vietnam should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by a Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance. Through the present decision, however, the Parties caution Vietnam, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of halons (that is, the subject of non-compliance) is ceased and that exporting Parties are not contributing to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/45).

Non-reporting of 2009 data on HCFCs in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol by Yemen

1. To urge Yemen to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency;
2. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of Yemen at its forty eighth meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/25).

Non-reporting of 2015 data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol by Yemen

4. To note with concern that two parties, namely, [Iceland and] Yemen, have not reported their 2015 data as required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;
5. To urge the parties listed in the preceding paragraph to report the required data to the Secretariat as quickly as possible and to urge the one Article 5 party, namely, Yemen, where appropriate, to work closely with the implementing agencies in reporting the required data;
6. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of the parties listed in the preceding paragraphs at its fifty-eighth meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decision XXVIII/9).

UNEP

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

PART VII: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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VII. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

NEEDS FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties took note with appreciation the report on "Meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties for controlled substances during the grace and phase-out periods", prepared by the Executive Committee.

The Parties requested the Executive Committee to update its report and submit it to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1995, through the Secretariat, before 31 December 1994. They urged other Parties to take note of the Executive Committee's report and to take the necessary steps, consistent with the provisions of the Protocol, to promote an adequate supply of controlled substances in order to meet the needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/25, and Add.1).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the revised document on "Meeting the needs of Article 5 Parties for controlled substances during the grace and phase-out periods", and authorized the Secretariat to transmit it through the Ozone Secretariat to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/47, para. 163).

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties requested Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol which require controlled substances from another Party to furnish, with effect from 1 January 1995, to the Government of the supplying Party a letter specifying the volume of the substances required and stating that the substances are required for the purposes of meeting their basic domestic needs; and also requested Parties supplying the controlled substances to provide annually to the Ozone Secretariat a summary of the requests received from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and to indicate therein whether such Parties receiving the substances have affirmed that the supply is to meet their basic domestic needs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/25)

Supply of controlled substances

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided that a Party may opt to use either decision V/25 or the following decision in order to facilitate implementation of the Protocol's provision concerning the supply of controlled substances to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Montreal Protocol:

(a) to request each Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, that requires controlled substances referred to in Articles 2A and 2E from another Party to furnish, with effect from 1 January 1995, to the Government of the supplying Party within 60 days of such imports a letter specifying the quantity of the substances imported and stating that the substances are to be used for the purposes of meeting its basic domestic needs. The Parties concerned will work out an internal mechanism so that enterprises in importing and exporting countries can trade directly in controlled substances.

(b) to request each Party supplying the controlled substances to provide annually to the Secretariat a summary of the letters received from Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and to indicate therein whether each such Party receiving the substances had affirmed that such imports are to meet its basic domestic needs. It is expected that such supplies will be consistent with the provisions of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/14A).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties decided that until the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, until 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5.

The Parties also decided that after the first control measure for each controlled substance in Annex A and B becomes effective for them (e.g., for chlorofluorocarbons, after 1 July 1999), Parties operating under Article 5 may supply such substance to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5, within the production limits required by the Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/9 (paras. 1, 2).

Transshipment of controlled substances

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided to remind all Parties that the Parties decided in their decision IV/14, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, to clarify as follows, for purposes of Article 7, the distinction to be made between cases of transshipment of controlled substances through a third country and cases of imports and subsequent re-exports:

(a) for cases of transshipment of controlled substances through a third country, it was clarified that the country of origin of the controlled substances shall be regarded as the exporter and the country of final destination shall be regarded as the importer. In such cases, the responsibility for reporting data shall lie with the country of origin as the exporter and the country of final destination as the importer; and

(b) for cases of import and re-export, it was clarified that import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions; the country of origin would report shipment to the country of intermediate destination, which would subsequently report the import from the country of origin and export to the country of final destination, while the country of final destination would report the import.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/34).

Production for basic domestic needs

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:

(a) to assess the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A, group I and Annex B, group II to the Montreal Protocol that are likely to be required by Parties operating under Article 5 of the Protocol for the period 2004-2010;

(b) to assess the permitted levels of production from companies in Parties operating under Article 5 to the Protocol, taking into account schedules agreed for reduction in production under the Multilateral Fund;

(c) to assess the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A, group I and Annex B, group II to the Protocol which can be produced and exported by Parties not operating under Article 5 in order to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 during the period 2004-2010, taking into account regional production phase-out regulations and agreements;

(d) to also take into account, when preparing the assessments, the actual and potential impact of training programmes for refrigeration technicians, retrofitting, recovery and recycling operations and other measures in reducing the demand for Annex A, group I and Annex B, group II substances;

(e) to report on bulk price ranges of Annex A, group I and Annex B, group II substances in a representative sample of Article 5 Parties, including relative changes in bulk prices from 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2003, in comparison to bulk prices of alternatives;

(f) to present its report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty fourth session or at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/2).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to urge all Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that produce chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to ensure that such production is truly required by:
   (a) requesting a written affirmation from the prospective importing Party that the chlorofluorocarbons are required and that such importation would not result in its non-compliance, prior to exporting any chlorofluorocarbons to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
   (b) including copies of these written affirmations when reporting chlorofluorocarbon production to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 of the Protocol;
2. to request that the Secretariat report at the next Meeting of the Parties and at each regular Meeting of the Parties thereafter, the level of production of chlorofluorocarbons in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 as compared to their allowed production as set out in Article 2A of the Protocol and when doing so to include copies of the affirmations, together with available data on transfer of production rights;
3. to urge all Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that have an entitlement to produce chlorofluorocarbons for the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to ensure an accelerated phase-out of their production, and to report back to the Parties at their Eighteenth Meeting on progress in eliminating production of chlorofluorocarbons for basic domestic needs;

4. to consider at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties an adjustment to accelerate the phase out schedule set out in Article 2A of the Protocol for chlorofluorocarbon production to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/12).

Exports of ODSs and products containing ODSs

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the links among exports of ozone-depleting substances and products containing such substances under the Montreal Protocol, illegal trade, and compliance with the Montreal Protocol were discussed at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol; and also to note that some aspects of this issue were briefly discussed again at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in the context of document UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/CRP.1;
2. to note that the debate at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and a brief discussion at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have demonstrated the importance, complexity and sensitivity of this issue; and also to note that, in addition, the debate and brief discussion revealed important aspects that require further deliberation including, inter alia, the need for controlling exports of ODS from Parties not operating under Article 5 found to be in non-compliance with their obligations under the Protocol to Parties operating under Article 5;
3. to recognize that this issue ultimately has a direct impact on progress towards the elimination of ozone-depleting substances and the protection of the ozone layer;
4. to decide to include this issue on the agenda of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
5. to encourage interested Parties to submit their views to the Secretariat by March 1997, for compilation and forwarding to Parties prior to the Fifteenth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/26).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol to review, on the basis of the report prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision XVII/12, the implementation by the Parties of paragraph 1 of decision XVII/12, and to report its conclusions, including any appropriate recommendations, to the Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/).

Exports of controlled substances from non-Article 5 Parties to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:

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

(b) to make an assessment of the quantities of controlled substances in Annex A and Annex B to the Protocol which need to be produced and exported by Parties not operating under Article 5 in order to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under Article 5 during the period 1999-2010;

(c) to present its report to the Open-ended Working Group in time for the issue to be considered by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/15).

Export of products and equipment whose functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to recommend that each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labeling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products, equipment, components and technology whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol, including decision 1/12 C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989;

2. to recommend to non-Article 5 Parties to adopt appropriate measures to control, in co-operation with the importing Article 5 Parties, the export of used products and equipment, other than personal effects, whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol;
3. to recommend to Parties to report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties on actions taken to implement the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/9).

Countries that do not manufacture for domestic use and do not wish to import products and equipment

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to recall that decision IX/9 recommends:
   (a) that each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labeling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products, equipment, components and technology whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol, including decision I/12 C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989;
   (b) that non-Article 5 Parties adopt appropriate measures to control, in co-operation with importing Article 5 Parties, the export of used products and equipment, other than personal effects, whose continuing functioning relies on supply of substances listed in Annex A and Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;
2. to note that in order for such export measures to be effective, both importing and exporting Parties need to take appropriate steps;
3. to note that the products and equipment listed below[1] constitute categories of products and equipment whose continued use relies on the supply of substances listed in Annex A or Annex B;
4. to invite, on a voluntary basis, those Parties that do not manufacture for domestic use products and equipment in a category listed below and that do not permit the importation of such products and equipment from any source, to inform the Secretariat, if they so choose, that they do not consent to the importation of such products and equipment;
5. to request the Secretariat to maintain a list of Parties that do not want to receive products and equipment from one or more categories listed below. This list shall be distributed to all Parties by the Secretariat at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties and updated on an annual basis thereafter;
6. to acknowledge that the issue of imports and exports of products and equipment whose continued functioning relies on Annex A and Annex B substances should be further considered at the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties with a view to addressing more specifically the concerns of countries in the process of phasing out production of those products and equipment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/9).

Continuing availability of CFCs

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that despite the phase-out of the production and consumption of CFCs by 1 January 1996 in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, CFCs continue to remain available in fairly significant quantities in a number of such Parties, thereby preventing the timely elimination of the use and emissions of CFCs;
2. to note that information suggests that illegal trade in CFCs is contributing to their continued availability,

[1] List of products and equipment containing a controlled substance specified in Annex A or B of the Montreal Protocol: 1) automobile and truck air conditioning units (whether incorporated in vehicles or not); 2) domestic and/or commercial refrigeration and air conditioning/heat pump equipment (when containing controlled substances in Annex A or Annex B as a refrigerant and/or in insulating material of the product) (e.g. refrigerators, freezers, dehumidifiers, water coolers, ice machines, air conditioning and heat pump units); 3) transport refrigeration units; 4) aerosol products, except medical aerosols; 5) portable fire extinguisher; 6) insulation boards, panels and pipe covers; 7) pre-polymers.

and therefore to increased and unnecessary damage to the ozone layer;

3. to note that apart from agreed exempted uses, the continued supply of new CFCs is no longer necessary, as technically and economically feasible alternatives are widely available;
4. to request non-Article 5 Parties to consider banning the placing on the market and sale of virgin CFCs, except to meet the basic domestic needs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and other exempted uses. Parties may also consider extending this ban to include other substances listed in Annex A and B to the Montreal Protocol and recovered, recycled and reclaimed substances, provided that adequate steps are taken to ensure their disposal;
5. to request the Parties concerned to report to the Secretariat in time for the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties on action taken under this decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/23).

Sources of CTC emissions and opportunities for reductions

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess global emissions of carbon tetrachloride being emitted:
   (a) from feedstock and process agent sources situated in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
   (b) from sources situated in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 already addressed by existing agreements with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
   (c) from feedstock and process agent uses of carbon tetrachloride applied in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 not yet addressed by agreements with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
   (d) from sources situated both in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and in those not so operating that co-produce carbon tetrachloride;
   (e) from waste and incidental quantities of carbon tetrachloride that are not destroyed in a timely and appropriate manner;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess potential solutions for the reduction of emissions for the categories above;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for the consideration of the Parties at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2006.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/14).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue its assessment of global emissions of carbon tetrachloride, as set out in decision XVI/14 and other related decisions such as decision XVII/19, paragraph 6, paying particular attention:
   (a) to obtaining better data for industrial emissions to enable resolution of the significant discrepancy with atmospheric measurements;
   (b) to further investigating issues related to production of carbon tetrachloride (including its production as a by-product and its subsequent use, storage, recycling or destruction);
   (c) to estimating emissions from other sources such as landfills;
2. to request that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel prepare a final a report on the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 in time for the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/10).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To invite parties that have production of carbon tetrachloride, as well as by-production, or use of carbon tetrachloride as a feedstock for other substances or as a process agent, to provide to the Ozone Secretariat on a voluntary basis, by 1 February 2023, information on the national procedures and frameworks in place for the management of such activities in their respective countries;

2. To request the Secretariat to share with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel the information received in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review the information received and to present that information in its 2023 progress report for consideration by the Open ended Working Group at its forty-fifth meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/6)

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in consultation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, to provide in its 2024 progress report an update on the emissions of carbon tetrachloride, including the following:

(a) Emissions by source categories, including emissions as a percentage of total production of carbon tetrachloride with a description of the methodology used by the Panel;

(b) Updated information on alternatives for carbon tetrachloride use as feedstock applications including information on technical feasibility, economic viability, safety, and sustainability;

(c) Updated information on best practices and technologies for minimizing carbon tetrachloride emissions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/9)

ESSENTIAL USES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Criteria and procedure

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties decided to apply the following criteria and procedure in assessing an essential use for the purposes of control measures in Article 2 of the Protocol:

(a) that a use of a controlled substance should qualify as "essential" only if:

  (i) it is necessary for the health, safety or is critical for the functioning of society (encompassing cultural and intellectual aspects); and

  (ii) there are no available technically and economically feasible alternatives or substitutes that are acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health;

(b) that production and consumption, if any, of a controlled substance for essential uses should be permitted only if:

  (i) all economically feasible steps have been taken to minimize the essential use and any associated emission of the controlled substance; and

  (ii) the controlled substance is not available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled controlled substances, also bearing in mind the developing countries' need for controlled substances;

(c) that production, if any, for essential use, will be in addition to production to supply the basic domestic needs of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol prior to the phase-out of the controlled substances in those countries.

Nominations

The Parties decided to request each of the Parties to nominate, in accordance with the criteria in above paragraph 1 (a), any use it considers "essential", to the Secretariat at least six months for halons and nine months for other substances prior to each Meeting of the Parties that is to decide on this issue.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/25 (paras. 1,2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/10).

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties also requested the Parties to submit their nominations for each production and consumption exemption for substances other than halon for 1996 in accordance with decision IV/25, with the presumption that the Meeting of the Parties will be held on 1 September.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision 5/18).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the excellent work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and

its Technical Options Committees;

2. that the levels of production and consumption necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and CFC-114 for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, CFC-113 for torpedo maintenance, and halon 2402 for fire protection are authorized as specified in annex VII to the report of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its Decision VII/28;
3. that the quantities approved in paragraph 2 above and all future approvals are for total CFC volumes with flexibility between CFCs within each group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/14).

Essential-use nominations for 2005 and 2006

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

2. to urge the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to specify in the Handbook on Essential Use Nominations that a nominating Party may submit in its nomination data aggregated by region and product group for CFC-containing metered-dose inhalers intended for sale in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 when more specific data are not available;
3. that, in the light of the fact that Aerosol Technical Options Committee's recommendations for future essential-use exemptions are based on past stock level information, Parties, when preparing essential use nominations for CFCs, should give due consideration to existing stocks, whether owned or agreed to be acquired from a metered-dose inhaler manufacturer, of banked or recycled controlled substances as described in paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, with the objective of maintaining no more than one year's operational supply.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/12, paras. 2, 3).

Essential-use nominations for 2007 and 2008

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2007 and 2008 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for the production of metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease specified below;
2. that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, when licensing, authorizing, or allocating essential-use exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons for a manufacturer of metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, shall take into account pre- and post-1996 stocks of controlled substances as described in paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, such that no more than a one-year operational supply is maintained by the manufacturer;
3. that Parties not operating under Article 5 will request companies applying for metered dose inhaler essential use exemptions to demonstrate that they are making efforts, with all due diligence, on research and development with respect to chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives to their products and are diligently seeking approval of their chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives in their domestic and export markets aimed at transitioning those markets away from the chlorofluorocarbon products.

Party	2007		2008	
	Amount nominated	Amount approved	Amount nominated	Amount approved
European Community	535	535		
United States of America			385	385

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/7).

Essential-use nominations for 2008 and 2009

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2008 and 2009 necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease specified in the annexes to the present decision;
2. that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, when licensing, authorizing or allocating essential-use exemptions for a manufacturer of metered-dose inhalers, shall ensure, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, that pre- and post-1996 stocks of controlled substances

are taken into account such that no more than a one year operational supply is maintained by the manufacturer;

3. that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol will request each company, consistent with paragraph 1 of decision VIII/10, to notify the relevant authority, for each metered-dose inhaler product for which the production of CFCs is requested, of:
   (a) the company's commitment to the reformulation of the concerned products;
   (b) the timetable in which each reformulation process may be completed;
   (c) evidence that the company is diligently seeking approval of any chlorofluorocarbon-free alternative(s) in its domestic and export markets and transitioning those markets away from its chlorofluorocarbon products;
4. the Parties listed in Annex A to the present decision shall not nominate for the production of essential use volumes of CFCs for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers in 2010 or any year thereafter.

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

Party	2008 approved amount
European Community	200
Russian Federation	212

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

Party	2009 approved amount
United States of America	282

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/13).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties also decided:

1. to authorize the levels of production and consumption of CFC-113 in the Russian Federation for essential-use exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons in its aerospace industry in the amount of 140 metric tonnes in 2008;
2. to authorize the volume of 130 metric tonnes of CFC-113 nominated for 2009 by the Russian Federation provided that no alternatives are identified by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel that can be implemented by 2009;
3. to request the Russian Federation to explore further the possibility of importing CFC 113 for its aerospace industry needs from available global stocks in accordance with the recommendations of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/14).

Essential-use nominations for 2009 and 2010

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2009 and 2010 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, when licensing, authorizing or allocating essential-use exemptions for a manufacturer of metered dose inhalers, shall ensure, in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of decision IV/25, that pre 1996 and post 1996 stocks of controlled substances are taken into account such that no more than a one-year operational supply is maintained by the manufacturer;

Annex to decision XX/2

Essential-use authorizations for 2009 and 2010 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers approved by the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties

Party	**Quantity (metric tonnes)**	
	2009	**2010**
European Community	22	0
United States of America	-	92

Russian Federation	248	0

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/2).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to make the following modifications to the decisions noted below:

(a) to remove reference to the term "not operating under Article 5" or, "for non-Article 5 Parties" from the following titles and provisions of the following past decisions of the Parties:

(i) Title of decisions VIII/9, VIII/10, VIII/11, XI/14, XVII/5, XVIII/7, XIX/13;

(ii) Decision VIII/10, first line of paragraphs 1–9;

(iii) Decision XV/5, paragraphs 2, 3, 5(a) and 6;

(iv) Decision XVIII/7, paragraphs 2 and 3;

(v) Decision XVIII/16, first line of paragraph 7;

(b) to remove reference to the term "not operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol" from the following titles and provisions of the following past decisions of the Parties:

(i) Decision XVII/5, paragraph 2;

(ii) Decision XIX/13, paragraphs 2 and 3;

(c) to remove and replace reference to the date "1996" with the term "phase-out" in the following provisions of past decisions of the Parties:

(i) Decision XVII/5, paragraph 2;

(ii) Decision XVIII/7, paragraph 2;

(iii) Decision XIX/13, paragraph 2;

(d) to add a new paragraph after paragraph 3 of decision XVII/5 to read as follows:

3 bis with reference to paragraph 6 of decision XV/5, to request that Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol submit a date to the Ozone Secretariat prior to the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties, by which time a regulation or regulations to determine the non-essentiality of the vast majority of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers where the active ingredient is not solely salbutamol will have been proposed;

2. that both the Parties submitting nominations for essential-use exemptions and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reviewing nominations for essential-use exemptions shall consider the decisions noted above in their amended form when considering essential-use nominations in 2009 and beyond, subject to any further future decisions of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/3)

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2010 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To request nominating Parties to supply to the Medical Technical Options Committee information to enable assessment of essential use nominations in accordance with the criteria set out in decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions as set out in the Handbook on Essential Use Nominations;
3. To encourage Parties with essential use exemptions in 2010 to consider sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons initially from stockpiles where they are available and accessible;
4. To encourage Parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons potentially available for export to Parties with essential use exemptions in 2010 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of such quantities and a contact point by 31 December 2009;
5. To request the Secretariat to post on its website details of the potentially available stocks referred to in the preceding paragraph;
6. To request the Executive Committee to consider at its next meeting reviewing both of the chlorofluorocarbon production phase-out agreements with China and India with a view to allowing production of

pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons to meet the authorized levels of production and consumption specified in the annex to the present decision and any authorized amounts in the future years;

7. That the Parties listed in the annex to the present decision shall have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons to the extent required for manufacturing of metered-dose inhalers, as authorized in paragraph 1 above, either from imports or from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;
8. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Medical Technical Options Committee to organize and undertake a mission of experts to examine the technical, economic and administrative issues affecting the transition from CFC metered dose inhalers to CFC-free alternatives in the Russian Federation, and to report the results of this mission to the meeting of the thirtieth Open-ended Working Group. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel is requested to examine:
   a. The status of transition in the enterprises manufacturing CFC MDIs;
   b. Technical, financial, logistical, administrative or other barriers to transition;
   c. Possible options to overcome any barriers and facilitate the transition.

Annex

Essential-use authorizations for 2010* of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers

Party	**2010**
Argentina	178
Bangladesh	156.7
China	972.2
Egypt	227.4
India	343.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	105
Pakistan	34.9
Russian Federation	212
Syrian Arab Republic	44.68

* Note that the USA exemption for 2010 was authorized under Decision XX/2

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/4)

Essential-use nominations for 2011

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2011 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To request nominating parties to supply to the Medical Technical Options Committee information to enable assessment of essential-use nominations in accordance with the criteria set out in decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions as set out in the handbook on essential-use nominations;
3. To encourage parties with essential-use exemptions in 2011 to consider sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons initially from stockpiles where they are available and accessible;
4. To encourage parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons potentially available for export to parties with essential-use exemptions in 2011 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of such quantities and of a contact point by 31 December 2010;
5. To request the Secretariat to post on its website details of the potentially available stocks referred to in the preceding paragraph;
6. That the parties listed in the annex to the present decision shall have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons to the extent required for manufacturing metered-dose inhalers, as

authorized in paragraph 1 above, from imports, from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;

7. To approve the authorization given to the Dominican Republic by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, of the emergency essential use of 1.832 metric tonnes of CFC-113 as a diluter for silicon grease during the manufacture of medical devices, to cover the period 2010–2011;

Annex to decision XXII/4

Essential-use authorizations for 2011 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers (in metric tonnes)

Party	*2011*
Argentina	107.2
Bangladesh	57.0
China	741.15
Pakistan	39.6
Russian Federation	212.0

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/4)

Essential-use nominations for 2013

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2013 necessary to satisfy essential uses of CFCs for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To request nominating parties to supply to the Medical Technical Options Committee information to enable assessment of essential-use nominations in accordance with the criteria set out in decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions as set out in the handbook on essential-use nominations;
3. To encourage parties with essential-use exemptions in 2013 to consider sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade CFCs initially from stockpiles where they are available and accessible, provided that such stockpiles are used subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;

4. To encourage parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs potentially available for export to parties with essential-use exemptions in 2013 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of such quantities and of a contact point by 31 December 2012;

5. To request the Secretariat to post on its website details of the potentially available stocks referred to in the paragraph 4 of the present decision;
6. That the parties listed in the annex to the present decision shall have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs to the extent required for manufacturing metered dose inhalers, as authorized in paragraph 1 of the present decision, from imports, from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;
7. To request parties to consider domestic regulations to ban the launch or sale of new CFC-based metered-dose inhaler products, even if such products have been approved;
8. To encourage parties to fast-track their administration processes for the registration of metered-dose inhaler products in order to speed up the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives;
9. To request China, if it should nominate again in 2013 the use of CFC to be used in traditional Chinese medicine in remote areas, to provide more information about the absence of alternatives in the region, the phase out efforts undertaken for this use and other relevant information necessary to allow the Medical Technical Options Committee to evaluate the case fully;

Annex

Essential-use authorizations for 2013 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers

(Metric tonnes)

Parties	*2013*
China	388.82

Russian Federation	212

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10 Decision XXIV/3)

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2014 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2014 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. As part of a final transition out of the rice sector, to approve Australia bringing forward up to 1.187 tonnes of methyl bromide from its critical use exemption to 2013 for fumigating packaged rice, with any quantity brought forward to 2013 deducted from its allocation in 2014 and for Australia to ensure that this amount is reported in full transparency to the Ozone Secretariat;
3. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
4. To recognize the continued contribution of the expertise of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and to agree that in accordance with section 4.1 of the terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel the Committee should ensure that it develops its recommendations in a consensus process that includes full discussion among all available Committee members and should ensure that members with relevant expertise are involved in developing its recommendations;
5. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
6. To request that Canada and Australia take all reasonable steps to explore further the possibility of transitioning to technically and economically feasible alternatives, including soilless culture in the case of strawberry runners and to ensure that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee is fully aware of these efforts;
7. To request that the United States of America takes all reasonable steps to explore further the possibility of transitioning to technically and economically feasible alternatives in the case of strawberry fruits and to ensure that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee is fully aware of these efforts;
8 To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that its consideration of nominations analyse the impact of national, subnational and local regulations and law on the potential use of methyl bromide alternatives and to include a description of the analysis in the critical use nomination report;
9. To urge parties operating under critical-use exemptions to put in place effective systems to discourage the accumulation of methyl bromide produced under the exemptions;

Annex

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories for 2014
(Metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners (29.760), rice (1.187)
Canada	Mills (5.044), strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) (5.261)
United States of America	Commodities (0.740), mills and food processing structures (22.800), cured pork (3.730), strawberry – field (415.067)

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2014

(Metric tonnes)

Australia	30.947
Canada	10.305
United States of America	442.337[a]

[a] Minus available stocks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10 Decision XXIV/5)

Essential-use nominations for 2014

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2014 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To request nominating parties to provide the Medical Technical Options Committee with information to enable the assessment of essential-use nominations, in accordance with the criteria contained in decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions, as set out in the handbook on essential use nominations;
3. To encourage parties with essential-use exemptions in 2014 to consider initially sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons from stockpiles where they are available and accessible, provided that such stockpiles are used subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
4. To encourage parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons potentially available for export to parties with essential-use exemptions in 2014 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of those quantities and to provide it with the details of a contact point by 31 December 2013;
5. To request the Secretariat to post on its website details of the potentially available stocks referred to in paragraph 4 of the present decision;
6. To urge the Russian Federation to expedite its conversion project with a view to phasing out chlorofluorocarbons;
7. That parties listed in the annex to the present decision shall have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons to the extent required for manufacturing metered dose inhalers, as authorized in paragraph 1 of the present decision, from imports, from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;
8. To request that parties consider domestic regulations to ban the launch or sale of new chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhaler products, even if such products have been approved;
9. To encourage parties to fast-track their administration processes for the registration of metered-dose inhaler products in order to speed up the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives;

Annex

Essential-use authorizations for 2014 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers

(Metric tonnes)

Party	*2014*
China	235.05
Russian Federation	212

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9 Decision XXV/2)

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties also decided:

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbon 113 in the Russian Federation for essential-use exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons in its aerospace industry in the amount of 85 metric tonnes in 2014;

2. To request the Russian Federation to explore further the possibility of importing chlorofluorocarbon 113 for its aerospace industry needs from available global stocks;
3. To encourage the Russian Federation to continue its efforts to introduce alternative solvents and adopt newly designed equipment, with a view to completing the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbon 113 by 2016.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9 Decision XXV/3)

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties further decided:

1. To request that Australia submit, by the thirty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the available results of its research programme to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its consideration;
2. To request that Canada submit, by the thirty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, the available results of its assessment of the impact of chloropicrin on groundwater to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its consideration;
3. To consider approving a critical-use nomination for the strawberry sector in California, United States of America, in 2014, and to approve sufficient methyl bromide for use in 2016 to enable that sector to complete its intended transition from critical uses for methyl bromide by the end of 2016;
4. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2015 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2015 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
5. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
6. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that its consideration of nominations analyses the impact of national, subnational and local regulations and law on the potential use of methyl bromide alternatives and to include a description of the analysis in the critical-use nomination report.

Annex

Table A

Agreed critical-use categories for 2015

(Metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners 29.760
Canada	Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) 5.261
United States of America	Strawberry field 373.66, cured pork 3.24

Table B

Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2015

(Metric tonnes)

Australia	29.760
Canada	5.261
United States of America	376.90[a]

[a] Minus available stocks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9 Decision XXV/4)

Essential-use nominations for 2015

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 2015 necessary to satisfy essential uses of chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To request nominating parties to provide the Medical Technical Options Committee with information to enable the assessment of essential-use nominations, in accordance with the criteria contained in decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions, as set out in the handbook on essential use nominations;
3. To encourage parties with essential-use exemptions in 2015 to consider initially sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons from stockpiles where they are available and accessible, provided that such stockpiles are used subject to the conditions established by the Meeting of the Parties in paragraph 2 of its decision VII/28;
4. To encourage parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons potentially available for export to parties with essential-use exemptions in 2015 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of those quantities and to provide it with the details of a contact point by 31 December 2014;
5. To request the Secretariat to post on its website details of the potentially available stocks referred to in paragraph 4 of the present decision;
6. That the party listed in the annex to the present decision shall have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons to the extent required for manufacturing metered dose inhalers, as authorized in paragraph 1 of the present decision, from imports, from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;
7. To request that parties consider domestic regulations to ban the launch or sale of new chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhaler products, even if such products have been approved;
8. To encourage parties to fast-track their administrative processes for the registration of metered-dose inhaler products in order to speed up the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives;

Annex

Essential-use authorizations for 2015 of chlorofluorocarbons for metered dose inhalers

(Metric tonnes)

Party	*2015*
China	182.61

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/2)

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties also decided:

1. To authorize the production and consumption of chlorofluorocarbon 113 in the Russian Federation for essential uses in its aerospace industry in the amount of 75 metric tonnes in 2015;
2. To request the Russian Federation to explore further the possibility of importing chlorofluorocarbon 113 for its aerospace industry needs from available global stocks;
3. To encourage the Russian Federation to continue its efforts to introduce alternative solvents, adopt newly designed equipment and complete the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbon 113 by 2016;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/3)

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties further decided:

1. To encourage that party, which has applied for an exemption, to complete the revision of its relevant national standard and to ensure that a revised national standard is brought into force as soon as possible, with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a method that does not use ozone depleting substances;
2. To authorize the level of consumption for 2015 necessary to satisfy essential uses of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, as specified in the annex to the present decision;

Annex

Essential-use authorizations for 2015 for carbon tetrachloride for testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water

(Metric tonnes)

Party	*2015*
China	80

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/4)

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2015 and 2016 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2015 and 2016 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;

Annex Table A

Agreed critical-use categories

(Metric tonnes)

2016	
Australia	Strawberry runners 29.760
Canada	Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) 5.261
United States of America	Strawberry field 231.54, cured pork 3.24
2015	
Argentina	Strawberry fruit 64.3, green pepper/tomato 70
China	Ginger protected 24.0, ginger open field 90.0
Mexico	Strawberry nursery 43.539, raspberry nursery 41.418

Table B

Permitted levels of production and consumption[a]

(Metric tonnes)

2016	
Australia	29.760
Canada	5.261
United States of America	234.78
2015	
Argentina	134.3
China	114.0
Mexico	84.957

[a] Minus available stocks.

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/6)

Essential-use nominations for 2016

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage China, which has applied for an exemption, to complete the revision of its relevant national standard and to ensure that a revised national standard is brought into force as soon as possible with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a method that does not use ozone depleting substances;
2. To authorize the level of consumption for China for 2016 necessary to satisfy essential uses of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, as specified in the annex to the present decision;

Annex

Essential-use authorizations for 2016 for carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water

(Metric tonnes)

Party	*2016*
China	70

UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/2)

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2016 and 2017 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2016 and 2017 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;

Annex Table A Agreed critical-use categories

(Metric tonnes)

2017	
Australia	Strawberry runners 29.760
2016	
Argentina	Strawberry fruit 71.25 ; tomato 58
China	Ginger, protected 21.0 ; ginger, open field 78.75
Mexico	Strawberry, nursery 43.539 ; raspberry, nursery 41.418
South Africa	Mills 5.462 ; houses 68.6

Table B

Permitted levels of production and consumption[a]

(Metric tonnes)

2017	
Australia	29.760

2016	
Argentina	129.25
China	99.75
Mexico	84.957
South Africa	74.062

[a] Minus available stocks

UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13, Decision XXVII/3)

Essential-use nominations for 2017

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage China, which has applied for an essential-use exemption for the use of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, to complete the revision of its relevant national standard and to ensure that a revised national standard is brought into force as soon as possible with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a method that dzoes not use ozone depleting substances;
2. To request that China, prior to submitting any further requests for essential-use exemptions for the use of ozone depleting substances for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, provide information on its evaluation of the use of other international analytical methods for such testing, on the national circumstances that make using them difficult and on progress in the development of its own method and in the revision of the relevant national standard, as well as a timeline for the phase-out of carbon tetrachloride for laboratory and analytical uses, indicating the anticipated steps and dates in that process;
3. To authorize the level of consumption for Chinaz for 2017 necessary to satisfy essential uses of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, as specified in the annex to the present decision;

Annex

Essential-use authorization for 2017 for carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water

(Metric tonnes)

Party	*2017*
China	65

UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decision XXVIII/6)

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2017 and 2018 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2017 and 2018 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;

Annex

Table A

Agreed critical-use categories

(Metric tonnes)

2018	
Australia	Strawberry runners 29.730
2017	
Argentina	Strawberry fruit 38.84, tomato 64.10
Canada	Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) 5.261
China	Ginger, open field 74.617; ginger, protected 18.36
South Africa	Mills 4.1, structures 55.0

Table B

Permitted levels of production and consumption[a]

(Metric tonnes)

2018	
Australia	29.730
2017	
Argentina	102.94
Canada	5.261
China	92.977
South Africa	59.1

[a] Minus available stocks.

UNEP/OzL.Pro.28/11, Decision XXVIII/7)

Essential-use nominations for 2018

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To authorize the level of consumption for China for 2018 necessary to satisfy essential uses of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water, as specified in the annex to the present decision;
2. To welcome the undertaking from China to cease the use of carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water from 2019 onwards;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXVIII/5)

Annex

Essential-use authorization for 2018 for carbon tetrachloride for the testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water

(Metric tonnes)

Party	*2018*
China	65

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXVIII/5)

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2018 and 2019 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2018 and 2019 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;

3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide.

Annex

Table A

Agreed critical-use categories

(Metric tonnes)

2019	
Australia	Strawberry runners 28.98
2018	
Argentina	Strawberry fruit 29.0 Tomatoes 47.7
Canada	Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) 5.261
China	Ginger, open field 68.88 Ginger, protected 18.36
South Africa	Mills 2.9 Houses 42.75

Table B

Permitted levels of production and consumption[a]

(Metric tonnes)

2019	
Australia	28.98
2018	
Argentina	76.7
Canada	5.261
China	87.24
South Africa	45.65

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXVIII/6)

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2019 and 2020

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2019 and 2020 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2019 and 2020 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the meeting of the parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision

IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;

4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide;
5. To call upon parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol requesting critical use exemptions to submit their national management strategy in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Annex

Table A
Agreed critical-use substances
(tonnes)[a]

2020	
Australia	Strawberry runners 28.98
2019	
Argentina	Strawberry fruit 15.710 Tomato 25.600
Canada	Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) 5.261 Mills 1.000
South Africa	Houses 40.000

[a] Tonnes = metric tons.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption[a]
(tonnes)[b]

2020	
Australia	28.98
2019	
Argentina	41.310
Canada	5.261
South Africa	41.000

[a] Minus available stocks.
[b] Tonnes = metric tons.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/9)

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2020 and 2021

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for each party and for the agreed critical-use categories for 2020 and 2021 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2020 and 2021 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, on the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6 on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, and to request that

each party report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;

4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide;
5. To call upon parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol requesting critical-use exemptions to submit their national management strategies in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Annex

Table A

Agreed critical-use categories

Party / year	*Category*	*Amount (tonnes)* [a]
2021		
Australia	Strawberry runners	28.980
2020		
Argentina	Strawberry fruit	7.830
	Tomatoes	12.790
Canada	Strawberry runners	5.2610
South Africa	Mills	0.300
	Houses	34.000

[a] Tonnes = metric tons.

Table B

Permitted levels of production and consumption

Party / year	*Amount (tonnes)* [a]
2021	
Australia	28.980
2020	
Argentina	20.620
Canada	5.261
South Africa	34.300

[a] Tonnes = metric tons.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/4)

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2022 and 2023

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2022 and 2023 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2022 and 2023 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to licence, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of

the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide;

5. To remind parties when submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will evaluate nominations on the basis of information provided by nominating parties on the expected rate of adoption of registered alternatives in line with paragraphs 34–36 of annex I to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as well as information on any significant changes to underlying economics in accordance with annex I to the meeting report of the First Extraordinary Meeting of Parties;
6. To reiterate the reminder in decision XXXII/3 that parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol requesting critical-use exemptions are required to submit their national management strategies in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Annex to decision XXXIII/6

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories

Party/year	*Category*	*Amount[a] (tonnes[b])*
2023		
Australia	Strawberry runners	14.49
2022		
Argentina	Strawberry fruit	3.7
	Tomatoes	5.9
Canada	Strawberry runners	5.017

[a] Minus available stocks.

[b] Tonnes = metric tons.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption

Party/year	*Amount[a] (tonnes[b])*
2023	
Australia	14.49
2022	
Argentina	9.6
Canada	5.017

[a] Minus available stocks.

[b] Tonnes = metric tons.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/8/Add.1, Decision XXXIII/6)

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2023

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2023 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2023 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to licence, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria specified in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion specified in paragraph 1 (b) (ii)

of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;

4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide;
5. To reiterate the reminder in decision XXXII/3 that parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol requesting critical use exemptions are required to submit their national management strategies in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Annex to decision XXXIV/9

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories for 2023

Party/year	*Category*	*Amount[a] (tonnes)[b]*
Australia	Strawberry runners	28.98*
Canada	Strawberry runners	4.65
South Africa	Structures	19.00

[a] Minus available stocks.

[b] Tonnes = metric tons.

*Includes the amount of 14.49 tonnes previously agreed for 2023 in decision XXXIII/6.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2023

Party/year	*Amount[a] (tonnes)[b]*
Australia	28.98*
Canada	4.65
South Africa	19.00

[a] Minus available stocks.

[b] Tonnes = metric tons.

* Includes the amount of 14.49 tonnes previously agreed for 2023 in decision XXXIII/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/9)

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2024

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit Canada, for the agreed critical-use category for 2024 specified in table A of the annex to the present decision, and subject to the conditions specified in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2024 specified in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy the identified critical use;
2. That Canada shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for the critical use specified in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That Canada shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, and to request Canada to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide.

Annex to decision XXXV/15

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories for 2024

Party	*Category*	*Amount[a] (metric tons)*
Canada	Strawberry runners	3.857

[a] Minus available stocks.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2024

Party	*Amount[a] (metric tons)*
Canada	3.857

[a] Minus available stocks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/12/Add.1, Decision XXXV/15)

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2025

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit Canada, for the agreed critical-use category for 2025 specified in table A of the annex to the present decision, and subject to the conditions specified in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2025 specified in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy the identified critical use;
2. That Canada shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for the critical use specified in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That Canada shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, and in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of that decision, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide;
4. To request Canada to report on the implementation of the present decision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the decision applies.

Annex to decision XXXVI/8

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories for 2025

Party	*Category*	*Amount[a] (metric tons)*
Canada	Strawberry runners	2.85

[a] Minus available stocks.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2025

Party	*Amount[a] (metric tons)*
Canada	2.85

[a] Minus available stocks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1, Decision XXXVI/8)

LABORATORY AND ANALYTICAL USES

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

. to urge Parties to organize National Consultative Committees to review and identify alternatives to laboratory and analytical uses and to encourage the sharing of information concerning alternatives and their

wider use;

. to encourage national standards organizations to identify and review those standards which mandate the use of ozone-depleting substances in order to adopt where possible ODS-free solvents and technologies;

. to urge Parties to develop an international labeling scheme and encourage its voluntary adoption to stimulate awareness of the issue;

. to adopt an illustrative list of laboratory uses as specified in Annex VII.1 (Annex IV of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties) to facilitate reporting as required by decision VI/9 of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;

. to exclude the following uses from the global essential-use exemption, as they are not exclusive to laboratory and analytical uses and/or alternatives are available:

(a) refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment used in laboratories, including refrigerated laboratory equipment such as ultra-centrifuges;

(b) cleaning, reworking, repair, or rebuilding of electronic components or assemblies;

(c) preservation of publications and archives; and

(d) sterilization of materials in a laboratory;

. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate the current status of use of controlled substances and alternatives and report progress on the availability of alternatives to the Ninth Meeting of the Parties and later meetings;

. to urge Parties operating under Article 2 to provide funding within their countries and on a bilateral basis for Partied operating under Article 5 to undertake research and development and activities aimed at ODS alternatives for laboratory and analytical uses;

. to agree that controlled substances used for laboratory and analytical purposes shall meet the standards for purity as specified in decision VI/9.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/11 (paras. 2-9)).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/17 (paras. 1-4)).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to extend the global laboratory and analytical essential-use exemption until 31 December 2005 under the conditions set out in Annex VII.1 (Annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties);
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report annually on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using the controlled substances in Annexes A and B of the Protocol;
3. that the Meeting of the Parties shall each year, on the basis of information reported by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in accordance with paragraph 2 above, decide on any uses of controlled substances which should no longer be eligible under the exemption for laboratory and analytical uses and the date from which any such restriction should apply;
4. that the Secretariat should make available to the Parties each year a consolidated list of laboratory and analytical uses that the Parties have agreed should no longer be eligible for production and consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances under the global exemption;

5. that any decision taken to remove the global exemption should not prevent a Party from nominating a specific use for an exemption under the essential uses procedure set out in decision IV/25.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/19).

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

(a) testing of oil, grease and total petroleum hydrocarbons in water;

(b) testing of tar in road-paving materials; and

(c) forensic finger-printing.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/15).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to extend the global laboratory and analytical use exemption under the conditions set out in annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties until 31 December 2007;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report annually on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using the controlled substances in Annexes A, B and C (group II and group III substances) of the Protocol;
3. to apply the conditions set out in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of decision X/19 to paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/8).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to include in the global laboratory and analytical use exemption under the conditions set out in Annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties substances in Annex C, groups II and III, of the Protocol,
2. to apply the conditions set out in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of decision X/19 to paragraph 1 of the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/16).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to extend until 31 December 2011 the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption, under the conditions set out in annex II of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties[2] and decisions XV/8, XVI/16, and XVIII/15, for the controlled substances in all annexes and groups of the Montreal Protocol except Annex C, group 1;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee to provide, by the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties, a list of laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances, indicating those for which alternatives exist and which are therefore no longer necessary and describing those alternatives;
3. to eliminate the testing of organic matter in coal from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses of controlled substances.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/18).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to extend the applicability of the global laboratory and analytical use exemption also to countries operating under Article 5(1) from 1 January 2010 until 31 December 2010 for all ODS except those in Annex B Group III, Annex C Group I and Annex E.
2. to extend the global laboratory and analytical use exemption beyond 31 December 2010 until 31 December 2014:
   (a) for Parties operating under Article 5(1) for all ODS except those in Annex B Group III, Annex C Group I and Annex E, and
   (b) for Parties not operating under Article 5(1) for all ODS except those in Annex C Group I
3. to request all Parties to urge their national standards-setting organisations to identify and review those

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro.6/7.

standards which mandate the use of ODS in laboratory and analytical procedures with a view to adopting, where possible, ODS-free laboratory and analytical products and processes;

4. to request the Ozone Secretariat to enter into discussion with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ASTM International (ASTM), the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) as well as with other relevant multinational standardisation organisations encouraging them to identify methods based on ODS and to expedite the inclusion of non-ODS alternative methods, techniques and substances in their standard methods;
5. to request the TEAP and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee to complete the report as requested under Decision XIX/18 and to provide for the 30th Open-ended Working Group meeting
   (a) a list of laboratory and analytical uses of ODS, including those uses where no alternatives exist.
   (b) to identify the international and national standards that require the use of ODS and to indicate the corresponding alternative standard methods not mandating the use of ODS.
   (c) to consider the technical and economical availability of those alternatives in Article-5 and non-Article-5 parties as well as to ensure that the alternative methods show similar or better statistical properties (for example accuracy or detection limits).
6. to request TEAP while continuing its work as described in paragraph 5, to evaluate the availability of alternatives for those uses already banned under the global exemption in Parties operating under Article 5(1), considering technical and economical aspects. By the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group TEAP should present its findings and recommendations whether exemptions would be required for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for any of the uses already banned.
7. to allow Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 until 31 December 2010 to deviate from the existing laboratory and analytical use bans in individual cases, where a Party considers that this is justified, and to ask Parties to revisit this issue at the 22nd Meeting of the Parties.
8. to request the Ozone Secretariat to update the list of laboratory and analytical uses that the Parties have agreed should no longer be eligible under the global exemption, as required by Decision X/19 and to write to Parties reporting laboratory and analytical uses of ozone depleting substances encouraging them to transition to non-ozone depleting alternatives, where allowed by their national standards.
9. to request Parties to continue to investigate domestically the possibility of replacing ODS in those laboratory and analytical uses listed in the report by the TEAP and to make this information available to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 April 2010.
10. To encourage UNEP to invite representatives of the Chemicals Technical Options Committee to regional network meetings to raise awareness of ODS alternatives for laboratory and analytical uses where problems have been specifically identified by members of that network. Where considered necessary other representatives from competent authorities of Parties could be invited to participate in the meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/16).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To allow parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 until 31 December 2011 to deviate from the existing laboratory and analytical use bans in individual cases, where a party considers that this is justified, and to ask parties to revisit the issue at the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties;
2. To request parties to continue to investigate domestically the possibility of replacing ozone-depleting substances in those laboratory and analytical uses listed in the reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel prepared in accordance with decisions XVII/10 and XIX/18 and to report progress to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 April 2011;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/7).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To extend the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption until 31 December 2021, under the conditions set out in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties and decisions XV/8, XVI/16 and XVIII/15, for the controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol in all annexes and groups except Annex C, group 1;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report no later than 2018 on the development

and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol;

3. To encourage parties to continue to investigate domestically the possibility of replacing ozone-depleting substances in laboratory and analytical uses and to share the resulting information;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/5)

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided to include Annex C, group I, substances in the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption under the same conditions and on the same timeline as set forth in paragraph 1 of decision XXVI/5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/8)

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To extend the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption indefinitely beyond 2021, without prejudice to the parties deciding to review the exemption at a future meeting;
2. To request the Secretariat to include information on production and consumption trends of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses in the annual report on Article 7 data submitted to the parties;
3. To further request the Secretariat to make available to the parties, through its website, the consolidated indicative list of laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances that are globally exempted and the list of uses that the parties have agreed are no longer exempted;
4. To invite parties to consider the information provided by the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's 2018 assessment report on uses that can be performed without using ozone-depleting substances;
5. To remind parties that the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses is limited to those uses which are not excluded from the laboratory and analytical-essential-use exemption;
6. To encourage parties to further reduce their production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses and to facilitate the introduction of laboratory standards that do not require such substances;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report in its quadrennial report on any progress made by parties in reducing their production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses, on any new alternatives to those uses, and on laboratory standards that can be performed without such substances, on the understanding that, should new compelling information become available, including opportunities for significant reductions in production and consumption, that information should be reported in its annual progress report;
8. That paragraph 7 of the present decision supersedes the request to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel relating to reporting on laboratory and analytical uses in paragraph 4 of decision XXX/15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/5)

Laboratory and analytical critical uses of methyl bromide

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to authorize, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, production and consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E of the Protocol, necessary to satisfy laboratory and analytical critical uses;
2. to agree, subject to paragraph 3 of the present decision, that the relevant illustrative uses listed in annex IV to the report of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties are laboratory and analytical critical uses until 31 December 2006, subject to the conditions applied to exemption for laboratory and analytical uses contained in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties;
3. that the uses listed in subparagraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph 6 of decision VII/11 and decision XI/15 are excluded from the uses agreed in paragraph 2 of the present decision;
4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider the uses and criteria referred to in

paragraph 2 of the present decision in terms of the relevance of their application to laboratory and analytical critical uses of methyl bromide;

5. to further request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider other possible laboratory and analytical uses for methyl bromide for which information is available;
6. that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth meeting on the outcomes of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present decision;
7. to adopt an illustrative list of analytical and laboratory critical uses for methyl bromide at its Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties;
8. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report in 2007 and every other year thereafter on the development and availability of laboratory and analytical procedures that can be performed without using the controlled substance in Annex E of the Protocol;
9. that the Meeting of the Parties shall, on the basis of information reported by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in accordance with paragraph 8 of the present decision, decide on any uses which should no longer be agreed as laboratory and analytical critical uses and the date from which any such restriction should apply;
10. that the Secretariat should establish and maintain for the Parties a current and consolidated list of laboratory and analytical critical uses that the Parties have agreed are no longer laboratory and analytical critical uses;
11. that any decision taken pursuant to paragraph 9 of the present decision should not prevent a Party from nominating a specific use under the critical use procedure set out in decision IX/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/10).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to authorize, for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, the production and consumption of the controlled substance in Annex E of the Protocol necessary to satisfy laboratory and analytical critical uses and subject to the conditions established in paragraph 2 of the present decision;
2. Subject to the conditions applied to the exemption for laboratory and analytical uses contained in annex II to the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Parties , to adopt a category of laboratory and analytical critical use to allow methyl bromide to be used:
   (a) as a reference or standard:
      (i) to calibrate equipment which uses methyl bromide;
      (ii) to monitor methyl bromide emission levels;
      (iii) to determine methyl bromide residue levels in goods, plants and commodities;
   (b) in laboratory toxicological studies;
   (c) to compare the efficacy of methyl bromide and its alternatives inside a laboratory;
   (d) as a laboratory agent which is destroyed in a chemical reaction in the manner of feedstock;
3. That any decision taken pursuant to the present decision does not preclude a Party from nominating a specific use under the critical use procedure described in decision IX/6.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/15).

Use of CTC for laboratory and analytical uses in Article 5 Parties

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that the Implementation Committee and Meeting of the Parties should defer until 2007 consideration of the compliance status in relation to control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which provide evidence to the Ozone Secretariat with the data report, submitted in accordance with Article 7, showing that the deviation from the respective consumption target is due to the usage of carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes. This deferral should be reviewed at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in order to address the period 2007–2009;
2. to urge Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to minimize the consumption of carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses by applying the criteria and procedures of global exemption for carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses that are currently established for Parties not operating under

paragraph 1 of Article 5.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/13).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that the Implementation Committee and the Meeting of the Parties should defer until 2010 consideration of the compliance status in relation to the control measures for carbon tetrachloride of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 which provide evidence to the Ozone Secretariat with their data reports, submitted in accordance with Article 7, showing that any deviation from the respective consumption target is due to the use of carbon tetrachloride for analytical and laboratory processes;
2. to urge Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to minimize the consumption of carbon tetrachloride in laboratory and analytical uses by applying the global exemption criteria and procedures for laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride currently established for Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/17).

FEEDSTOCK

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

The Parties also decided that the amount of controlled substances entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals should not be the subject of calculation of "consumption" in importing countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/30).

Feedstock uses

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage parties to exchange information on known alternatives being applied to replace ozone-depleting substances in feedstock uses;
2. To encourage parties with feedstock uses to exchange information on systems they have in place for qualifying a specific ozone depleting substance use as feedstock use and for identification and/or monitoring of containers placed on the market and intended for feedstock uses, for example reporting or labelling requirements;
3. To confirm that the use of carbon tetrachloride in the production of vinyl chloride monomer by pyrolysis of ethylene dichloride in the processes evaluated by the Panel in its 2012 progress report is considered to be a feedstock use;
4. To request parties with vinyl chloride monomer production facilities in which carbon tetrachloride is used and that have not yet reported the information requested by the parties in decision XXIII/7 to provide such information to the Panel before 28 February 2013 to allow it to clarify whether the use in a particular facility is a feedstock use or process agent use;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10 Decision XXIV/6).

Trade in previously used ODS

The Sixth Meeting of the Parties decided with respect to trade in previously used ozone-depleting substances,

(a) to reaffirm the Parties' intent embodied in decision IV/24;

(b) to restate that only used controlled substances may be excluded from the calculated level of consumption of countries importing or exporting such substances;

(c) to note further that, as required by decision IV/24, such exclusions from a Party's calculated level of consumption is made contingent on reporting of such imports and exports to the Secretariat and Parties should make their best efforts to report this information in a timely manner;

(d) to request all Parties with reclamation facilities to submit to the Secretariat prior to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties and on an annual basis thereafter a list of the reclamation facilities and their capacities available in their

countries;

(e) to request all Parties that export previously used substances to take, where appropriate, steps to ensure that such substances are labeled correctly and are of the nature claimed and to report any related activities through the Secretariat to the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;

(f) to request such exporting Parties to make best efforts to require their companies to include in documentation accompanying such exports, the name of the source firm of the used controlled substance and whether it was recovered, recycled or reclaimed and any further information available to allow for verification of the nature of the substance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/6/7 Decision VI/19).

Oversupply and dumping of ODS

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties decided that in order to prevent oversupply and dumping of ozone-depleting substances, all Parties importing and exporting ozone-depleting substances should monitor and regulate this trade by means of import and export licenses.

They also decided that in addition to the reporting required under Article 7 of the Protocol, exporting Parties should report to the Ozone Secretariat by 30 September each year on the types, quantities and destinations of their exports of ozone-depleting substances during the previous year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/9 (paras. 3, 4).

Legislative and administrative measures to regulate export and import

The Parties recommended that each Party adopt legislative and administrative measures, including labeling of products and equipment, to regulate the export and import, as appropriate, of products and equipment containing substances listed in Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol and of technology used in the manufacturing of such products and equipment, in order to avert any adverse impact associated with the export of such products and equipment using technologies that are or will soon be obsolete because of their reliance on Annex A or Annex B substances and which would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Protocol, including decision I/12C of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, held in Helsinki in 1989. They also recommended that Parties report on action taken to implement the present decision at future Meetings of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/32).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to investigate further and to report to the Parties at their Twelfth Meeting on:

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

(b) emissions of other ozone-depleting substances arising from the use of controlled substances as feedstock;

(c) the impact of CFC production phase-out on the future use of carbon tetrachloride as feedstock and emissions from such use.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/12).

STOCKPILED ODS RELATIVE TO COMPLIANCE

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the Secretariat has reported that Parties which had exceeded the allowed level of production or consumption of a particular ozone-depleting substances in a given year have in some cases explained that their excess production or consumption represented one of the four following scenarios:
   (a) ozone-depleting substance production in that year which had been stockpiled for domestic destruction or export for destruction in a future year;
   (b) ozone-depleting substance production in that year which had been stockpiled for domestic feedstock use or export for that use in a future year;
   (c) ozone-depleting substance production in that year which had been stockpiled for export to meet basic domestic needs of developing countries in a future year;
   (d) ozone-depleting substances imported in that year which had been stockpiled for domestic feedstock use in a future year;
2. to recall that the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol

had concluded that scenario (d) was, in any event, in conformity with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and decisions of the Meetings of the Parties;

3. to request the Secretariat to maintain a consolidated record of the cases in which the Parties have explained that their situations are the consequence of scenarios (a), (b) or (c), and incorporate that record in the documentation of the Implementation Committee, for information purposes only, as well as in the Secretariat's report on data submitted by the Parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol;
4. to recognize that new scenarios not covered by paragraph 1 will be addressed by the Implementation Committee in accordance with the non-compliance procedure of the Protocol and the established practice thereunder;
5. to agree to revisit this issue at the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties, in the light of the information gathered in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present decision, with a view to considering the need for further action.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/17).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To remind all parties to report all production of ozone-depleting substances, whether intended or unintended, to enable the calculation of their production and consumption according to Article 3 of the Protocol;
2. To request parties, when reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol, to identify any excess production and consumption that is a consequence of ozone-depleting substance production in the reporting year:
   (a) For domestic destruction or export for destruction in a future year;
   (b) For domestic feedstock use or export for that use in a future year;
   (c) For export to meet basic domestic needs of developing countries in a future year;
3. That in any case mentioned in paragraph 2 no follow-up action from the Implementation Committee is deemed necessary if the party reports that it has the necessary measures in place to prohibit the use of the ozone-depleting substances for any other purpose than those designated in items (a)–(c) of paragraph 2 at the time of production;
4. To request the Secretariat to continue to maintain a consolidated record of the cases covered by paragraph 2, to incorporate that record in the documentation prepared for each meeting of the Implementation Committee, and to include it in the Secretariat's report on data submitted by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/20).

CONTROL OF NEW SUBSTANCES WITH OZONE-DEPLETING POTENTIAL

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/24).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/8).

Assessment of new substances

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to recall that decision X/8 requested Parties that, should new substances be developed and marketed which, following application of decision IX/24, are agreed by the Parties to pose a significant threat to the ozone layer, appropriate steps are taken under the Montreal Protocol to ensure their control and phase-out;
2. to note that many new chemicals are brought into the market by the chemical industry so that criteria for assessing the potential ODP of these chemicals will be useful;
3. to request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
   (a) to develop criteria to assess the potential ODP of new chemicals;
   (b) to develop a guidance paper on mechanisms to facilitate public-private sector co-operation in the evaluation of the potential ODP of new chemicals in a manner that satisfies the criteria to be set by the Panels;
4. to request the Panels to report back to the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/19).

Procedure for new substances

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided to continue to give full consideration to ways to expedite the procedure for adding new substances and their associated control measures to the Protocol and for removing them therefrom.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/20).

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/6).

Procedures for assessing the ODP of new substances

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/5).

Additional information on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in consultations with experts from outside the Panel with the relevant expertise if necessary, to update information on alternatives and technologies in various sectors and prepare a draft report for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-third meeting and a final report to be submitted to the Twenty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties that would by end use:
   (a) Describe all available alternatives to ozone-depleting substances that are commercially available, technically proven, environmentally-sound, taking into account their efficacy, health, safety and environmental characteristics, cost-effectiveness, and their use including in high ambient temperatures and high urban density cities;
   (b) Update information provided by previous Panel reports on alternatives under development;
   (c) Identify barriers and restrictions to the adoption and commercial use of certain environmentally-sound alternatives to ozone-depleting substances;
   (d) Estimate, if possible, the approximate amount of alternatives with negative environmental impacts that could be or could have been avoided or eliminated by both non-Article 5 and Article 5 parties in the process of phasing-out ozone-depleting substances;
   (e) Identify the opportunities for the selection of environmentally-sound alternatives to HCFCs in the future;

2. To invite the Panel to take into account any information relevant for the report to be prepared under paragraph 1 of the present decision provided by parties to the Secretariat;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/24/10, Decision XXIV/7).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in consultation with external experts if necessary, to prepare a report for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-fourth meeting and an updated report to be submitted to the Twenty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties that would:
   (a) Provide an update on information on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in various sectors and subsectors, and differentiating between parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and parties not so operating, considering regional differences, and assessing whether such alternatives are:
      (i) Commercially available;

(ii) Technically proven;

(iii) Environmentally sound;

(iv) Energy efficient;

(v) Economically viable and cost-effective;

(vi) Suitable for regions with high ambient temperatures, in particular considering the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and their use in high-urban-density cities;

(vii) Suitable for safe uses, in particular considering their potential flammability or toxicity, and their suitability for use in densely populated urban areas, and describing potential limitations of their use;

(viii) Easily used;

(b) Estimate current and future demand for alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, taking into account increased demand, in particular in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors and in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

(c) Assess, differentiating between parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and those not so operating, the economic costs and implications, and environmental benefits of various scenarios of avoiding high-global-warming-potential alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, where such avoidance is possible, considering the list in subparagraph (a) of the present decision;

(d) Request the Scientific Assessment Panel, in liaison with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, to provide information from the contribution of Working Group 1 to the fifth assessment report on the main climate metrics, considering the updated information provided in paragraph 1 (a) of the present decision;

2. To convene a workshop, back to back with the thirty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, to continue discussions on hydrofluorocarbon management, taking into account the information requested in the present decision and previous reports provided in response to decisions XXIII/9 and XXIV/7;

3. To encourage parties to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on their implementation of paragraph 9 of decision XIX/6, including information on available data, policies and initiatives pertaining to the promotion of a transition from ozone-depleting substances that minimize environmental impact wherever the required technologies are available, and to request the Secretariat to compile any submissions received for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-fourth meeting;

4. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider the information provided in the report on additional information on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances prepared by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel pursuant to decision XXIV/7 and other related reports, with a view to considering whether additional demonstration projects to validate whether low-global warming potential alternatives and technologies, together with additional activities to maximize the climate benefits in the hydrochlorofluorocarbon production sector, would be useful in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in further minimizing the environmental impact of the hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.25/9, Decision XXV/5).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat to prepare for the 72nd meeting:

(i) An overview of approved HCFC demonstration projects, including countries and regions covered, and technologies selected;

(ii) A discussion paper, in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, on options for a number of additional projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, including not-in-kind technologies, taking into account discussion during the 71st meeting; and

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/51, para.196(a)).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the overview of approved HCFC demonstration projects and options for additional projects to

demonstrate climate-friendly and energy efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/40;

(b) Pursuant to decision XXV/5 of the Twenty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, to consider at its 75th and 76th meetings proposals for demonstration projects for low-global-warming potential (GWP) alternatives to HCFCs within the following framework:

(i) The following criteria would be applied when selecting projects:

a. The project offered a significant increase in current know-how in terms of a low-GWP alternative technology, concept or approach or its application and practice in an Article 5 country, representing a significant technological step forward;

b. The technology, concept or approach had to be concretely described, linked to other activities in a country and have the potential to be replicated in the medium future in a significant amount of activities in the same sub-sector;

c. For conversion projects, an eligible company willing to undertake conversion of the manufacturing process to the new technology had been identified and had indicated whether it was in a position to cease using HCFCs after the conversion;

d. The project proposals should prioritize the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, not excluding other sectors;

e. They should aim for a relatively short implementation period in order to maximize opportunities for the results to be utilized for activities funded by the Multilateral Fund as part of their stage II HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs);

f. The project proposals should promote energy efficiency improvements, where relevant, and address other environmental impacts;

(ii) Total funding for such projects described in sub-paragraph (b) above would not exceed US $10 million. The project proposals should also contain information on co-financing;

(iii) Funding requests for project preparation and project concepts where no project preparation funding was required, including indicative costs of the final demonstration project for projects described in sub-paragraph (b) above, would be considered at the 74th meeting. The funding requirements and project concepts should address the criteria described in sub-paragraph (b) above;

(iv) If not extended by decision of the Executive Committee, the demonstration project would be considered financially completed 12 months after the intended completion date, and remaining funds would be returned; reporting obligations for the demonstration project would become part of regular progress reporting under the HPMP, and their fulfilment would be required to allow submission of a tranche;

(v) Any reductions in the consumption of HCFCs would be deducted from the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in eligible consumption;

(c) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to provide proposals for feasibility studies, including business cases for district cooling, no later than the 75th meeting. The resulting studies should assess possible projects, their climate impact, economic feasibility and options for financing such undertakings. The studies should enable stakeholders to understand the advantages and challenges as compared to business as usual. The funding for each study would be limited to a maximum of US $100,000, with a maximum of four studies to be funded. The Executive Committee is not agreeing with this approval to consider further funding beyond the feasibility studies; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to prepare a paper analyzing the remaining eligible HCFC consumption in various sectors and subsectors of potential demonstration relevance, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 74th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/40, para.170).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/40).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To request that demonstration projects for low-GWP alternatives and technical assistance for feasibility studies in district cooling, be submitted as per decision 72/40(b), without a requirement for those activities

to be included in business plans;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/27(d), para.98).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18).

At the Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee a contact group was established to discuss the issues raised in the context of the agenda item on the 2015-2017 Consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund. During the group's discussion there had been consensus that the business plan would include a US $10 million window for the demonstration projects in line with decision 72/40, and that the list of demonstration projects included in the consolidated business plan as submitted by the bilateral and implementing agencies would remain open for additional ideas and proposals, to enable the Executive Committee to make decisions, at the 74th meeting, on which of these project preparation proposals might be funded.Guidance was also provided in order to ensure that the best proposals for demonstration projects were submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration. The following suggestions were made by Executive Committee members:

(a) Project proposals should: clearly describe the technology to be demonstrated; provide information on its replicability and its demonstration value and how those elements would contribute to the direction being taken by the Executive Committee in facilitating the introduction of new low-GWP technologies as alternatives in HCFC phase-out plans; and target sectors or regions for which the technology had not been demonstrated in the past;

(b) Projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector would be prioritized, particularly air-conditioning manufacturing, where there were emerging technologies that could be demonstrated. Some delegations that commented on the air-conditioning manufacturing sector emphasized demonstration on unitary systems or larger mini-splits, for example using low-GWP hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) blends, as well as the importance of focusing on the challenges of high ambient temperatures. Some Executive Committee members also suggested that the following might be addressed in demonstration projects: adsorption-based systems, the design of centralized cooling systems, or ways to best address the safe use of ammonia, CO2 or hydrocarbons in refrigeration or air conditioning equipment. If possible, applications with a significant share of HCFC use should be highlighted rather than niche applications;

(c) Projects that demonstrated already established technologies should clearly describe the value of those projects;

(d) Demonstration projects for the foam sector should clearly describe and delineate the added value of those projects compared to projects completed in stage I, what was new, and how relevant all this was to the remaining consumption to be phased out in the sector;

(e) Projects should also consider regional and geographical distribution;

(f) Some Executive Committee members would prefer not to see projects looking at leak reductions, projects on the supply, quality and handling of refrigerants, and global or regional projects; and

(g) Some Executive Committee members would prefer not to see demonstration projects in the servicing sector, except for those covering local assembly of equipment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/27(d), paragraph.97).

The Seventy-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To allow the submission of a limited number of additional requests for the preparation of projects to demonstrate low-GWP technologies in the air-conditioning manufacturing sector, the resubmission of the two fully-developed demonstration projects, and additional feasibility studies on district cooling to the 75th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/21, para 100(d)).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/13).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, if necessary in consultation with external experts, to prepare a report identifying the full range of alternatives, including not-in-kind technologies, and identifying applications where alternatives fulfilling the criteria identified in paragraph 1 (a) of the present decision are not available, and to make that report available for consideration by the Open-ended Working

Group at its thirty-sixth meeting and an updated report to be submitted to the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties that would:

(a) Update information on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in various sectors and subsectors and differentiating between parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and parties not so operating, considering energy efficiency, regional differences and high ambient temperature conditions in particular, and assessing whether they are:

(i) Commercially available;

(ii) Technically proven;

(iii) Environmentally sound;

(iv) Economically viable and cost effective;

(v) Safe to use in areas with high urban densities considering flammability and toxicity issues, including, where possible, risk characterization;

(vi) Easy to service and maintain;

and describe the potential limitations of their use and their implications for the different sectors, in terms of, but not limited to, servicing and maintenance requirements, and international design and safety standards;

(b) Provide information on energy efficiency levels in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector referring to high-ambient temperature zones in international standards;

(c) Taking into account the uptake of various existing technologies, revise the scenarios for current and future demand elaborated in the October 2014 final report on additional information on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's task force on decision XXV/5, and improve information related to costs and benefits with regard to the criteria set out in paragraph 1 (a) of the present decision, including reference to progress identified under stage I and stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans;

2. To convene a two-day workshop, back to back with an additional three-day meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group in 2015, to continue discussions on all issues in relation to hydrofluorocarbon management, including a focus on high-ambient temperature and safety requirements as well as energy efficiency, taking into account the information requested in the present decision and other relevant information;

3. To encourage parties to continue to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on their implementation of paragraph 9 of decision XIX/6, including information on available data, policies and initiatives pertaining to the promotion of a transition from ozone-depleting substances that minimizes environmental impact wherever the required technologies are available, and to request the Secretariat to compile any such submissions received;

4. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider providing additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in interested parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 upon their request;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/9)

At the Seventy-fourth meeting, after hearing the report of the contact group, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The request to the Executive Committee from the Meeting of the Parties as contained in decision XXVI/9 (paragraph 4);

(ii) Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/53 on Follow-up to decision XXVI/9 (paragraph 4) of the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties on additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys of ODS alternatives;

(b) That the objective of the surveys was to give effect to paragraph 4 of decision XXVI/9, which requested the Executive Committee to consider providing additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in interested Article 5 parties upon their request;

(c) That the scope of the surveys was to obtain information on ODS alternatives in Article 5 countries.

Information would include data (where available) and estimates of ODS alternatives currently in use by sector and subsector, and forecasts of ODS alternatives most commonly used;

(d) To limit the maximum funding provided for the preparation of surveys of ODS alternatives according to the table below, based on the countries' HCFC consumption, with the exception of those Article 5 countries which had conducted similar surveys outside the Multilateral Fund, which would only be eligible for 50 per cent of the funding levels indicated:

HCFC baseline consumption (ODP tonnes)	Funding (US $)
Below 6	40,000
6 and below 20	70,000
20 and below 150	110,000
150 and below 1,000	130,000
1,000 and above	On a case-by-case basis

(e) To consider the requests for funding surveys of ODS alternatives submitted by bilateral and implementing agencies, as contained in their work programmes submitted for consideration at the 74th meeting, on the condition that these were supported by letters of endorsement from the respective Article 5 countries;

(f) To allow the submission of funding requests for national surveys of alternatives to ODS from countries that had not submitted a request to the 74th meeting;

(g) To request the Secretariat, in consultation intersessionally with bilateral and implementing agencies and interested Executive Committee members, to prepare a format for preparation of the surveys and presentation of the resulting data for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 75th meeting, on the understanding that interested countries could initiate the surveys before the format was agreed; and

(h) To request the Secretariat to provide an overall analysis of the results of the surveys for consideration of the Executive Committee by its first meeting in 2017.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/6 para.175).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/53).

The Seventy-fifth meeting decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The format for the surveys of ODS alternatives contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/77/Rev.1 on the understanding that information contained in Part I (Preparation of the surveys) and Annex I (Use of ODS alternatives per sector) of the document was provided for guidance purposes only;

(ii) That surveys would be conducted on a voluntary basis, information would be collected where available, and the results would solely be for information purposes;

(b) That national surveys on ODS alternatives would be undertaken by Article 5 countries that had received funding from the Multilateral Fund to cover the years 2012–2015, with the assistance of the relevant bilateral or implementing agency and using the methodology and approach agreed between the country and the agency; and

(c) That results of the survey would be presented as per Part II (Presentation of the results of the surveys) and Annex II (Data analysis tables by sectors) of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/77/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, decision 75/67 para.280).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/77/Rev.1).

The Seventy-eighth meeting decided:

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with relevant Article 5 countries to complete and submit, no later than 8 May 2017, as many ODS alternatives survey reports as possible; and

(c) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies to return to the 81st meeting unspent balances for those

surveys of ODS alternatives that had not been submitted to either the 79th or 80th meeting of the Executive Committee.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, Decision 78/1)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/4 & Corr.1).

The Seventy-ninth meeting decided:

(a) To note the overall preliminary analysis of the results of the surveys of ODS alternatives (decision 74/53) contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/45 and Corr.1;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to work with relevant Article 5 countries to complete and submit all outstanding surveys on ODS alternatives no later than 18 September 2017, noting that unspent balances of surveys not submitted to the 80th meeting had to be returned to the 81st meeting in line with decision 78/2(c); and

(c) To request the Secretariat to submit, to the 80th meeting, an overall analysis of the results of the surveys of ODS alternatives, updated to include all surveys submitted to the Secretariat by 18 September 2017.

((UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/43)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/45 & Corr.1).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the overall analysis of the results of the surveys of ODS alternatives (decision 79/43(c)) contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/54 and Add.1;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to use the findings and the lessons from the results of the surveys of ODS alternatives while undertaking enabling activities, with particular attention to strengthening data collection and reporting of HFCs and HFC blends;

(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To return, no later than the 82nd meeting, balances related to the completed surveys of ODS alternatives; and

(ii) To return, to the 81st meeting, balances related to surveys of ODS alternatives that had not been submitted to the 80th meeting from Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Morocco and Myanmar, in line with decision 79/43.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/75, para 240)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/54 & Add.1).

Environmental assessment of RC-316c

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To invite parties in a position to do so to provide environmental assessments of RC 316c (1,2-dichloro-1,2,3,3,4,4-hexafluorocyclobutane, CAS 356-18-3), a chlorofluorocarbon not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and any guidance on practices that can reduce intentional releases of the substance;
2. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to conduct a preliminary assessment of RC 316c and report to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-third meeting on the ozone depletion potential and global-warming potential of the substance and other factors that the Panel deems relevant;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/24/10, Decision XXIV/10).

DESTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties approved, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, the destruction technologies listed in Annex VII.2 which are operated in accordance with the suggested minimum standards (Annex VII to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties) unless similar standards currently exist domestically (this also applies to pilot-scale as well as demonstration-scale destruction technologies).

The Parties also decided to call on each Party that operates, or plans to operate, facilities for the destruction of ozone-depleting substances:

(a) to ensure that its destruction facilities are operated in accordance with the Code of Good Housekeeping Procedures set out in section 5.5 of the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction

Technologies, unless similar procedures currently exist domestically; and

(b) for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, to provide each year, in its report under Article 7 of the Protocol, statistical data on the actual quantities of ozone-depleting substances it has destroyed, calculated on the basis of the destruction efficiency of the facility employed.

The Parties decided to facilitate access and transfer of approved destruction technologies in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol, together with provision for financial support under Article 10 of the Protocol for Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/11 (paras. 3, 7).

Task force on destruction technologies

The Twelfth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/12/9, Decision XII/8).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

of destruction technologies in 2005, including an assessment of their environmental and economic performance, as well as their commercial viability.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/6).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the initial co-chairs of the task force on destruction technologies to reconvene in order to solicit information from the technology proponents exclusively on destruction technologies identified as "emerging" in the 2002 report of the task force on destruction technologies;
2. further to request the co-chairs, if new information is available, to evaluate and report, based on the development status of these emerging technologies, whether they warrant consideration for addition to the list of approved destruction technologies;
3. to request that that report be presented through the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/15).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report by 31 March 2018, and if necessary to submit a supplemental report to the Open ended Working Group at its fortieth meeting, on:
   (a) An assessment of the destruction technologies as specified in the annex to decision XXIII/12 with a view to confirming their applicability to hydrofluorocarbons;
   (b) A review of any other technology for possible inclusion in the list of approved destruction technologies in relation to controlled substances;

2. To invite parties to submit to the Secretariat by 1 February 2018 information relevant to the tasks set out in paragraph 1 above;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/4).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To approve the following destruction technologies, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol, and, with respect to Annex F, group II, substances, also for the purposes of paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 2J, as additions to the technologies listed in annex VI to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and modified by decisions V/26, VII/35 and XIV/6, as reflected in annex II to the report of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties:
   (a) For Annex F, group I, substances: cement kilns; gaseous/fume oxidation; liquid injection incineration; porous thermal reactor; reactor cracking; rotary kiln incineration; argon plasma arc; nitrogen plasma arc; portable plasma arc; chemical reaction with H2 and CO2; gas phase catalytic dehalogenation; superheated steam reactor;
   (b) For Annex F, group II, substances: gaseous/fume oxidation; liquid injection incineration; reactor cracking; rotary kiln incineration; argon plasma arc; nitrogen plasma arc; chemical reaction with H2 and CO2; superheated steam reactor;
   (c) For Annex E substances: thermal decay of methyl bromide;
   (d) For diluted sources of Annex F, group I, substances: municipal solid waste incineration; and rotary kiln incineration;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess those destruction technologies listed in annex II to the report of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties as not approved or not determined, as well as any other technologies, and to report to the Open-ended Working Group prior to the Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties, with the understanding that if further information is provided by parties in due time, in particular regarding the destruction of Annex F, group II, substances by cement kilns, the Panel should report to an earlier meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group;
3. To invite parties to submit to the Secretariat information relevant to paragraph 2 of the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/6)

Code of good housekeeping

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to recall that the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer does not require the Parties to destroy ozone-depleting substances;
2. to note that the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of April 2002 (volume 3, report on the Task Force on Destruction Technologies) provides information on the technical and economic performance and commercial viability of destruction technologies for ozone-depleting substances;
3. to take note of the previous decisions of the Meeting of the Parties on the approval of destruction technologies (decisions IV/11, VII/35 and XIV/6) and, in particular, to note that those decisions did not distinguish between the capabilities of destruction technologies for specific types of ozone-depleting substances;
4. to approve, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol, the destruction technologies listed as "approved" in Annex VII.2 to the present report, which were found by the Task Force on Destruction Technologies to meet the destruction and removal efficiencies set out therein;
5. to recognize that, in approving the technologies listed in annex I, the Parties acknowledge that two technologies previously approved for all ozone depleting substances have been limited in their scope to omit halons;
6. to call on each Party that operates, or plans to operate, approved technologies in accordance with paragraph 2 above to ensure that its destruction facilities are operated in accordance with the Code of Good Housekeeping Procedures, contained in annex VII.3 to the present report, as updated in the progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in May 2003 and subsequently amended by the Parties, unless similar or stricter procedures currently exist domestically;
7. to highlight the need for Parties to pay particular attention to the adherence of facilities for the destruction of ozone-depleting substances to relevant international or national standards addressing hazardous substances and taking into account cross-media emissions and discharges, including those identified in Annex VII.2 to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/9).

Guidelines relating to collection, recovery, recycling and destruction of ODS

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee recalling decision IV/18 by which the Meeting of the Parties identified, as agreed incremental costs for illustration, the cost of collection, recovery, recycling, and, if cost effective, destruction of ozone-depleting substances, recalling also that decision IV/11 facilitated access to and transfer of approved destruction technologies in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol, together with provision for financial support under Article 10 of the Protocol for the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, noting that decision IV/24 urged the Parties to take all practicable measures to prevent releases of controlled substances into the atmosphere, including, inter alia, the recovery of controlled substances for the purposes of recycling, reclamation or destruction and the destruction of unneeded ozone-depleting substances where economically feasible and environmentally appropriate, noting that decision X/7 requested the Parties to consider promoting appropriate measures to ensure the environmentally safe and effective recovery, storage, management and destruction of halons in preparing halon management strategies, mindful that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel Task Force on Collection, Recovery and Storage, in its 2002 report, pursuant to decision XII/8, had concluded that the collection, recovery and storage of ozone-depleting substances was technically feasible and economically viable, recognizing that several million ODP tonnes of ozone-depleting substances were estimated to have been installed in equipment and as foams in 2002, according to the report of the Task Force, and were likely to be released into the atmosphere if preventive measures were not taken, decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to collect existing guidelines relating to collection, recovery, recycling and destruction of ozone-depleting substances in the light of paragraph 6 of decision IV/18 of the Meeting of the Parties on the indicative list of categories of incremental costs and to report its findings to the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) to consider whether to elaborate further guidelines for the funding of projects for the collection, recovery, recycling and destruction of ozone-depleting substances while ensuring economically feasible and

environmentally appropriate management of ozone-depleting substances at the 46th Meeting on the basis of the report of the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/63, para. 262).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the report on the review of guidelines relating to collection, recovery, recycling and destruction of ozone depleting substances in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/42 and Corr.1;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper covering terms of reference, budget and modalities for a study regarding collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, transportation and destruction of unwanted ODS, taking into account the proposal of Austria and Japan set out in Annex VII.4 to the present report and the comments made at the 46th Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to present the paper to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/36, para. 156).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/42 and Corr.1).

Implications of the environmentally sound destruction of concentrated and diluted sources of ODSs

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare terms of reference for the conduct of case-studies in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, with regional representation, on the technology and costs associated with a process for the replacement of chlorofluorocarbon-containing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, including the environmentally sound recovery, transport and final disposal of such equipment and of the associated chlorofluorocarbons;
2. that these studies should explore economic and other incentives which will encourage users to phase out equipment and ozone-depleting substances and to reduce emissions, as well as the viability and costs of setting up destruction facilities in countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and that the said studies should include a regional analysis relating to the management, transport and destruction of chlorofluorocarbons;
3. also to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review possible synergies with other conventions such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to adopt the recovery and destruction efficiency parameter proposed in the Panel's report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth meeting as the parameter to be applied in developing the proposed study referred to above;
5. that said terms of reference shall be submitted to the Parties at the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, and that provision will be made for resources for this purpose in the 2006–2008 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/17).

Meeting of experts on requirements for the collection and disposition of non-reusable and unwanted ODS

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat:

(i) to organize a meeting of experts in Montreal, Canada, from 22 to 24 February 2006 to assess the extent of current and future requirements for the collection and disposition (emissions, export, reclamation and destruction) of non-reusable and unwanted ODS in Article 5 countries;

(ii) to recruit consultants to collect and elaborate as many data as possible on unwanted, recoverable, reclaimable, non-reusable and virgin ODS in Article 5 countries for dissemination to participants in the meeting of experts;

(iii) to develop, in cooperation with the consultants, a standard format for reporting data on unwanted, recoverable, reclaimable, non-reusable and virgin stockpiled ODS;

(b) to request implementing agencies, Executive Committee members (on a voluntary basis for existing data)

and National Ozone Units (on a voluntary basis for existing or additional new data) to provide data and related information to the Secretariat, by 15 February 2006, to constitute an initial sample reflecting situations in both Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries;

(c) to request the Chair of the Executive Committee, through the Meeting of the Parties, to seek the assistance of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) and its technical options committees in providing the data mentioned above;

(d) to note, with appreciation, the offer of UNEP to provide data from the regional networks and ODS recovery and disposal workshops conducted by Japan, as well as information on Article 5 experts;

(e) to agree to consider further, at its 48th Meeting, the proposed terms of reference requested in decision 46/36 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/56 in light of the outcome of the meeting of experts and any written comments submitted; and

(f) to allocate a separate budget line of US $50,000 for the meeting, to cover the costs of experts' fees, travel and daily subsistence allowance, the travel and daily subsistence allowances of participating Article 5 countries and miscellaneous expenses, noting that costs of the consultant would be covered under the Secretariat's budget, with the understanding that there would be a balance between Article 5 and non-Article 5 Executive Committee members attending the meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/52, para. 199).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees to submit to the Multilateral Fund secretariat available data to enable the Multilateral Fund secretariat to assess the extent of current and future requirements for the collection and disposition (emissions, export, reclamation and destruction) of non reusable and unwanted ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 Parties in pursuance of decision 47/52.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/18).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note, with appreciation the report of the meeting of experts, and to thank all experts as well as consultants and the Secretariat for their work leading to that report; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to forward the report to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), through the Ozone Secretariat, as an input for consideration by TEAP when complying with decision XVII/17 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties, which requested TEAP to prepare terms of reference for the conduct of case studies in Article 5 countries on the technology and costs associated with a process for the replacement of CFC containing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/37, para. 161).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/42).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/42, which included the proposed terms of reference for a study regarding collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, transportation and destruction of unwanted ozone-depleting substances;

(b) to inform the Parties, through a letter from the Chair of the Executive Committee to the Ozone Secretariat, that:

  (i) the Executive Committee was discussing the above-mentioned terms of reference and was of the view that there were substantial commonalities between those terms of reference and those being considered by the Parties in relation to decision XVII/17 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties;

  (ii) the issues raised by both sets of the above-mentioned terms of reference could be considered by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, given that it had already held substantial discussions and initiated some work with respect to studying the issue of collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, transportation and destruction of unwanted ozone-depleting substances;

  (iii) a request could be addressed to the Executive Committee to develop consolidated terms of reference and if agreed by the Executive Committee to initiate a study based on the consolidated terms of reference, and to report to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties on the progress made in that respect; and

(c) to consider the issue at the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee, in light of any guidance provided by the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/36, para. 153).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/42).

Terms of reference for case studies on environmentally sound destruction of ODS

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Executive Committee to develop consolidated terms of reference taking into account the elements referred to in both the draft terms of reference submitted to the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties pursuant to decision XVII/17 and the terms of reference developed by the Multilateral Fund secretariat on the collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, transportation, and destruction of unwanted ozone-depleting substances;
2. to request the Executive Committee to conduct, as soon as possible, a study based on the resulting terms of reference and to provide a progress report to the Nineteenth Meeting of Parties, with a final report for consideration at the twenty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/9).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to develop specific terms of reference for a study on the treatment of unwanted ozone-depleting substances, identifying a contractor and commissioning the study described below by the end of March 2007, if possible. The study would be completed by 1 February 2008.

(b) to define the two distinct objectives of the study as follows:

  (i) to compile information on management approaches in five non-Article 5(1) countries for the collection, transportation and disposal of CFC-containing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, to provide guidance and to describe the applicability of these management approaches to Article 5(1) countries; and

  (ii) to compile information on management approaches and markets in five non-Article 5(1) countries for the recovery, collection, recycling and reclamation of ozone-depleting substances that result in those ODS being locally unusable, and the possible options for the disposition (e.g., reuse in other markets, transformation, destruction) of this locally unusable ODS and describe the applicability of these options for Article 5(1) countries.

(c) to request that the detailed activities under the objective in paragraph (b)(i) consist of:

  (i) selecting five non-Article 5(1) countries that represent a wide spectrum of existing management approaches for the collection, transport and disposal of CFC-containing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment;

  (ii) compiling information from the five non-Article 5(1) countries and describing:

    a. the institutions, technologies and processes involved in all steps of collection, transport and disposal of the equipment;
    b. the costs of the various steps in collecting, transporting and processing the equipment;
    c. the legal and regulatory requirements and the voluntary administrative procedures for dealing with the CFCs in the equipment; and
    d. the volume of equipment collected historically and currently;

  (iii) using the information compiled from the five non-Article 5(1) countries to describe the economic and financial arrangements among the various individuals and entities in the system for disposing of CFC-containing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment; and

  (iv) collecting information on experiences regarding management approaches for the collection, transportation and disposal of CFC-containing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment in eight Article 5(1) countries, to be collected by contacting national and local government officials who will recommend additional contacts in industry and institutions in order to describe challenges that may be posed in translating the non-Article 5(1) countries' experiences to the situation in Article 5(1) countries given domestic, social and economic factors. The selection of the countries should represent a wide spectrum of countries that have already identified challenges and should have regional representation;

(d) to request that the detailed activities under the objective in paragraph (b)(ii) consist of:

(i) using the data from the Meeting of Experts to Assess the Extent of Current and Future Requirements for the collection and disposition of non-reusable and unwanted ODS in Article 5 countries held in March 2006, data already published in reports from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its subsidiary bodies, and other relevant existing data to describe possible economic incentives and their cost-effectiveness, whether inherent or external to the institutions under the Montreal Protocol, that would encourage disposition (e.g., reuse in other markets, transformation, destruction) of ODS that is locally unusable;

(ii) describing the capacity and location of all global existing facilities with destruction technologies approved by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, comparing this capacity to the estimated volume of ODS predicted to be recovered and locally unusable in the March 2006 Experts' Meeting report, the viability and potential costs of using these existing destruction technologies, and the regulatory requirements for transporting the locally unusable ODS; and

(iii) describing opportunities other than existing destruction technologies for the disposition of locally unusable ODS, and the viability and potential costs of using these other approaches;

(e) to request the Secretariat to report to the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee on the status of the process for contracting a consultant for carrying out the study;

(f) to consider at the 52nd Meeting of the Executive Committee the content of a progress report to be submitted to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties; and

(g) to approve a budget for carrying out the study.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/42 para. 170).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the draft progress report on the study on the treatment of unwanted ozone-depleting substances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/51;

(b) to request the Fund Secretariat to take into consideration the discussion at the 52nd Meeting of the Executive Committee when updating the report; and

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to forward the revised progress report, after approval by the Chair of the Executive Committee, for consideration at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/43, para. 182).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/51).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided in accordance with decision XVIII/9, to request the Secretariat to forward the final study of the consultant on the collection and treatment of unwanted ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries, which would take into account any comments of a technical nature that Members had submitted to the Fund Secretariat by the end of April 2008, to the Ozone Secretariat for consideration by the Open ended Working Group at its twenty-eighth meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/45, para. 195).

The Fifty-fith Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the revised terms of reference for the study on how to develop a strategy to obtain funding through voluntary carbon markets for the destruction of unwanted ozone depleting substances, contained in Annex XI to the present report; and

(b) To approve the request for funding at a level of US $250,000 plus agency support costs of US $22,500 for the World Bank.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/34 para 153)

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee took_note of the status of the study on financing the destruction of unwanted ODS and the timetable for its completion, as presented by the World Bank.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64 para 250)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/62).

Environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to invite Parties, international funding agencies, including the Multilateral Fund and the Global Environment Facility, and other interested agents to enable practical solutions for the purpose of gaining better knowledge

on mitigating ozone-depleting substance emissions and destroying ozone-depleting substance banks, and on costs related to the collection, transportation, storage and destruction of ozone depleting substances, notably in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider as a matter of urgency commencing pilot projects that may cover the collection, transport, storage and destruction of ozone-depleting substances. As an initial priority, the Executive Committee might consider projects with a focus on assembled stocks of ozone-depleting substances with high net global warming potential, in a representative sample of regionally diverse Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. It is understood that this initial priority would not preclude the initiation of other types of pilot projects, including on halons and carbon tetrachloride, should these have an important demonstration value. In addition to protecting the ozone layer, these projects will seek to generate practical data and experience on management and financing modalities, achieve climate benefits, and would explore opportunities to leverage co-financing;
3. to encourage Parties to develop or consider further improvements in the implementation of national and/or regional legislative strategies and other measures that prevent the venting, leakage or emission of ozone-depleting substances by ensuring:
   (a) proper recovery of ozone-depleting substances from equipment containing ozone depleting substances, during servicing, use and at end of life, where possible in applications such as refrigeration, air conditioning, heat pumps, fire protection, solvents and process agents;
   (b) the use of best practices and performance standards to prevent ozone-depleting substance emissions at the end of the product life cycle, whether by recovery, recycling, reclamation, reuse as feedstock or destruction;
4. to encourage all Parties to develop or consider improvements in national or regional strategies for the management of banks, including provisions to combat illegal trade by applying measures listed in decision XIX/12;
5. to invite Parties to submit their strategies and subsequent updates to the Ozone Secretariat as soon as possible for the purpose of sharing information and experiences, including with interested stakeholders of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. The strategies will be placed on the Ozone Secretariat website, which will be updated regularly;
6. to note that any project implemented pursuant to the present decision when applicable should be done in conformity with national, regional, and/or international requirements, such as those mandated by the Basel Convention and Rotterdam Convention;
7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis of destroying banks of ozone-depleting substances taking into consideration the relative economic costs and environmental benefits, to the ozone layer and the climate, of destruction versus recycling, reclaiming and reusing such substances. In particular, the report should cover the following elements:
   (a) consolidation of all available data on ozone-depleting substance banks and summary of this information identifying the sectors where recovery of ozone-depleting substances is technically and economically feasible;
   (b) respective levels of likely mitigation amounts, based on the categorization of reachable banks at low, medium, and high effort according to substances, sectors, regions, and where possible, subregions;
   (c) assessment of associated benefits and costs of respective classes of banks in terms of ozone depleting potential and global warming potential;
   (d) exploration of the potential "perverse incentives" or other adverse environmental effects that may be associated with certain mitigation strategies, in particular related to recovery and recycling for reuse;
   (e) consideration of the positive and negative impacts of recovery and destruction of ozone-depleting substances, including direct and indirect climate effects;
   (f) consideration of the technical, economic and environmental implications of incentive mechanisms to promote the destruction of surplus ozone-depleting substances;

8. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide an interim report in time for dissemination one month before the twenty-ninth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and to provide the final report one month before the Twenty First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
9. to request the Ozone Secretariat, with the assistance of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, to consult with experts from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Global Environment Facility, the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism, the World Bank and other relevant funding experts to develop a report on possible funding opportunities for the management and destruction of ozone-depleting substance banks, to present the report to the Parties for review and comments one month prior to the twenty ninth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group and, if possible, to convene a single meeting among experts from the funding institutions;
10. that the report referred to in paragraph 9 of the present decision would focus on describing possible institutional arrangements, potential financial structures, likely logistical steps and the necessary legal framework for each of the following, if relevant:
    (a) recovery;
    (b) collection;
    (c) storage;
    (d) transport;
    (e) destruction;
    (f) supporting activities;
11. to request the Ozone Secretariat to convene a workshop among Parties that will include the participation of the Montreal Protocol assessment panels, the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and the Fund's implementing agencies, and seek the participation of the secretariats of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements, non governmental organizations and experts from funding institutions for the discussion of technical, financial and policy issues related to the management and destruction of ozone-depleting substance banks and their implications for climate change;
12. that the above workshop will be held preceding the twenty-ninth meeting of the Open ended Working Group and that interpretation will be provided in the six official languages of the United Nations;
13. further to consider, at the twenty-ninth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, possible actions regarding the management and destruction of banks of ozone-depleting substances in the light of the report to be provided by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel under paragraph 7 above, the working group report to be provided by the Secretariat under paragraph 9 above and the discussions emanating from the workshop under paragraph 11 above;
14. to request the Ozone Secretariat to communicate the present decision to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol in time for possible consideration at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol on the understanding that the decision is without prejudice to any discussions that may be held on ozone-depleting substance banks within their forum.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/7).

The Executive Committee at its Fifty-seventh Meeting decided to give the Secretariat the mandate to provide the Ozone Secretariat with a section on the Multilateral Fund's funding modalities for the report on possible funding opportunities for the management and destruction of ozone depleting substance banks to be transmitted to the Parties at the 29th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/42).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to host a one-day seminar on the margins of the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the topic of how to identify and mobilize funds, including funds additional to those being provided under the Multilateral Fund, for ozone-depleting substance destruction, and further requests the Ozone Secretariat to invite the Multilateral Fund and the Global Environment Facility to consider co-coordinating this effort, and to invite other relevant institutions to attend the seminar;
2. To request the Executive Committee to continue its consideration of further pilot projects in Article 5 Parties

pursuant to decision XX/7, and in that context, to consider the costs of a one-time window within its current destruction activities to address the export and environmentally sound disposal of assembled banks of ozone-depleting substances in low-volume-consuming countries that are not usable in the Party of origin;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review those destruction technologies identified in its 2002 report as having a high potential, and any other technologies, and to report back to the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on these technologies and their commercial and technical availability;
4. To agree that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should develop and implement, as expeditiously as possible, a methodology to verify the climate benefits and costs associated with Multilateral Fund projects to destroy banks of ozone-depleting substances, and should make such information publicly available on a project-level basis;
5. To request the Executive Committee to continue its deliberations on a special facility and to report on these deliberations, including possible options for such a facility as appropriate, to the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group as an agenda item.
6. To call upon Parties, and institutions not traditionally contributing to the financial mechanism, to consider making additional support available to the Multilateral Fund for destruction of ozone-depleting substances, if they are in a position to do so;
7. To request the Executive Committee to report annually on the results of destruction projects to the Meeting of the Parties, and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, based on this, and other available information, to suggest to the thirty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group components designed to help Parties of diverse size and with diverse wastes to develop national and/or regional strategic approaches to address the environmentally sound disposal of the banks of ozone-depleting substances that are present in their countries and/or regions. In addition, this information should be available to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Parties to inform the consideration of the financial implications for the Multilateral Fund and other funding sources of addressing the destruction of ozone-depleting-substance banks;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/2).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Panel and the relevant technical options committees, in consultation with other relevant experts, for consideration at the thirty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and with a view to possible inclusion in the Montreal Protocol handbook:
   (a) To evaluate and recommend the appropriate destruction and removal efficiency for methyl bromide and to update the destruction and removal efficiency for any other substance already listed in annex II to the report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties;
   (b) To review the list of destruction technologies adopted by parties, taking into account emerging technologies identified in its 2010 progress report and any other developments in this sector, and to provide an evaluation of their performance and commercial and technical availability;
   (c) To develop criteria that should be used to verify the destruction of ozone-depleting substances at facilities that use approved ozone-depleting-substance destruction technologies, taking into account the recommended destruction and removal efficiencies for the relevant substance;
2. To invite submissions to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February 2011 of data relevant to the tasks set out in paragraph 1 above;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/10).

The Tweny-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To approve the highlighted destruction processes in the annex to the present decision for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol, as additions to the technologies listed in annex VI to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties and modified by decisions V/26, VII/35 and XIV/6;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue to assess the plasma destruction technology for methyl bromide in the light of any additional information that may become available and to report to the parties when appropriate;
3. Also to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue to investigate the issues raised in

its 2011 progress report regarding performance criteria for destruction and removal efficiency compared to destruction efficiency, and regarding verification criteria for the destruction of ozone-depleting substances at facilities that use approved destruction technologies, and to submit a final report to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-second meeting;

Technology	*Applicability*							
	Concentrated Sources							*Dilute Sources*
	Annex A		*Annex B*			*Annex C*	*Annex E*	
	Group 1	*Group 2*	*Group 1*	*Group 2*	*Group 3*	*Group 1*	*Group 1*	
	Primary CFCs	*Halons*	*Other CFCs*	*Carbon Tetrachloride*	*Methyl Chloroform*	*HCFCs*	*Methyl Bromide*	
Destruction & Removal Efficiency (DRE)	***99.99%***	***99.99%***	***99.99%***	***99.99%***	***99.99%***	***99.99%***	***99.99%***	***95%***
Argon Plasma Arc	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Cement Kilns	Approved	*Not Approved*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Chemical Reaction with H_2 and CO_2	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Gas Phase Catalytic De-halogenation	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Gaseous/Fume Oxidation	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Inductively coupled radio frequency plasma	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Liquid Injection Incineration	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Microwave Plasma	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Municipal Solid Waste Incineration								Approved
Nitrogen Plasma Arc	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Porous Thermal Reactor	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Portable Plasma Arc	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Reactor Cracking	Approved	*Not Approved*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Rotary Kiln Incineration	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved
Superheated steam reactor	Approved	*Not Determined*	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	
Thermal Reaction with Methane	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	*Not Determined*	

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/12).

INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR FUNDING OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF ODS

The Fifty-eight Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the following interim guidelines for the funding of demonstration projects for the disposal of ODS in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision XX/7 of the Meeting of the Parties:

(i) for each separate category of activities for ODS disposal, namely collection, transport, storage and destruction, the definitions are as set out in Annex VIII to the present report;

(ii) the Multilateral Fund will fund a limited number of demonstration projects under the following conditions:

a. no funding would be available for the collection of ODS, except as a contribution to the monitoring of the sources of the ODS for an already existing, separately funded, collection effort for CFCs;

b. a limited number of demonstration projects for ODS disposal related to paragraph 2 of decision XX/7, covering aspects not yet covered by other demonstration projects, will be considered only at the 59th Meeting for project preparation funding;

c. the funding would be limited to a maximum level of up to US $13.2/kg of ODS to be destroyed for non-low-volume-consuming countries, on the understanding that this would be based on expectation of high start-up costs for these new activities, and would not constitute a precedent. Should the project not foresee activities related to all of the following areas (transport, storage and destruction), this threshold would be adjusted accordingly;

d. for the disposal of halon and for the disposal of carbon tetrachloride (CTC), funding would be provided for a maximum of one demonstration project each, provided the respective projects have an important demonstration value;

(iii) bilateral and implementing agencies are requested to report annually to the first meeting of the Executive Committee on progress and experiences gained in demonstration projects on disposal, commencing in the first year after project approval. These reports should cover the amounts of the different ODS collected or identified, transported, stored and destroyed, as well as financial, managerial and co-funding arrangements, and any other relevant issues;

(iv) bilateral and implementing agencies are requested, when submitting activities for funding that are related to the disposal of ODS, to provide:

a. in the case of requests for project preparation funding:

i. an indication of the category or categories of activities for the disposal of ODS (collection, transport, storage, destruction), which will be included in the project proposal;

ii. an indication whether disposal programmes for chemicals related to other multilateral environmental agreements are presently ongoing in the country or planned for the near future, and whether synergies would be possible;

iii. an estimate of the amount of each ODS that is meant to be handled within the project;

iv. the basis for the estimate of the amount of ODS; this estimate should be based on known existing stocks already collected, or collection efforts already at a very advanced and well-documented stage of being set up;

v. for collection activities, information regarding existing or near-future, credible collection efforts and programmes that are at an advanced stage of being set up and to which activities under this project would relate;

vi. for activities that focus at least partially on CTC or halon, an explanation of how this project might have an important demonstration value;

b. in the case of project submissions:

i. updated and more detailed information for all issues mentioned under project preparation funding contained in all sub-paragraphs of (iv) a. mentioned above;

ii. a detailed description of the foreseen management and financial set up; this should include details such as the total cost of the disposal activity including costs not covered by the Multilateral Fund,

the sources of funding for covering these costs, description of the sustainability of the underlying business model, and an identification of time-critical elements of the implementation, which subsequently might be used to monitor progress;

iii. a clear indication how the project will secure other sources of funding; these other sources of funding should be available, at least partially, before the end of 2011. In case of activities of the collection type, any other sources of funding necessary in line with sub-paragraph (iv) a. iv. above related to collection would need to be secured before the project is submitted to the Executive Committee;

iv. a concept for monitoring the origin of recovered ODS for future destruction, with the objective of discouraging the declaration of virgin ODS as used ODS for destruction. This concept should include or at least allow for external verification of the amounts destroyed, and the costs for its operation should be covered sustainably;

v. the project proposal should include valid assurances that the amount of ODS mentioned in the proposal will actually be destroyed, and the agencies should submit proof of destruction with the financial closure of the project;

vi. an exploration of other disposal options for the used ODS such as recycling and reuse opportunities;

(b) to consider at its 60th Meeting any decision taken by the Parties at their Twenty-first Meeting that might relate to these interim guidelines and definitions;

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to provide, to the second Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2011, a report on the experience gained in the implementation of the disposal projects, using reports from bilateral and implementing agencies and other relevant sources of information; and

(d) to consider whether to review the interim guidelines and related definitions at the 64th Meeting in light of the experience gained and any additional information and guidance available at that time.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/19, para. 95).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/19).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNIDO to submit two additional project preparation requests for ODS disposal pilot projects, one for Africa and one for West Asia, in line with decision 58/19, as part of their business plan for 2010.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/10, para. 63).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the use of the interim guidelines for the funding of demonstration projects for the disposal of unwanted ODS, while mindful that there was as yet very little experience in the implementation of the full pilot projects;

(b) To request implementing agencies to provide an update to the Secretariat on how those guidelines were used in carrying out the approved ODS disposal pilot projects as their implementation progresses, no later than the 69th meeting;

(c) To reiterate that, in line with decision 58/19(a)(iii), bilateral and implementing agencies were requested to report annually to the first meeting of the Executive Committee on progress and experiences gained in demonstration projects on disposal, commencing in the first year after project approval, and to include in those reports information on: the amounts of the different ODS collected or identified, transported, stored and destroyed, as well as on financial, managerial and co-funding arrangements, and any other relevant issues, starting at the 66th meeting;

(d) To request the Secretariat to prepare a report for the consideration of the Executive Committee at the 70th meeting based on subparagraph (b) above, summarizing the experience gained and making recommendations for future action; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to continue using the interim guidelines and applying them also to pilot projects for low-volume-consuming countries until the Committee had considered the report requested in subparagraph (d) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/50, para.174).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/49).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the use of the interim guidelines for the funding of demonstration projects for the disposal of unwanted ODS, as approved by decision 58/19, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/54 and Corr.1; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to continue using the interim guidelines and applying them to the remaining demonstration projects for the disposal of unwanted ODS due for submission no later than the 72nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/22, para.125).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/54 and Corr.1).

GLOBAL EMISSIONS OF CFC-11

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: to request the Fund Secretariat to provide information, as necessary, to the Ozone Secretariat, in accordance with the guidelines, procedures, policies and decisions of the Multilateral Fund and the Montreal Protocol, on the unexpected increase in emissions of CFC-11 recently observed in atmospheric monitoring.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/72, para 233)

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/3)

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/70 by the Secretariat on matters relevant to the Multilateral Fund pursuant to Executive Committee consideration at its 81st meeting of three issues relating to discussions that were due to be held at the 40th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

[(i) Energy efficiency related to the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs;

(ii) Cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries;]

(iii) The increase in global emissions of CFC-11;

(b) To request the Secretariat to provide the Ozone Secretariat, with information as required and in a timely manner, to enable it to provide parties with an overview to the 41st Open-Ended Working Group, outlining the procedures under the Protocol and the Multilateral 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, in line with paragraph 6 of decision XXX/3, based on the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/70, and reiterating decision 81/72, whereby the Executive Committee had requested the 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; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to develop a document for consideration by the Executive Committee at the 83rd meeting that would include an overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems, including the requirements and practices of the systems for reporting back to the Executive Committee that had been developed with support from the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/86).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/70).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request any party that becomes aware of information on CFC-11 emissions that indicates that the party has exceeded its maximum-allowed level of production or consumption of CFC-11 to submit to the Secretariat without undue delay a description of the specific circumstances that it considers to be the cause of the unexpected CFC-11 emissions;
2. To remind parties to update their Article 7 reports if they become aware of new data;
3. To remind parties, consistent with paragraph 1 of decision XXII/20, to report all production of controlled substances, whether intended or not intended, to enable the calculation of production and consumption in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol;
4. To encourage parties to take steps to ensure that controlled substances produced for feedstock are not directed towards non-feedstock purposes or for the illegal production of CFC-11;
5. To encourage all parties to take action to discover and prevent the illegal production, import, export and consumption of controlled substances by:
   (a) Implementing the Montreal Protocol obligations in a manner that is effective in discovering and preventing illegal production of controlled substances;
   (b) Considering national prohibitions, as appropriate, on the use of controlled substances either prior to or after their phase-out;
   (c) Reporting fully proved cases of illegal trade in controlled substances to the Ozone Secretariat in order to facilitate an exchange of information;
   (d) Reporting to the Ozone Secretariat on how significant cases of illegal production, import, export or consumption have been addressed and to their best knowledge what were the causes, in order to facilitate an exchange of information;
6. To remind parties to ensure that any imports and exports of controlled substances for feedstock and exempted uses are included in licensing systems;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide the parties with an update to the information provided pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision XXX/3, and to provide a report thereon to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties, including any new compelling information that becomes available, as well as providing information on the following:
   (a) An analysis of CFC-11 banks by geographic location and by market sector;

(b) Linkages between the level of production of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride and carbon tetrachloride and unexpected emissions of CFC-11;
(c) The types of CFC-11 products, the disposition of any such products, and opportunities and methods to detect such products and potentially recover the associated CFC-11;
(d) Identification of possible drivers of illegal production of and trade in CFC-11, such as the availability of technically and economically feasible alternatives to CFC-11 and HCFC-141b and their sustained effectiveness;

8. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to work with the Ozone Research Managers at their meeting in 2020 to identify gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and to provide options on ways to enhance such monitoring, as well as exploring options for informing the parties of preliminary information indicating unexpected emissions of controlled substances, for the consideration of the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Conference of Parties to the Vienna Convention at its twelfth meeting, in 2020;
9. To invite parties to provide to the Ozone Secretariat, as soon as possible, any available CFC-11 atmospheric monitoring data that are relevant to the unexpected CFC-11 emissions, and to request the Secretariat to make that data available to the parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXX/3)

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT MONITORING, REPORTING, VERIFICATION AND ENFORCEABLE LICENSING AND QUOTA SYSTEMS DEVELOPED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE MULTILATERAL FUND

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems (decision 82/86(c)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/38;
(b) To request the Secretariat to forward the document referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above to the Ozone Secretariat so that it could be annexed to the document on the Overview of the procedures under the Multilateral Fund by which the Parties review and ensure continuing compliance with the terms of agreements under the Fund (note from the Multilateral Fund Secretariat), and made available to the Parties at the 41st Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group in line with decision 82/86(b); and
(c) To defer further consideration of the document referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above to the 84th meeting, taking into account any decisions that the Parties might take at their Thirty-First Meeting on the issues raised therein.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/60).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/38).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/64 to its 85th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/85).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/64).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer further consideration of the overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems developed with support from the Multilateral Fund, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/3, to the 91st meeting, taking into consideration any outcomes of the 44th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16, Decision 89/2).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/3).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer to the 93rd meeting consideration of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/69 on the overview of current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems developed with support from the Multilateral Fund (decision 89/2), taking into account the discussions at its 89th and 91st meetings and the relevant discussions at the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, including the workshop on further strengthening the effective implementation

and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol to be held in line with decision XXXIV/8, and, if applicable, the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/69).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/102, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/69 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/3 on an overview of current monitoring, reporting verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems developed with support from the Multilateral Fund; and
(b) To note with appreciation the work of the Secretariat in preparing the documents referred to in subparagraph (a) above and the recommendations therein.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/96).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/102).

REGIONAL ATMOSPHERIC MONITORING OF SUBSTANCES CONTROLLED BY THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper for the 96th meeting on options for a funding modality as referred to in paragraph 4 of decision XXXVI/1 to support a limited number of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, guided by the scientific advice of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention in relation to the location and establishment of new monitoring facilities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/97).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the paper on options for a funding modality as referred to in paragraph 4 of decision XXXVI/1 to support a limited number of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol (decision 95/97), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/62;
(b) To request the Secretariat, taking into account discussions on the matter during the 96th meeting, to prepare for the 98th meeting of the Executive Committee:
    (i) Draft guidelines for the preparation of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol in regions that the parties to the Montreal Protocol had identified as being able to enhance understanding of regional emissions of controlled substances;
    (ii) Draft guidelines for the implementation of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol in regions that the parties to the Montreal Protocol had determined as being able to enhance understanding of regional emissions of controlled substances;
    (iii) A draft template Agreement between the Executive Committee and the Article 5 country concerned for pilot projects to establish a regional atmospheric monitoring station;
    (iv) Information regarding the potential for the World Meteorological Organization to take on a role as implementing agency for pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol; and
(c) To consider establishing a funding window at the 98th meeting for three pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account the information provided in subparagraph (b), above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/56).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/62).

ANNEX VII.1: CATEGORIES AND EXAMPLES OF LABORATORY USES

(this list is not exhaustive)

1. Research and development (e.g. pharmaceutical, pesticide, CFC and HCFC substitutes).
   1.1 Reaction solvent or reaction feedstock (e.g. Diels-Alder and Friedel-Craft Reactions, RuO_3 oxidation, allelic side bromination, etc.).
2. Analytical uses and regulated applications (including quality control).
   2.1 Reference
   - Chemical (ODS monitoring, volatile organic compound (VOC) Detection, Equipment Calibration).
   - Toxicant
   - Product (adhesive bond strength, breathing filter test).

   2.2 Extraction
   - Pesticide and heavy metal detection (e.g. in food).
   - Oil mist analysis
   - Colour and food additive detection
   - Oil detection in water and soil (*).

   2.3 Diluent
   - Zinc, copper, cadmium detection in plants and food
   - Microchemical methods to determine molecular weight or oxygen
   - Measuring drug purity and residual determination
   - Sterilization of lab equipment

   2.4 Carrier (Inert).
   - Forensic methods (e.g. fingerprinting) (*).
   - Titration (cholesterol in eggs, drug chemical characteristics, "Iodine value", e.g. in oils and chemical products).
   - Analytical equipment (spectroscopy (infra-red, ultra-violet, nuclear magnetic resonance, fluorescence), chromatography (high-pressure liquid chromatography, gas chromatography, thin-layer chromatography).

   2.5 Tracer
   - Sanitary engineering

   2.6 Miscellaneous (including testing).
   - Ingredient in material for testing (e.g. asphalt, metal fatigue and fracturing) (*).
   - Separation media (separation of extraneous materials such as filth and insect excreta from stored food products).
3. Miscellaneous (including biochemical).
   3.1 Laboratory method development
   3.2 Sample preparation using solvent
   3.3 Heat transfer medium

(*) Eliminated from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses for controlled substances as per decision XI/15.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Annex IV).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10 Decision X1/15).

ANNEX VII.2: DESTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES

The following destruction processes have been approved:

Thermal oxidation category:

(i) Liquid injection incineration;
(ii) Reactor cracking;
(iii) Gaseous/fume oxidation;
(iv) Rotary kiln incinerators;
(v) Cement kilns;
(vi) Municipal solid waste incinerators, for foams containing ozone-depleting substances (approved at the Fifth Meeting of the Parties);
(viii) Radio frequency plasma (approved at the Seventh Meeting of the Parties).

The following are the suggested regulatory standards for destruction facilities:

Pollutant	Stack concentration
PCDD/PDCF	<1.0 ng/m^3 (toxic equivalence using international method. Emission limits are expressed as mass per dry cubic metre of flue gas at 0°C and 101.3 kPa corrected to 11% O_2).
HCl	<100 mg/m^3
HF	5 mg/m^3
HBr/Br_2	<5 mg/m^3
Particulates	<50 mg/m^3
Comments:	Frequency, method of sampling, and limit for the ODS that is being destroyed as recommended by national regulatory agencies.
CO	<100 mg/m^3
Comments:	Continuous emission monitoring with one hour rolling average.
Comments:	Atmospheric releases of ODS shall be monitored at all facilities with air emission discharges (where applicable) to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the report of the ad hoc Technical Advisory Committee on Destruction Technologies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/11, para. 2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/26).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annexes VI and VII to Decision IV/11).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/7/12 Decision VII/15, para. 2).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to approve the following destruction technologies for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Protocol, in addition to the technologies listed in annex VI to the report of the Fourth Meeting and modified by decisions V/26 and VII/35:

(a) for CFC, HCFC and halons: argon plasma arc;
(b) for CFC and HCFC: nitrogen plasma arc, microwave plasma, gas phase catalytic dehalogenation and super-heated steam reactor;
(c) for foam containing ODS: rotary kiln incinerator;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/14/9 Decision XIV/6 para. 3).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to approve, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol, the destruction technologies listed as "approved" in the table below, which were found by the Task Force on Destruction Technologies to meet the destruction and removal efficiencies set out therein.

	Applicability		
	Concentrated sources		Dilute sources
Technology	Annex A, Gp. I; Annex B, Annex C, Gp. I	Halon (Annex A, Gp. II)	Foam
Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE)	99.99%	99.99%	95%
Cement kilns	Approved	Not Approved	

	Applicability		
	Concentrated sources		Dilute sources
Liquid injection incineration	Approved	Approved	
Gaseous/fume oxidation	Approved	Approved	
Municipal solid waste incineration			Approved
Reactor cracking	Approved	Not Approved	
Rotary kiln incineration	Approved	Approved	Approved
Argon plasma arc	Approved	Approved	
Inductively coupled radio frequency plasma	Approved	Approved	
Microwave plasma	Approved		
Nitrogen plasma arc	Approved		
Gas phase catalytic dehalogenation	Approved		
Superheated steam reactor	Approved		

Suggested substances for monitoring and declaration when using destruction technologies

Substances	**Units**
PCDDs/PCDFs	ng-ITEQ*/Nm3**
HCl/Cl_2	mg/Nm3
HF	mg/Nm3
HBr/Br_2	mg/Nm3
Particulates (TSP***)	mg/Nm3
CO	mg/Nm3

* ITEQ – international toxic equivalency.
** Normal cubic metre.
*** TSP – total suspended particles.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/9).

ANNEX VII.3: CODE OF GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

To provide additional guidance to facility operators, in May 1992 the Technical Advisory Committee prepared a "Code of Good Housekeeping" as a brief outline of measures that should be considered to ensure that environmental releases of ozone depleting substances (ODS) through all media are minimized. This Code, updated by the Task Force on Destruction Technologies and amended by the Parties at their Fifteenth Meeting, in 2003, is also intended to provide a framework of practices and measures that should normally be adopted at facilities undertaking the destruction of ODS.

Not all measures will be appropriate to all situations and circumstances and, as with any code, nothing specified should be regarded as a barrier to the adoption of better or more effective measures if these can be identified. .

Pre-delivery

This refers to measures that may be appropriate prior to any delivery of ODS to a facility.

The facility operator should generate written guidelines on ODS packaging and containment criteria, together with labeling and transportation requirements. These guidelines should be provided to all suppliers and senders of ODS prior to agreement to accept such substances.

The facility operator should seek to visit and inspect the proposed sender's stocks and arrangements prior to movement of the first consignment. This is to ensure awareness on the part of the sender of proper practices and compliance with standards.

Arrival at the facility

This refers to measures that should be taken at the time ODS are received at the facility gate.

These include an immediate check of documentation prior to admittance to the facility site, coupled with a preliminary inspection of the general condition of the consignment.

Where necessary, special or "fast-track" processing and repackaging facilities may be needed to mitigate risk of leakage or loss of ODS. Arrangements should exist to measure the gross weight of the consignment at the time of delivery.

Unloading from delivery vehicle

This refers to measures to be taken at the facility in connection with the unloading of ODS.

It is generally assumed that ODS will normally be delivered in some form of container, drum or other vessel that is removed from the delivery vehicle in total. Such containers may be returnable.

All unloading activities should be carried out in properly designated areas, to which restricted access of personnel applies.

Areas should be free of extraneous activities likely to lead to, or increase the risk of, collision, accidental dropping, spillage, etc.

Materials should be placed in designated quarantine areas for subsequent detailed checking and evaluation.

Testing and verification

This refers to the arrangements made for detailed checking of the ODS consignments prior to destruction.

Detailed checking of delivery documentation should be carried out, along with a complete inventory, to establish that delivery is as advised and appears to comply with expectations.

Detailed checks of containers should be made both in respect of accuracy of identification labels, etc, and of physical condition and integrity. Arrangements must be in place to permit repackaging or "fast track" processing of any items identified as defective.

Sampling and analysis of representative quantities of ODS consignments should be carried out to verify material type and characteristics. All sampling and analysis should be conducted using approved procedures and techniques.

Storage and stock control

This refers to matters concerning the storage and stock control of ODS.

ODS materials should be stored in specially designated areas, subject to the regulations of the relevant local authorities. Arrangements should be put in place as soon as possible to minimize, to the extent practicable, stock emissions prior to destruction.

Locations of stock items should be identified through a system of control that should also provide a continuous update of quantities and locations as stock is destroyed and new stock delivered.

In regard to storage vessels for concentrated sources of ODS, these arrangements should include a system for regular monitoring and leak detection, as well as arrangements to permit repackaging of leaking stock as soon as possible.

Measuring quantities destroyed

It is important to be aware of the quantities of ODS processed through the destruction equipment. Where possible, flow meters or continuously recording weighing equipment for individual containers should be employed. As a minimum, containers should be weighed "full" and "empty" to establish quantities by difference.

Residual quantities of ODS in containers that can be sealed and are intended to be returned for further use, may be allowed. Otherwise, containers should be purged of residues or destroyed as part of the process.

Facility design

This refers to basic features and requirements of plant, equipment and services deployed in the facility.

In general, any destruction facility should be properly designed and constructed in accordance with the best standards of engineering and technology and with particular regard to the need to minimize, if not eliminate, fugitive losses.

Particular care should be taken when designing plants to deal with dilute sources such as foams. These may be contained in refrigeration cabinets or may be part of more general demolition waste. The area in which foam is first separated from other substrates should be fully enclosed wherever possible and any significant emissions captured at that stage.

Pumps: Magnetic drive, sealers or double mechanical seal pumps should be installed to eliminate environmental releases resulting from seal leakage.

Valves: Valves with reduced leakage potential should be used. These include quarter-turn valves or valves with extended packing glands.

Tank vents (including loading vents): Filling and breathing discharges from tanks and vessels should be recovered or vented to a destruction process.

Piping joints: Screwed connections should not be used and the number of flanged joints should be kept to the minimum that is consistent with safety and the ability to dismantle for maintenance and repair.

Drainage systems: Areas of the facility where ODS are stored or handled should be provided with sloped concrete paving and a properly designed collection system. Water that is collected should, if contaminated, be treated prior to authorized discharge.

Maintenance

In general, all maintenance work should be performed according to properly planned programmes and should be executed within the framework of a permit system to ensure proper consideration of all aspects of the work.

ODS should be purged from all vessels, mechanical units and pipework prior to the opening of these items to the atmosphere. The contaminated purge should be routed to the destruction process or treated to recover the ODS.

All flanges, seals, gaskets and other sources of minor losses should be checked routinely to identify developing problems before containment is lost. Leaks should be repaired as soon as possible.

Consumable or short-life items, such as flexible hoses and couplings, must be monitored closely and replaced at a frequency that renders the risk of rupture negligible.

Quality control and quality assurance

All sampling and analytical work connected with ODS, the process and the monitoring of its overall performance

should be subject to quality assessment and quality control measures in line with current recognized practices. This should include at least occasional independent verification and confirmation of data produced by the facility operators.

Consideration should also be given to the adoption of quality management systems and environment quality practices covering the entire facility.

Training

All personnel concerned with the operation of the facility (with "operation" being interpreted in its widest sense) should have training appropriate to their task.

Of particular relevance to the ODS destruction objectives is training in the consequences of unnecessary losses and in the use, handling and maintenance of all equipment in the facility.

All training should be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced personnel and the details of such training should be maintained in written records. Refresher training should be conducted at appropriate intervals.

Code of transportation

In the interest of protecting the stratospheric ozone layer, it is essential that used ODS and products containing ODS are collected and moved efficiently to facilities practicing approved destruction technologies. For transportation purposes, used ODS should receive the same hazard classification as the original substances or products. In practice, this may introduce restrictions on hazardous waste shipment under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and this should be consulted separately. In the absence of such specific restrictions, the following proposed code of transportation for ODS from customer to destruction facilities is provided as a guide to help minimize damage caused to the ozone layer as a result of ODS transfers. Additional guidance is contained in the United Nations Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations.

It is important to supervise and control all shipments of used ODS and products containing ODS according to national and international requirements to protect the environment and human health. To ensure that ODS and products containing ODS do not constitute an unnecessary risk, they must be properly packaged and labeled. Instructions to be followed in the event of danger or accident must accompany each shipment to protect human beings and the environment from any danger that might arise during the operation.

Notification of the following information should be provided at any intermediate stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch until its final destination. When making notification, the notifier should supply the information requested on the consignment note, with particular regard to:

(a) the source and composition of the ODS and products containing ODS, including the customer's identity;

(b) arrangements for routing and for insurance against damage to third parties;

(c) measures to be taken to ensure safe transport and, in particular, compliance by the carrier with the conditions laid down for transport by the States concerned;

(d) the identity of the consignee, who should possess an authorized centre with adequate technical capacity for the destruction;

(e) the existence of a contractual agreement with the consignee concerning the destruction of ODS and products containing ODS.

This code of transportation does not necessarily apply to the disposal of ODS-containing rigid insulation foams. The most appropriate way to dispose of such products may be by direct incineration in municipal waste incinerators or rotary kiln incinerators.

Monitoring

The objectives of monitoring should be to provide assurance that input materials are being destroyed with an acceptable efficiency generally consistent with the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) recommendations listed in Annex VII.4 to the present report and that the substances resulting from destruction yield environmentally acceptable emission levels consistent with, or better than, those required under national standards or other international protocols or treaties.

As there are as yet no International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards applicable for the sampling and analysis of ODS or the majority of the other pollutants listed in annex VII.4 to the present report, where national standards exist they should be employed. Further, where national standards exist they may be used in lieu of ISO standards provided that they have been the subject of a verification or validation process addressing their accuracy and representativeness.

As ISO develops international standards for pollutants listed in annex IV to the present report, the technical bodies charged with developing such standards should take note of the existing national standards including those identified in appendix F to the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of April 2002 (volume 3, report of the Task Force on Destruction Technologies) and strive to ensure consistency between any new ISO standards and the existing standard test methods, provided that there is no finding that those existing methods are inaccurate or unrepresentative.

Where national standards do not exist, the Technical Advisory Committee recommends adoption of the following guidelines for monitoring of destruction processes operating using an approved technology.

Recognizing that the Unites States of America Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) methods have been the subject of verification procedures to ensure that they are reasonably accurate and representative, that they cover all of the pollutants of interest (although not all ODS compounds have been the specific subject of verification activities), that they provide a comprehensive level of detail that should lead to replicability of the methods by trained personnel in other jurisdictions and that they are readily available for reference and downloading from the Internet without the payment of a fee, applicable EPA methods as described in appendix F to the 2002 report of TEAP may be employed.

In the interest of ensuring a common international basis of comparison for those pollutants or parameters where ISO standards exist (currently particulates, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxygen), use of those standards is encouraged and jurisdictions are encouraged to adopt them as national standards or acceptable alternatives to existing national standards.

The use of EPA or other national standards described in appendix F is also considered acceptable, however. The precedence given to the EPA methods in the present code is based on the relative comprehensiveness of the methods available (both in scope and content), and the relative ease of access to those methods.

Measurement of ODS

Operators of destruction facilities should take all necessary precautions concerning the storage and inventory control of ODS-containing material received for destruction. Prior to feeding the ODS to the approved destruction process, the following procedures are recommended:

(a) the mass of the ODS-containing material should be determined, where practicable;

(b) representative samples should be taken, where appropriate, to verify that the concentration of ODS matches the description given on the delivery documentation;

(c) samples should be analyzed by an approved method. If no approved methods are available, the adoption of United States EPA methods 5030 and 8240 is recommended;

(d) all records from these mass and ODS-concentration measurements should be documented and kept in accordance with ISO 9000 or equivalent.

Control systems

Operators should ensure that destruction processes are operated efficiently to ensure complete destruction of ODS to the extent that it is technically feasible for the approved process. This will normally include the use of appropriate measurement devices and sampling techniques to monitor the operating parameters, burn conditions and mass concentrations of the pollutants that are generated by the process.

Gaseous emissions from the process need to be monitored and analyzed using appropriate instrumentation. This should be supplemented by regular spot checks using manual stack-sampling methods. Other environmental releases, such as liquid effluents and solid residues, require laboratory analysis on a regular basis.

The continuous monitoring recommended for ongoing process control, including off-gas cleaning systems, is as follows:

(a) measurement of appropriate reaction and process temperatures;

(b) measurement of flue gas temperatures before and after the gas cleaning system;

(c) measurement of flue gas concentrations for oxygen and carbon monoxide.

Any additional continuous monitoring requirements are subject to the national regulatory authority that has jurisdiction. The performance of online monitors and instrumentation systems must be periodically checked and validated. When measuring detection limits, error values at the 95 per cent confidence level should not exceed 20 per cent.

Approved processes must be equipped with automatic cut-off control systems on the ODS feed system, or be able to go into standby mode whenever:

(a) the temperature in the reaction chamber falls below the minimum temperature required to achieve destruction;

(b) other minimum destruction conditions stated in the performance specifications cannot be maintained.

Performance measurements

The approval of technologies recommended by TEAP is based on the destruction capability of the technology in question. It is recognized that the parameters may fluctuate during day-to-day operation from this generic capability. In practice, however, it is not possible to measure against performance criteria on a daily basis. This is particularly the case for situations where ODS only represents a small fraction of the substances being destroyed, thereby requiring specialist equipment to achieve detection of the very low concentrations present in the stack gas. It is therefore not uncommon for validation processes to take place annually at a given facility.

With this in mind, TEAP is aware that the measured performance of a facility may not always meet the criteria established for the technology. Nonetheless, TEAP sees no justification for reducing the minimum recommendations for a given technology. Regulators, however, may need to take these practical variations into account when setting minimum standards.

The ODS destruction and removal efficiency for a facility operating an approved technology should be validated at least once every three years. The validation process should also include an assessment of other relevant stack gas concentrations identified in annex II to decision XV/[…] and a comparison with maximum levels stipulated in relevant national standards or international protocols/treaties.

Determination of the ODS destruction and removal efficiency and other relevant substances identified in annex IV to the present report should also be followed when commissioning a new or rebuilt facility or when any other significant change is made to the destruction procedures in a facility to ensure that all facility characteristics are completely documented and assessed against the approved technology criteria.

Tests shall be done with known feed rates of a given ODS compound or with well-known ODS mixtures. In cases where a destruction process incinerates halogen-containing wastes together with ODS, the total halogen load should be calculated and controlled. The number and duration of test runs should be carefully selected to reflect the characteristics of the technology.

In summary, the destruction and removal efficiency recommended for concentrated sources means that less than 0.1 gram of total ODS should normally enter the environment from stack-gas emissions when 1,000 grams of ODS are fed into the process. A detailed analysis of stack test results should be made available to verify emissions of halogen acids and polychlorinated dibenzodioxin and dibenzofuran (PCDD/PCDF). In addition, a site-specific test protocol should be prepared and made available for inspection by the appropriate regulatory authorities. The sampling protocol shall report the following data from each test:

(a) ODS feed rate;

(b) Total halogen load in the waste stream;

(c) Residence time for ODS in the reaction zone;

(d) Oxygen content in flue gas;

(e) Gas temperature in the reaction zone;

(f) Flue gas and effluent flow rate;

(g) Carbon monoxide in flue gas;

(h) ODS content in flue gas;

(i) Effluent volumes and quantities of solid residues discharged;

(j) ODS concentrations in the effluent and solid residues;

(k) Concentration of PCDD/PCDF, particulates, HCl, HF and HBr in the flue gases;

(l) Concentration of PCDD/PCDF in effluent and solids.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/9).

ANNEX VII.4: PROPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRIA AND JAPAN ON COLLECTION, RECOVERY, RECYCLING, TRANSPORTATION AND DESTRUCTION OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

The Governments of Austria and Japan recommended that the Executive Committee request the Secretariat to undertake a study with the aim of providing information and recommendations on collection and disposal/destruction of redundant ozone-depleting substances (ODS) with special attention to the following aspects:

(a) actual current need of collection and disposal of unwanted and/or non-reusable ODS taking into account existing reclamation capacity and possibility to reuse ODS in other countries with remaining demand;

(b) possible synergies with global need to handle and dispose persistent organic pollutants and hazardous wastes, as covered by the Stockholm and Basel Conventions;

(c) possible options and related costs associated with measures against unwanted and/or non-reusable ODS, both from diluted and concentrated sources, including construction and operations of such hazardous waste destruction facility and use of existing facility and establishment of regional management capacity;

(d) options on how to ensure that destruction does not result in additional production or imports of ODS;

(e) existing global capacity for disposal of waste ODS taking into account acceptance of ODS import for the purpose of destruction;

(f) key measures that would be needed to ensure sustainability of initiatives/investments to handle ODS based upon normal market business models.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/36, para. 156).

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

PART VIII: COUNTRY PROGRAMME

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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VIII. COUNTRY PROGRAMME

PROCEDURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY PROGRAMME

The Executive Committee shall invite each Article 5 Party wishing to receive support from the Multilateral Fund to develop a country programme and projects in accordance with paragraph 10(g) of the Terms of Reference of the Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section II.1.1).

The Fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that country programmes should be viewed as flexible instruments which set out the framework for that country's actions to meet the requirements of the Montreal Protocol. They should be prepared by countries to the extent possible based on the guidance approved by the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 28a).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex III).

The Tenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested Article 5 Parties and the Implementing Agencies collaborating with them to give priority to early completion of country programmes, and to strive to submit completed country programme documents within nine months of the disbursement of the funds to the Article 5 Parties for their preparation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 134).

Country programme documentation

In order to standardize the content of all country programmes, the Executive Committee approved a document on procedures for presentation of country programmes and project proposals prepared by the Fund Secretariat as appears in Annex VIII.1).

The country programme is expected to contain, inter alia:

(a) a review of recent production, imports, applications and use of controlled substances by the main producers, users, and consumers, and links to transnational producers or users (if information is available);

(b) a description of the institutional framework governing controlled substances (government agencies, NGO's, consumer groups, industry associations);

(c) a description of policy framework, regulatory and incentive systems;

(d) a description of government and industry activities in response to the Protocol;

(e) a statement of strategy for implementation of the Protocol, indicating the respective roles of government, multilateral and bilateral agencies;

(f) an action plan encompassing investment and technical assistance projects, pre-investment studies, and any policy analysis required;

(g) a timetable for each activity and for action plan review; and

(h) a budget and financing programme.

The document has to be submitted with an official letter of transmittal and should also include an executive summary, a country programme evaluation criteria, and a country programme cover sheet.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section II.1.2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 22-23).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex III).

The Executive Committee requested distribution of the approved guidelines for preparation of country programmes and project proposals to all Article 5 Parties and Implementing Agencies by the Fund Secretariat. Implementing agencies should apply the guidelines when co-operating with Article 5 Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 28c).

Documentation for country programmes distributed to all Executive Committee members for their consideration and approval might be limited to country programme cover sheets, executive summaries, and Fund Secretariat comments, although the full country programme would be made available upon request.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.1).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

Country programme update

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare for the Executive Committee at its Thirty-second meeting a document containing draft guidelines for the preparation of country programme updates, including conditions for the justification for such updates, as well as the specific consideration that needed to be taken into account to ensure that such updates serve not only the national needs, but also the information and planning needs of the Executive Committee;

(b) to require that all future requests for country programme updates be in conformity with the guidelines to be agreed by the Executive Committee on the basis of the above-mentioned document.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/32, para. 54).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) defer consideration of the draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates until its Thirty-three Meeting;

(b) invite members to submit to the Secretariat their comments and proposals on the draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/31;

(c) request the Secretariat to compile those comments on the draft and circulate them to members prior to the Thirty-three Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) also request the Secretariat to prepare a revised draft, taking into account the comments submitted by Governments and those made at the current Meeting, for submission to the Executive Committee at its Thirty-three Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/68, para. 82).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/31).

Informal subgroup to discuss the draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to establish (at the Thirty-third Meeting), an informal subgroup (composed of representatives of Colombia (facilitator), Dominican Republic, Finland, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria and the United States of America), with a mandate to discuss the draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/52, para. 79).

Subsequently, the facilitator of the informal subgroup informed the Executive Committee that emphasis had been placed on clarifying the purpose and implications of the country programme updates with regard to compliance and funding and on viewing country programmes as a tool for countries to assume greater ownership of ODS-reduction strategies under the Montreal Protocol. Given the significance of the guidelines as the platform for the shift to a country-driven approach, the group agreed that more time was required to collect the views of all concerned and outlined steps to achieve that. Therefore, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Fund Secretariat to forward a letter to all members of the Executive Committee seeking further comments on documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/29 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/29/Add.1;

(b) also to request replies to the letter within a two-week period and to incorporate the comments contained in those replies into a revised version of the draft guidelines;

(c) further to request the Secretariat to distribute the revised draft guidelines via e-mail and collect a second round of comments from Executive Committee members. The Secretariat would then prepare a final version of the draft guidelines incorporating all of the comments gathered during the consultation process, and present the document for consideration at the Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/55, paras. 88-90).
Ssupporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/29 and 33/29/Add.1).

Guidelines for preparation of country programme updates

The Executive Committee attaches great importance to an effective national strategy in the efforts of the Article 5 countries to comply with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. National compliance strategies would enable the Executive Committee to target the Funds resources to national compliance needs. At the same time, the Committee is also cognizant that many of the existing country programmes which were prepared in the early days of the Multilateral Fund need to be updated to serve as national compliance strategies, especially in regard to the comprehensiveness and accuracy of ODS consumption/production data, and the enactment and implementation of regulatory control of ODS supply and demand by governments.

The country programme update should provide a strategy for achieving compliance by each Article 5 country concerned with, at a minimum, each of the reduction steps for each of the substances controlled by the Montreal

Protocol. It could also be the basis for designing a performance-based sector-wide or substance-wide national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee, either according to the phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol or an accelerated schedule decided upon by the government concerned. The term country programme update is used for its natural linkage to the existing country programmes, and in essence the update should constitute the national compliance strategy of the country in the compliance period. With this in mind, the update should:

- provide an action plan which delineates the activities and the time schedule needed to implement the strategy for achieving compliance, highlighting the inter-relations between intended policies and the specific activities;
- establish the context for seeking project level and sector plan funding from the Multilateral Fund by showing the impact of ODS reductions from requested projects and sector plans on the remaining ODS consumption eligible for funding for the country, and means of sustaining the reductions to be achieved from new funding received;
- indicate the sources of funding for the planned activities (national sources and the Multilateral Fund) and the type of funding from either source (investment or non-investment).

In addition to the above, the other points set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/54 should be taken into account.

The Executive Committee recognizes that the responsibility to update the country programme should be that of the governments of the Article 5 countries, which should rally the support of key ministries and constituencies in the exercise, as well as relevant national stakeholders. While Implementing Agencies will continue to be requested by governments to provide assistance, it should be the governments who are clearly in charge of the process of developing the update.

Funding will be provided to countries which need to update their country programmes, however, such funding should be rationalized with funding provided for the preparation of refrigerant management plans (RMPs).

Country programme updates are not mandatory and nothing prevents the submission of projects under existing rules, however country programme updates should be considered in the light of the framework for strategic planning and are useful for planning purposes.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67 paras. 121 to 125).

In view of the above considerations, the Executive Committee decided at its Thirty-fifth Meeting:

(a) to encourage Article 5 countries to take advantage of the opportunity of updating the country programmes to prepare the national strategy for complying with the Montreal Protocol obligations;

(b) to provide funding for national efforts in updating the country programme. Taking into consideration Decision 31/48 of the Executive Committee on funding of refrigerant management plans, funding of country programme update should be linked with the funding of RMPs. Specifically:

  (i) in countries where the remaining controlled substance consumed is confined to CFC refrigeration servicing and the RMP has been funded, updating the country programme/RMP should be accomplished by the countries concerned when requesting the additional funding of 50 per cent of their original RMP funding level. Funding should be provided to enable countries to undertake this exercise;

  (ii) in countries where the preparation of the RMP or a strategy for the refrigeration sector has been funded and is under way, supplementary funding for country programme update should cover CFC consumption in other sectors and controlled substances other than CFCs;

  (iii) in countries where the RMP has yet to be prepared, funding of country programme update should be combined with the preparation of the RMP.

(c) to request that country programme updating be completed within 12 months, on average, from the time that funding is approved by the Executive Committee;

(d) to encourage Article 5 countries to take advantage of the opportunity of updating the country programme to develop performance-based sector-wide or substance-wide phase-out agreements;

(e) to adopt the Format for Country Programme Update included in Annex VIII.2 to the present report, which could be augmented by countries according to their strategic planning needs;

(f) to invite Implementing Agencies, in finalizing their 2002 business plans, to incorporate to the extent

possible, requests for assistance for those Article 5 countries seeking to prepare country programme updates at this time.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/58, para. 126).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/62)

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided that countries shall be provided with country programme update funding that is 75 per cent of the level originally provided to them to do country programmes. Low-volume consuming countries that have done RMPs will be given 50 per cent of the funding provided to develop their original RMP to do RMP updates, but will not be given funding to do country programme updates. New country programmes should, consistent with existing Executive Committee guidelines, continue to include RMPs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/57, para. 112(b)).

ODS consumption data

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that Implementing Agencies should be requested to expand the scope of data collection during the country programme preparation to cover the base years for respective ODS. The Committee also agreed that Implementing Agencies should also advise Article 5 Parties to report their data to the Ozone Secretariat as required by Article 7 of the Protocol following completion of the country programmes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47 (paras. 98, 99).

Discrepancy between the data reported by a Party to the Ozone Secretariat and the data presented by the Party to the Executive Committee

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that where ODS data contained in a project submitted differed significantly from the data in a country programme, countries should update the ODS consumption figures in their country programmes for that sector, and submit with the project request the revised figures and a detailed explanation of the reasons for the variation;

(b) that it would consider requests for additional funding made necessary by this updating requirement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/2 para. 10).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties accepted the following recommendations of the Implementation Committee:

(a) that the Secretariat should be entitled to seek clarification on data reported under Article 7 if there is a discrepancy with the data in the country programme of the country concerned; and

(b) that it should be established through these clarifications, which are the best available and most accurate data. Should the clarification not result in an agreement, the data provided by the Party to the Secretariat should be used.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/20).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the data submitted to the Ozone Secretariat and those submitted to the Fund Secretariat should be reconciled; and

(b) that discrepancies in data provided by Parties to the Ozone Secretariat and to the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund should be submitted to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/28, para. 52).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the statement by the representative of the Ozone Secretariat that the formats for reporting data under Article 7 of the Protocol could be revised only by a decision of the Meeting of the Parties.

(b) to request the Fund Secretariat to prepare for the Committee's consideration at its Twenty-second Meeting a revised paper that would clearly describe the two parallel streams of data reporting that existed under the Montreal Protocol, bearing in mind any decision that might be taken on the matter by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties;

(c) that there was a need to explore ways to reconcile and harmonize the two streams in order, on the one hand, to avoid duplication of work and reporting, and, on the other, to ensure greater transparency of data provided.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/37, para. 53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/57).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note the improvement in the timely submission of data in accordance with Article 7 of the Protocol;
2. to note that Parties are to submit data by 30 September of the following year in accordance with their obligations under Article 7;
3. to urge all Parties to introduce licensing systems in accordance with the provisions of decision IX/8 and Article 4B of the Protocol to facilitate accuracy in data submission under Article 7;
4. to note that data collection on ozone-depleting substances sectors is important in assisting a Party to meet its obligations under the Protocol and that the Parties might wish to consider the burden of collecting sector data and other data required in the context of the Montreal Protocol at a future meeting;
5. to note that, because of the significant improvement in the timely submission of data, the Implementation Committee had been able in 1999 to review the control status of Parties for the previous year, 1998. In earlier years, the Implementation Committee had reviewed only the control status for two years prior. Accordingly, decide to request that the Implementation Committee begin a full review of data for the year immediately prior to the Meeting of the Parties beginning in 2000;
6. to note that many Parties with economies in transition have established a phase-out plan with specific interim benchmarks in co-operation with the Global Environment Facility;
7. to urge those Parties with economies in transition mentioned in paragraph 6 above to submit to the Secretariat the phase-out plans with specific interim benchmarks developed with the Global Environment Facility in accordance with requests made at the Tenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/23).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. to note with regret that 49 Parties out of the 180 that should have reported data for 2001 have not reported to date;
3. to note further that lack of timely data reporting by Parties impedes effective monitoring and assessment of Parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
4. to strongly urge Parties to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September every year;
5. to remind Parties operating under Article 5(1) that for the purposes of reporting data, under the provisions of Article 2A paragraph 2 and Article 5 paragraph 8 bis (a) the current control period extends from 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/13).

Baseline year of the Montreal Protocol

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the paper on the new format for reporting data on progress of implementation of country programmes to the Executive Committee and the paper on reconciling and harmonizing the data streams that produce discrepancies between data reported to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats;

(b) to adopt, beginning in 1998, the baseline year of the Montreal Protocol as the baseline year for the Multilateral Fund;

(c) to use, until it is feasible to use the baseline year of the Montreal Protocol as the baseline year for the Multilateral Fund, the baseline data from the country programme, the consumption data from the previous year and the unconstrained growth indicated in the country programme, while making it clear in the report that the latter figure is an extrapolation made at an early stage of the ODS phase-out programme in the country concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/68, para. 92(a), (b), (c)).

Projects in country programmes

A country programme approved by the Executive Committee shall serve as a basis for project preparation and further co-operation between the Party and the Implementing Agencies. However, individual projects prepared prior to the completion of a country programme shall also qualify for funding if consistent with project eligibility criteria approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III, Section II.1.5).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that projects that were developed as part of the process of country programme preparation and included in the country programmes for approval by the Executive Committee should first be discussed with the designated Implementing Agency and, where necessary, a technical review obtained from the agency and attached to the project before submission.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 100).

MONITORING PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Governments should monitor the progress being made in reducing ODS consumption in line with their plans set out in the country programme, and should periodically review the effectiveness of the measures being taken. The Executive Committee requested Article 5 Parties to present annually information to the Committee on progress being made in the implementation of their country programmes. If it becomes necessary to change the action plan in order to maintain progress, an up-dated country programme should be submitted to the Secretariat for further consideration by the Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, paras. 22-23).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135).
(*Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex III).*

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) to request UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme to allocate time during its regional network meetings for additional training on the system for reporting progress on country programme implementation and to provide feedback on the experience gained by the initial users of the web-based system;

(e) to reconfirm existing Executive Committee guidelines regarding submission of country programme implementation data by 1 May each year; and

(f) to note that country programme implementation data had to be submitted in advance of the last meeting of the year and subsequent meetings as a precondition for the approval and release of funding for projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/5 para. 48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7/Rev.1).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) That only 11 country programme (CP) reports for the year 2009 had been submitted through the web-based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(b) To request:

(i) The Secretariat to consult with the implementing agencies in order to ascertain why so few countries had submitted CP reports through the web-based portal and to report back to the Committee at its 64th meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/4 para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/6).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on country programme data and prospects for compliance contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/9;

(ii) That 108 of the 138 countries that had submitted 2014 country programme data had done so using the web-based system;

(iii) With appreciation, that 18 countries had submitted 2015 data eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the year in line with decision 74/9(b)(iv);

(iv) The explanations provided by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO on possible data discrepancies pursuant to decision 75/17(b)(ii);

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/7, para 54(a)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/9).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/18;

(ii) That 109 of the 131 countries that had submitted 2015 CP data had done so using the web-based system;

(iii) The explanations provided by UNDP and UNEP on the uses of HCFCs as process agents pursuant to decision 76/7(e);

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP to continue assisting the Government of Mauritania in finalizing the amendment of its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs, and the Government of Burundi in finalizing the formal HCFC quota system, and to report to the 79th meeting on its efforts in that respect;

(ii) Relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies between the 2015 CP and Article 7 reports; and

(iii) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2014 and 2015 CP data reports, urging them to submit the reports as soon as possible, noting that, without them, the relevant analyses of ODS consumption and production levels could not be undertaken by the Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/15, para72(a)-(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/18).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) Documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/5 and Corr.1 on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance;

(ii) That 82 countries had submitted 2016 CP data, 75 of them using the web based system;

(iii) With concern, that 62 countries had not submitted 2016 CP data as at 16 May 2017, and that the Secretariat had therefore been unable to present an analysis on HCFC production and consumption for 2016;

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP to report to the 80th meeting on the finalization of the formal HCFC quota system by the Government of Burundi, and the amendment of the licensing system on the accelerated control measures for HCFCs by the Government of Mauritania;

(ii) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2014, 2015 and 2016 CP data reports urging them to submit the reports immediately;

(iii) The relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the Governments of Morocco, Nigeria and Turkey in clarifying data discrepancies between 2015 CP data and Article 7 data and to report back to the 80th meeting; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to include in the "Overview of issues identified during project review" document issued at each meeting a summary of the prices of the controlled substances and the alternatives to be phased in, as communicated by enterprises requesting funding in any new project proposals, including clarification of any differences between those and the prices reported in the CP data reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/4, para31)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/4).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/8;

(ii) That 139 countries had submitted 2016 CP data, 120 of them using the web based system;

(iii) With concern that five countries (Algeria, Guinea Bissau, Kuwait, Uganda and Yemen) had not submitted 2016 CP data as at 15 November 2017;

(b) To request:

(i) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2014, 2015 and 2016 CP data reports, urging them to submit the reports immediately; and

(ii) Relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the relevant government in clarifying discrepancies

between 2015 CP data and Article 7 data (Morocco), and between 2016 CP data and Article 7 data (South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey) and to report back to the 81st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/6, para 41)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/8).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The information on country programme data (CP) and prospects for compliance contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/6 and Corr.1;
(ii) That 90 countries had submitted 2017 CP data, 84 of them using the web-based system;
(iii) With concern that, as at 7 May 2018, Yemen had not submitted 2016 CP data;

(b) To request:

(i) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2014, 2015 and 2016 CP data reports, urging them to submit their reports immediately;
(ii) Relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the respective governments in clarifying the discrepancies between the 2015 CP data and Article 7 data for Morocco and between the 2016 CP data and Article 7 data for the Syrian Arab Republic, and to report back to the 82nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/4(a) and (b)(i)-(ii)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/6 and Corr.1).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/9, including:
(i) That 141 countries had submitted 2017 CP data reports, 121 of them using the web-based system;
(ii) That, as at 10 October 2018, CP data reports had not been submitted for 2013 (Central African Republic), 2014 (Yemen), 2015 (Yemen), 2016 (Yemen) and 2017 (Central African Republic and Yemen);
(b) Further to note that South Sudan had submitted its 2017 CP data reports after the issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/9; and
(c) To request:
(i) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding CP data reports for 2013 (Central African Republic), 2014 (Yemen), 2015 (Yemen), 2016 (Yemen) and 2017 (Central African Republic and Yemen), urging them to submit their reports as soon as possible; and
(ii) Relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in clarifying the discrepancies between 2016 CP data and Article 7 data and to report back at the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/9).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/7, including:
(i) That 143 countries had submitted 2017 country programme data, 122 of them using the web-based system;
(ii) That, as at 9 April 2019, Yemen had not submitted country programme data for the years 2014 to 2017;
(b) Further to note that the Central African Republic had submitted its country programme data report for 2013, and an additional 70 countries for 2018 after the issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/7;
(c) To request the Secretariat to send a letter to the Government of Yemen regarding the outstanding country programme data reports for the years 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, urging it to submit those reports as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/6(a)-(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/7).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/9/Rev.1, including:

(i) That 140 countries had submitted 2018 CP data, 124 of them using the web-based system;
(ii) That, as at 20 December 2019, Yemen had not submitted CP data for the years 2014 to 2018, and Qatar had not submitted CP data for 2018;
(iii) That the Government of South Africa would resubmit 2018 CP data to the Secretariat;

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the Government of Yemen regarding the outstanding CP data reports for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, and to the Government of Qatar regarding the outstanding CP data report for 2018, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/7(a)-(b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/9/Rev.1).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/8, including:
(i) That 142 countries had submitted 2019 CP data;
(ii) That, as at 5 January 2021, Yemen had not submitted CP data for the years 2014 to 2019, and Algeria had not submitted CP data for 2019;

(b) To request the Secretariat to send letters to the Government of Yemen regarding the outstanding CP data reports for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, and to the Government of Algeria regarding the outstanding CP data report for 2019, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible; and

(c) To defer consideration of the draft updated revised format of Section B1 of CP data reports, as contained in Annex IV to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/8, to an in-person meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/8).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/6, including:

(a) That 91 countries had submitted 2020 CP data; and

(b) That, on 7 June 2021, Yemen had submitted CP data for the years 2014 to 2020.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/6).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/8, including that, as at 8 October 2021, 131 countries had submitted 2020 CP data and 13 countries had not done so;
(b) To note that Mali and Mauritania submitted CP data for 2020 subsequent to the issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/8;
(c) To request:
    (i) The Secretariat to send letters to the Governments of Central African Republic (the), Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Guinea, Myanmar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Suriname and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) regarding the outstanding CP data reports for 2020, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible;
    (ii) Relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the respective governments in clarifying the discrepancies between the 2020 CP data and Article 7 data and to report back no later than the 90th meeting; and
    (iii) The Secretariat to include in the document on country programme data and prospect for compliance to be submitted to the 90th meeting, ways to adjust the reporting requirements under CP reports to allow for reconciliation of HFC data reported under Article 7 and CP reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/8).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/5, including that, as at 8 May 2022, 92 countries had submitted 2021 CP data and 52 countries had not done so;
(b) Further to note that an additional 20 countries had submitted 2021 CP data after the issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/5;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/3(a) and (b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/5).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/8 and Add.1, including that, as at 11 October 2022, 127 countries had submitted 2021 CP data and 17 countries had not done so;
(b) To note also that an additional 15 countries had submitted 2021 CP data after issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/8;
(c) To request:
    (ii) The Secretariat:
        a. To provide the Ozone Secretariat with any HFC consumption data that it had that could assist the Ozone Secretariat in preparing the information requested under paragraph 2 of decision XXXIV/13 of the Parties; and
        b. To send letters to the Governments of the Central African Republic and Mali regarding the Parties' outstanding CP data reports for 2021, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/7 (a),(b), (c)(ii)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/8 & Add.1).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/5, including that, as at 11 April 2023, 27 countries had submitted 2022 CP data and 117 countries had not done so;
(b) Further to note that an additional 84 countries had submitted 2022 CP data after the issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/5;
(c) To request the relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the respective Governments in clarifying the discrepancies between their CP and Article 7 data for 2021, as indicated in table 13 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/5, and to report back no later than at the 93rd meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/5).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/8 and that 131 countries had submitted 2022 CP data as at 4 October 2023; 7 had submitted their data after 4 October 2023; and 6 countries had not yet submitted their data;
(b) To request:
    (i) The relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the respective governments in clarifying the discrepancies between CP data and Article 7 data for 2022 for the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Guinea, Somalia, South Africa, Togo and Zimbabwe and to report back no later than the 94th meeting;
    (ii) The Secretariat to send letters to Afghanistan and to the Governments of the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Haiti regarding outstanding CP data reports for 2022, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible; and
    (iii) The Secretariat to provide options for consideration by the Executive Committee, at its 96th meeting, on potential modifications to section D of the CP data reporting format, specifically in relation to HFC-23 generated, destroyed or maintained as stocks, taking into consideration any decision taken by the Meeting of the Parties pursuant to paragraph 3 of decision XXXV/7.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/8).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/5, and that, as at 16 April 2024, 21 countries had submitted 2023 CP data, 73 countries had submitted 2023 CP data after 16 April 2024 and 50 countries had not submitted such data; and
(b) To request the countries that reported HFC-23 in the column "other" of the CP data reporting format to provide additional information or estimates, to the extent possible, on the uses or most likely applications of HFC 23 reported in the column.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/5).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
    (i) The information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/8 and Add.1;
    (ii) That 138 countries had submitted 2023 CP data as at 5 December 2024;
    (iii) That six countries had yet to submit their data;
(b) To request:
    (i) The relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the respective Governments in clarifying the discrepancies between CP data and Article 7 data for 2023 as indicated in table 12 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/8, and to report back no later than the 96th meeting; and

(ii) The Secretariat to send letters to the Governments of Cabo Verde, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea and Myanmar regarding outstanding CP data reports for 2023, urging them to submit those reports as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/8 and Add.1).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/5 and that, as at 8 April 2025, 16 countries had submitted 2024 CP data;
(b) To note also that an additional 73 countries had submitted 2024 CP data after the issuance of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/5;
(c) To note further that the new online CP data reporting system had been officially launched on 1 January 2025 and that, it had been used by 88 countries, of which 80 had officially submitted their 2024 data;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/5).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
    (i) The information on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/8;
    (ii) That 142 countries had submitted 2024 CP data as at 1 December 2025;
    (iii) That one country had yet to submit its 2024 CP data;
(b) To note also that the new online CP data reporting system had been officially launched on 1 January 2025, and that, as at 1 December 2025, it had been used by 126 countries, of which 124 had officially submitted their 2024 data; and
(c) To request the Secretariat to send a letter to the Government of Armenia regarding its outstanding CP data report for 2024, urging it to submit its report as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/6)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/8).

Format to report progress

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the format presented in Annex VIII.3 for presentation of information on progress of implementation of country programmes and to request Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, using the format, to present the annual information on the progress of implementation of their country programmes in accordance with the decision taken at its Tenth Meeting;
(b) the information should cover the progress of implementation for the period 1 January to 31 December and should be forwarded to the Fund Secretariat not later than three months after the end of the year to which the information relates;
(c) where a country programme is approved five months or less before the end of the year, initial information should be provided after the end of the following year for the period starting from the date of approval of the country programme;
(d) starting from the Thirteenth Meeting, decisions on each approved country programme should include a requirement for presenting information annually on progress of implementation of the country programme according to the above decisions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47 (paras. 192-193).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/46).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47 Annex II).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested Governments to present annually to the Executive Committee information on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/34 para. 57).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, after considering the updated report on the progress of implementation of country programmes approved between February 1992 and December 1995, decided:

(a) to take note of the updated report;

(b) to note that the Secretariat would revise the document to reflect the additional progress reports submitted by the following countries: Brazil, Botswana, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Islamic Republic of Iran, and Philippines;

(c) to urge countries that had to report on the implementation of their country programmes to ensure that the reports were submitted to the Fund Secretariat by 31 March of each year;

(d) to request the Secretariat to prepare a document on the implications of using different baseline years;

(e) to invite members of the Executive Committee to submit to the Fund Secretariat in writing proposals on improving the presentation of the implementation data so that the Secretariat could propose a new format to the Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/36 para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/56).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) to note the new data formats on implications of using different baseline years, which could be used as guidance for countries that wished to report information on progress in the implementation of their country programmes additional to the current requirements [NOTE, These formats have been replaced with new formats as per decision 46/39];

(e) to adopt the date of 1 May of each year as the new deadline for submission of data on the progress of implementation of country programmes for the preceding year. The new deadline would take effect in 1998.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/68, para. 92 (d), e)).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to replace the existing format for reporting on country programmes by the revised format contained in the annex [of the final report of the Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee]

[NOTE: These formats have been replaced with new formats as per decision 60/4(b)(iv)];

(b) to request the National Ozone Units, starting in 2006, to report on the implementation of country programmes using the revised format;

(c) to request the Secretariat to incorporate the data collected into the annual analysis forecasting the compliance potential of Article 5 countries; and

(d) to review the implementation of the revised format at the last Meeting of the Executive Committee in 2007.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/39, para. 171).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47 Annex XIV).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request Article 5 countries to submit complete country programme data using the new format; and

(d) to urge the Secretariat to provide a means of entering country programme data on its website, together with an explanatory manual on how to complete the new country programme data format to improve consistency in reporting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/4 para. 46(c) and (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/6).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(f) to request that information on all ODS, including HCFCs and their alternatives, be included in country programme data reports;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/4, para 40 (f).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(iv) The Secretariat to modify the country programme data reporting format to include information relevant to the HCFC phase-out, including whether HCFC control measures were included in licensing systems [see Annex VIII.4];

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/4 para 46(b)(iv)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/6).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b)(iv) Article 5 countries to submit CP data reports eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the year, if possible, and no later than 1 May, on the understanding that the deadlines for CP data submission would need to be revisited in the event that the Executive Committee were to decide to revert to holding three meetings a year; and

(b)(v) The Secretariat to present to the 75th meeting a proposal for an updated CP report format, taking into account discussions held on the format at its 74th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/9, para 66 (b).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/11).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) That the existing CP data report format would be used for the reporting of 2015 CP data; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to prepare a revised CP data report format for submission to the 76th meeting, taking into account the issues raised in the discussions at the 75th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/17, para 109(c) and (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/19).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To continue using the existing country programme data report format, noting that:

  (i) Section B on regulatory, administrative and supportive actions was no longer needed, although such data might be needed if there were further adjustments or chemicals added;

  (ii) Section C on HCFC quotas issued and prices of ODS and alternatives (where available) was still relevant, although information on training and recovery, recycling and reuse was no longer needed;

  (iii) Section D on the status of implementation of the licence and quota system (qualitative assessment of operation of the HPMP) should continue to be provided, but other qualitative information in that section was no longer necessary;

(d) To consider revising the country programme data report format at a future meeting, on the basis of the outcome of the surveys of ODS alternatives and the discussions on the HFC amendment; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to clarify the uses of HCFCs as process agents reported in Tables 9 to 11 of the report on country programme data and prospects for compliance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/9), and to provide an update to the 77th meeting.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/7, para 54(c)-(d)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/9).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request:

  (iii) The Secretariat to prepare a draft of a revised CP data report format, incorporating Annex F substances, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 83rd meeting, taking into account the revised forms for reporting data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol to be considered by the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/4(b)(iii)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/6 and Corr.1).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To invite Executive Committee members to provide comments on the draft revised format for country programme data reports for 2020 and beyond contained in Annex III of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/7 by 1 August 2019; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 84th meeting, an updated draft revised format for country programme data reports and the draft Practical Manual for Country Programme Data Reporting, taking into account the comments provided by Executive Committee members in line with sub-paragraph (d) above, and the discussions at the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/6(d)-(e)).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/7).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To approve the updated revised format of CP data reports contained in Annex III, and the draft Practical manual for country programme data reporting contained in Annex IV, to the present report, noting that the revised format would be used starting in 2020 for 2019 CP data reporting, and would be used for a trial period from 2020 to 2022;

(d) To revise Section B1 for data reporting on manufacturing of blends containing Annex F substance contained in Annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/9/Rev.1, for consideration at the 85th meeting; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare a report on the outcome of the use of the revised format for CP data reports during the trial period for the first meeting of 2023.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/7(c)-(e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/9/Rev.1).
[see Annex VIII.5]

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To approve the updated revised format of Section B of the CP data reports contained in Annex II to the present report, on the understanding that the data required in the column that related to the manufacture of blends under Section B of CP data reports would be reported on a voluntary basis; and

(d) To request the Secretariat, on the basis of the outcomes of the discussions at the 90th meeting, to update the practical manual for CP data reporting with information on ways to report HFC data in CP reports in order to facilitate reconciliation of those data with HFC data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/3(c) and (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/5).
[see Annex VIII.5]

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies to continue assisting Article 5 countries in ensuring accurate reporting of data on HFC use, including the manufacture of blends, in the updated revised CP data report format, in accordance with decision 90/3(c);

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/7(c)(i)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/8 & Add.1).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the draft updated revised format of Section B of CP data reports as contained in annex II to the present report;

(b) To request the Secretariat:

(i) To update the practical manual for CP data reporting, after the 92nd meeting, to reflect the changes to Section B of the reporting format referred to in subparagraph (d) above; and

(ii) To provide additional information, to the extent possible, on the uses of HFC-23 reported in the column "other" in future documents on country programme data and prospects for compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/5).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To approve the revised format of sections D and E of CP data reports as contained in annex II to the present report; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to update the practical manual for CP data reporting, after the 96th meeting, to reflect the changes in sections D and E.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/3 (d)-(e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/5).

ANNEX VIII.1: PROCEDURES FOR PRESENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECT PROPOSALS

In order to standardize all country programmes, the Fund Secretariat has prepared a detailed standard format for an idealized country programme, to be used as the basis for preparation of a country programme, thus obviating the need to develop terms of reference for country programmes in each of Article 5 countries.

The document is subdivided into four main sections:

I. Introductory part;
II. Format and Content of a Country Programme;
III. Country Programme Evaluation Criteria; and
IV. Country Programme Cover Sheet.

Sections I and II describe the procedure and guidelines for the preparation and presentation of a country programme. Sections III and IV are intended for the use of the Fund Secretariat.

I. INTRODUCTORY PART

1. Introduction

This paper explains the purpose of the Country Programme to the governments of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (that is a developing country with an annual consumption of the substances in Annex A of less than 0.3 kg per capita).

2. The Multilateral Fund

The Montreal Protocol (as amended in June 1990) provides at Article 10 for a financial mechanism to assist "Article 5 countries" to comply with the control measures of the Protocol. Currently, this has been implemented as the Interim Multilateral Fund to operate for a period of three years to December 1993.

3. Assistance from the Fund

The Multilateral Fund provides assistance to Article 5 countries in the form of technical assistance, grants or loans, or in-kind assistance from donor countries, to meet the incremental costs of complying with the Protocol. "Incremental costs" are explained in Annex IV, Appendix I of the report of the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

4. The Country Programme

As a first step towards obtaining assistance from the Fund, the party is invited to submit a "Country Programme" to the Fund's Executive Committee in accordance with paragraph 10(g) of Appendix II of Annex IV to the Report of the Second Meeting of the Parties. However, individual projects proposed prior to the submission of a Country Programme will qualify for assistance if consistent with the project eligibility criteria approved by the Executive Committee.

The Country Programme presents a commitment by the government to take appropriate actions to ensure compliance with the control measures of the Protocol. A standard contents list is available and is provided to Parties as guidance in preparing their country programmes. The key features of the Country Programme are:

- the action plan;
- a statement of the government's commitment to implement the Action Plan, and to monitor the extent of its success in complying with the Protocol; and
- an indication of the projects for which the government is likely to seek assistance from the Fund.

The Protocol recognizes that the circumstances of Article 5 countries, and the priorities of governments, vary. In the Country Programme, the government should seek to state clearly its relevant policies and priorities, and its Action Plan will be expected to be consistent with these.

The Country Programme should demonstrate that the chosen Action Plan is cost-effective. It is therefore necessary to estimate the incremental costs which will be incurred by the country in complying with the Protocol.

5. Use of the Country Programme

The Country Programme provides the basis on which the Fund can give assistance to the country.

Applications for assistance with specific projects, should be made to the Fund Secretariat and/or the Implementing Agencies and should be consistent with the actions and projects identified in the Country Programme. The approval of projects where the value of the assistance applied for exceeds US$ 500,000 is the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

Governments should monitor the progress being made in reducing ODSs consumption in line with their plans set out in the Country Programme, and should periodically review the effectiveness of the measures being taken. If it becomes necessary to change the Action Plan in order to maintain progress, an up-dated Country Programme should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat for further consideration by the Executive Committee.

II. FORMAT AND CONTENT OF A COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Transmittal Letter

Executive Summary

1. INTRODUCTION
   - 1.1 Purpose
   - 1.2 Status
   - 1.3 Assistance Received
2. CURRENT SITUATION
   - 2.1 Current and Forecast Consumption of ODSs
   - 2.2 Industry Structure
   - 2.3 Institutional Framework
   - 2.4 Policy Framework
   - 2.5 Government and Industry Responses to the Protocol
3. IMPLEMENTING PHASE-OUT
   - 3.1 Strategy Statement by Government
   - 3.2 Action Plan
   - 3.3 Roles in Implementing the Strategy
   - 3.4 Timetable and Consumption Implications
   - 3.5 Budget and Financing Programme
   - 3.6 Monitoring Arrangements

Transmittal Letter

Address to:

Secretariat of the Interim Multilateral Fund for
the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

For the attention of: Chief Officer

Contents should include:

- the identity of the Country and the lead Government Agency submitting the Country Programme;
- the country's position under the Montreal Protocol (e.g., the country is a Party to the Protocol and is operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5);
- a statement of government's commitment to implementing the actions contained in the Country Programme in order to comply with the Protocol, explaining where this commitment is recorded;
- a statement of government's intention to monitor compliance with the Protocol, to take further or different actions if necessary, to update the Country Programme accordingly, and to submit this to the Fund's Executive Committee.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Record the purpose of the Country Programme including:

- it is a reflection of the commitment of the government to achieve compliance with the obligations as a party to the Protocol;
- it records and presents the information and analysis from which the Action Plan in the Country Programme has been developed;
- it provides the framework within which assistance from the Fund is provided. Applications to the Fund for assistance with specific projects should demonstrate the project's consistency with the Country Programme;
- it provides the basis for monitoring the extent to which the Action Plan is being followed and its effectiveness in reducing the consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances as planned in the Country Programme.

1.2 Status

Describe the status of the Country Programme. This could cover:

- which organization or agency took the lead in preparing it;
- which entity or forum in government approved the Country Programme and agreed to implement it, quoting the approval wording;
- costs of preparation of the Country Programme;
- whether the country study exists and is incorporated into the country programme.

1.3 Assistance Received

Record in this section the sources and the nature of all assistance received in preparing the Country Programme. Sources of assistance include:

- the Fund's Implementing Agencies (UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank, others;).
- companies and industry groupings;
- non-governmental organizations;
- government departments and agencies;
- bilateral, multilateral and regional sources.

2. CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 Current and Forecast Consumption of ODSs

2.1.1 Current Consumption

Provide data or estimates of the current (1991 if possible) consumption of each ODSs, in tonnes, analyzed by substance, and analyzed for each substance by source and by user sector. If possible, the attached tables should be used to present these data. The following must be covered (Use Table 2.1):

- all controlled substances, namely:
  - Annex A Group 1: CFCs 11, 12, 113, 114, 115;
  - Annex A Group 2: Halons 1211, 1301, 2402;
  - Annex B Group 1: CFCs 13, 111, 112, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217;
  - Annex B Group 2: Carbon tetrachloride;
  - Annex B Group 3: 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane (methylchloroform).
- all sources, namely:
  - production;
  - imports;
  - exports
- all uses, including (use Table 2.2):
  - refrigeration (domestic refrigerant, industrial refrigerant, and refrigerants for water coolers, bottle and walk-in coolers, ice candy machines, cold storage units);
  - air conditioning (including room a/c, packaged a/c, central a/c - reciprocating and centrifugal, mobile a/c - for cars, buses, vans, trains, ships);
  - foams (flexible polyurethane, rigid polyurethane, phenolic foam, polyoleofinic foam, polystyrene);
  - aerosols (inhaled pharmaceuticals, bottle aerosols, can aerosols);
  - cleaning (vapour degreasing for electronics, computer hard disks, metals, and metal dip cleaning);
  - fire fighting (portable units, fixed flooding units);
  - process solvents (pesticides, pharmaceuticals, industrial paint manufacture).
- all applications, including:
  - in recharging existing products;
  - in chemical or manufacturing processes;
  - as feedstock.
- all recovered and recycled ODSs:
  - by product type or application.

Accurate data may not be available for all categories of consumption or use, in which case estimates should be given. Identify the source of the figures (for example customs records, trade association, industry estimate).

Substance	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ozone depleting potential	Consumption in ODP tonnes
Annex A Group 1					
CFC-11				1.0	
CFC-12				1.0	
CFC-113				0.8	
CFC-114				0.6	
CFC-115					
Subtotal				3.0	
Annex A Group 2				10.0	
Halon 1211				unknown	
Halon 1301					
Halon 2402				1.0	
Subtotal				1.0	
Annex B Group 1				1.0	
CFC-13				0.8	
CFC-111				1.0	
CFC-112				0.6	
CFC-113				1.0	
CFC-114				1.0	
CFC-115				1.0	
CFC-211				1.0	
CFC-212				1.0	
CFC-213				1.0	
CFC-214				1.0	
CFC-215					
CFC-216					
CFC-217					
Subtotal					
Annex B Group 2					
Carbon Tetrachloride				1.1	
Annex B Group 3					
1,1,1-trichloroethane				0.1	
	Consumption	**(Tonnes)**		**Total (ODP tonnes)**	

Table 2.2: Consumption in [YEAR] broken down by use and application

User sector/use	Substance	Application	Consumption tonnes
EXAMPLE			
Refrigeration			
Domestic	CFC-12	used in recharging	150
		used in domestically manufactured products	100
		Total tonnes	

2.1.2 Forecast Consumption

Provide forecasts of the use of each substance in tonnes, and in tonnes X ODP, by product type or industrial user sector, on the following assumptions:

- no attempt is made to comply with the Protocol; and
- unconstrained quantities of controlled substances continue to be available from existing sources, at current prices.

For each substance the forecast should cover the period till 2010-2015 when the Protocol requires consumption to have been phased out. Provide an explanation of the forecasting technique used (e.g. extrapolation) or the source of the forecast (e.g. refrigerator manufacturers). Forecasts should be checked for realism against other information (e.g. market penetration implied, per capita usage rate implied). Summarize the forecasts for each of the four groups of controlled substances, in tonnes x ODP. Graphs should be used where possible.

2.2 Industry Structure

Provide an outline of the structure and ownership of the industries producing, importing and using ODSs:

- production:
  - company name;
  - ownership (e.g. private, public, subsidiary of group, government, multinational);
  - substances produced;
  - capacities (tonnes per year);
  - current annual production in tonnes by substance;
  - analysis of production by use or sector or direct export;
  - feedstock sources (local or imported, common ownership or independent).
- importers of ODSs as chemicals:
  - current annual imports, in tonnes, by substance;
  - identity of producers or suppliers or country of origin;
  - identity of customers or user sectors.
- users (including servicing workshops):
  - substance;
  - nature of use (e.g. foam blowing, recharging fridge);
  - name of company;
  - ownership;
  - current annual use;
  - brief description of manufacturing facilities;
  - brief description of service sector.

Not all of the information will be readily available, and in some cases only generic descriptions of the structure of an industrial subsector will be able to be provided (for example, many small firms in the unorganized sector).

2.3 Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements relevant to implementing the commitment to phase-out of consumption of ODSs, including:

- the government departments and agencies, non-governmental organizations, industry/trade association, and consumer groups involved; and
- the role and responsibilities of each.

2.4 Policy Framework

Describe the relevant policy framework within which the phase-out of ODSs will be managed. This should specifically address the question of whether government policy normally relies on, for example, fiscal policies, command and control methods or voluntary agreements to promote changes such as phasing out ODSs, how successful these have been in the past, and whether it is considered necessary and appropriate to maintain consistency with these policies. Specify current laws and regulations available to empower actions, and identify any additional laws and regulations required.

Outline any relevant policies relating to industrial development, including:

- ownership of companies in particular sectors of the economy;
- sectoral preferences for indigenous production/manufacturing as opposed to imports;
- the powers held by government to implement these policies.

2.5 Government and Industry Responses to the Protocol

Describe significant actions already taken by government or by the production and user industries in response to the Protocol, including:

- dates of signing and of ratifying the Protocol;
- laws or regulations introduced to confirm ratification of the Protocol;
- actions by government to cause consumption to reduce (e.g. ban on use of ODSs in aerosols);
- organizations set up to deal with Protocol issues;
- assistance requested and provided by Implementing Agencies;
- publicity and awareness campaigns; and
- actions by industry to introduce substitutes and alternatives (for example, negotiation of supplies of substitute or alternative substances and of necessary technologies). Where costs are known to have been incurred by Government departments and agencies, or by industry, describe the nature of the costs incurred and an estimate of the amount.

3. IMPLEMENTING PHASE-OUT

3.1 Strategy Statement by Government

Provide a clear statement of the strategic objectives and constraints on which the preferred Action Plan (Section 3.2 following) is based. This may include:

- minimizing the country's consumption of ODSs;
- reliance on existing legal framework;
- continuing fulfillment of the demand for products currently made with or using ODSs;
- compliance with the Protocol limits on consumption;
- minimum economic cost to the country of phasing out;
- continuing consistency with industrial development policies.

This list is not exhaustive and not all the points may be appropriate to a country. Present the phase-out schedule for each group of substances, giving the planned consumption by year, in tonnes X ODP, and the year when zero consumption is achieved (graphical presentation is preferred).

3.2 Action Plan

3.2.1 Government Actions

Identify all the actions government intends to initiate in order to implement the phasing out of ODSs. These actions will be consistent with the strategy described in Section 3.1. For each action, specify its intended or expected effect on the use of ODSs and/or on the demand for products made with or containing ODSs. Effects should be described quantitatively, and relevant evidence of industry and consumer responses to similar actions by government should be given, if available. Examples of possible actions by government include:

- administrative bans or consumption limits imposed on specific substances or uses;
- bans or quotas on imports, using import licenses or permits, applying to specific substances, groups of substances, or uses;

- taxes and levies on imports, production or uses of specific substances, to affect market prices and market preferences;
- grants or loans to support investment in producing or using substitutes and alternatives;
- training and awareness campaigns; and
- voluntary agreements with companies or industry groups under which they commit to change to substitutes and alternatives without further action by government.

Government may also choose to take no explicit actions if convinced that supply constraints will force users to eliminate their use of ODSs, and that potential suppliers of substitutes and alternatives, and of necessary technology will support users in changing over.

3.2.2 Projects

Describe in order of priority each identifiable project which is being, or is expected to be, undertaken within producer and user industries in response to the government's commitment to phase-out consumption of ODSs. For each identified project, provide:

- the company and site, or the industry sector in the case of a project affecting the whole sector;
- a brief description of the purpose and nature of the project;
- the planned or actual start date;
- the source of any required design, advice, license or other technical input to the project from outside the company or industry sector;
- the benefit of the project, expressed if possible in tonnes of controlled substance not consumed;
- the incremental cost of the project;
- the extent to which the company or industry sector has been consulted on the project and has agreed to it.

A more detailed description for projects for the initial three-year period should be provided.

3.3 Roles in Implementing the Strategy

Identify the lead agency (national) that will take responsibility for implementation of the country programme. Also identify all the important organizations who will contribute to the implementation of the strategy (e.g. government departments, industry associations, Implementing Agencies of the Fund). This may include identification of any financial intermediary who will handle funding from the Multilateral Fund within the country.

Assistance expected from bilateral and in-kind sources could also be included.

3.4 Timetable and Consumption Implications

For each group of ODSs, present in graphical form:

- the total forecast consumption, from section 2.1.1, in tonnes X ODP;
- the total planned consumption in tonnes x ODP; and
- the Protocol's limits on consumption.

State the estimated total incremental cost to the country of the planned phase-out.

3.5 Budget and Financing Programme

Provide an estimate of the net costs to be incurred by government in implementing the Action Plan. Figures should be provided for each year until phase-out is forecast to be achieved.

Totals for each year should be analyzed into:

- revenue costs incurred by government analyzed by, for example, administration, training, tax collection;
- grant and loan assistance being sought from Fund (net of capital and interest payments), analyzed by company or industry sector, and with an indication of the purpose of each grant or loan;
- the financial and in kind support to be provided from other sources (bilateral, regional, own).

Where government expects to receive increased tax or duty revenue, as a result of new or increased taxes, these receipts should be included.

3.5.1 Project funding priorities

List projects (in order of priority) to be undertaken within industry for which it is intended to make application to the Interim Multilateral Fund for assistance. For each project, provide:

- company or industry sector;
- description and purpose of the project;

- start year;
- an estimate of the amount of assistance to be sought from the Fund;
- whether the project has been agreed with an Executing Agency of the Fund (give the identity) and whether it is included in the agency's work programme; and
- the reduction in the amount of each specific substance which will result from the project (this is not applicable to all projects).

Where it is intended or agreed that assistance will be obtained from bilateral sources and/or in kind rather than in cash, the source, and the amount or the form of assistance should be given. [Applications for assistance with specific projects should be made to the Implementing Agencies of the Fund through the Fund Secretariat].

3.6 Monitoring Arrangements

Describe the government's proposals for:

- monitoring the annual consumption of ODSs in the country and the extent to which consumption is less than Protocol limits;
- monitoring the effectiveness of government actions in achieving their intended results;
- monitoring the implementation of projects identified in the Action Plan.

These proposals may include:

- reporting by customs of the quantities of ODSs at the point of import;
- arrangements with industry groups and trade associations that they should operate recording and reporting systems;
- direct arrangements with major suppliers and their agents on reports quantities supplied, planned and actual supply of substitutes, and user sectors;
- direct arrangements with user sectors to report quantities used, planned and actual use of substitutes and alternatives and planned phase-out dates.

This section should also describe government's proposals for reporting progress being made to the Fund.

III. COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION CRITERIA

The following criteria will assist the Fund Secretariat in its evaluation of country programmes:

1. COMPLETENESS

The purpose of this section is to establish that the Country Programme is complete. There are two questions:

- does the Country Programme include all the necessary elements?
- is each element dealt with adequately, or are satisfactory explanations provided for omissions? (a check list of contents should be used).

2. PERFORMANCE

The purpose of this section is to establish the overall effectiveness of the country programme in reducing and eliminating ODSs consumption. All consumption figures are in tonnes X ODP. The attached table provides for all necessary performance information:

- the most recent year's figures for actual (or estimated) consumption (column A);
- the planned total consumption until phase-out is achieved, where "planned" refers to the figures presented in the phase-out schedules in the country programme (column B); and
- the year in which phase-out of the consumption of all substances in the group is achieved (column C);

All the above measures are given for all five Groups from Annexes A and B. In addition, totals are required for column A (current annual consumption) and column B (total consumption to phase-out). The form also asks for the total incremental cost to the country of implementing the Country programme. This is then divided by the total of column A (current annual consumption) to give an estimate of the economic cost-effectiveness of the Country Programme as incremental cost per tonne X ODP/ODSs consumption eliminated.

3. ACTION PLAN

This section is intended to allow the likely effectiveness of the Country Programme Action Plan to be assessed.

3.1 Government Actions

The table below summarizes Government's intended actions. For each action, the year in which it is taken, or started in the case of a continuing action, should be given, followed by a brief description of the action, and a statement of

its intended effect. Each action should be considered in the context of its intended effect and of any evidence of similar previous actions by government, in order to reach a judgment as to whether the proposed actions appear to be adequate, both individually and in total:

First Year	Description of Action	Intended Effect

Commentary:
- discuss whether actions appear to be adequate
- are actions consistent with government policies?

3.2 Projects

The table below allows brief details of all identified projects to be summarized. The table requires the first year of the project to be entered, followed by a brief description and the sector affected. This could be the production or user (manufacturing) sector. The table then requires the project incremental cost to be given (that is, the amount for which application could be made to the fund for assistance. Where assistance will be sought other than as grant or loan, for example technical or in-kind assistance, this should be noted. The next column requires an estimate of the reduction in ODSs consumption (in tonnes X ODP) resulting from the project. This figure is the annual consumption at current or most recent rates which will be avoided as a result of carrying out the project. The final column allows the cost-effectiveness of each project to be presented as project incremental cost/reduction in ODSs consumption. The numerator and denominator are taken from the previous two columns. The lower the number the more cost effective the project. In addition, it is appropriate to note which if any projects are for demonstration purposes, with replication potential elsewhere, and also whether any projects have a regional significance beyond the country boundary.

First Year	Description of Project	Sector Affected	Project	ODSs Reduction (tonnes X ODP)	Project Cost

Commentary:
- observations on $/tonne ratios
- are any projects for demonstration purposes?
- do any projects have regional significance?

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

Country _____ Date Received _____

Lead National Agency: _____ Period covered by Lead

Implementation Agency _____ Country Programme _____

1. Phase-out Schedule

Substances	Current consumption (tonnes x ODP) in (year)	Planned total consumption till phase-out (tonnes x ODP)	Planned year phase-out
CFC-11 CFC-12 CFC-113 Halon 1211 Halon 1301 CTC MTC			
Total:			

2. Government Action Plan

Year(s)	Description of action	Sector (if any)	Intended effect	Estimated costs

3. Project Summary

Year (s)	Type of project	Project description	Project cost	Incremental cost	Participating Implementing Agencies (if any)	Tonnes x ODP Phased Out

Project types include: pre-investment, training, workshops, information transfer, capital.

4. Costs

Cost of Activities and Projects in Country Programme (US $)		
Estimated cost of complete phase-out (US $)		
Estimated cost effectiveness (US $)		per tonne x ODP

5. Comments

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16 Annex III).

ANNEX VIII.2: FORMAT FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMME UPDATE

Part I Review of implementation of the current *c*ountry programme

I.1 ODS phase-out

ODS	Consumption/ production in C.P. (in tonne/ODP)	Year of data	Phase-out achieved (in tonne/ODP)	Compliance baseline (in tonne/ODP)	Latest consumption (in tonne/ODP)	Latest consumption year (in tonne/ODP)	Comments
CFC							
Halons							
MB							
TCA							
CTC							

I.2 Industry conversion

Sector	Consumption in C.P. (ODP ton*)*	Year of data	No. of plants in C.P.	No. of plants converted	ODS phased out (ODP ton)	Funds received (US$)	Estimated No. of plants to be converted	ODS consum-ption (ODP ton)	Comments
Refrigeration									
Manufacturing									
Servicing									
Foams									
Aerosol									
Solvents									
Halons									
Manufacturing									
Servicing									
Fumigant									
Total									

I.3 Government actions

Policy	Proposed in C.P. (Y/N)	Year of implementation in C.P.	Status of implementation (Y/N)	Year of implementation	Comment if experiencing delay
Control on ODS import					
Control on import of ODS-containing equipment					
Ban ODS import					
Ban on import of ODS-containing equipment					
Ban on new uses of ODS					

I.4 Overall assessment of the implementation of the current country programme

NOTES:

Review of implementation of the current country programme

I.1 ODS phase-out should include an update on the phase-out achieved and the remaining consumption to be phased out under each Annex/Group of controlled substances of the Montreal Protocol.

I.2 Industry conversion should include an update on number of plants which have already completed their

industrial conversions and an estimated remaining number of plants that have not been converted for each ODS consuming sector and sub-sector, especially remaining manufacturing plants with significant ODS consumption.

I.3 Government actions should include an update on the implementation of the policy controls such as: control of ODS imports; control of import of equipment that contains ODS, and control on new uses of ODS.

I.4 Overall assessment of the current country programme implementation should describe the experiences and lessons learned in the country programme implementation up to the time of preparing the update. Among other things, it should include such items like relation between policies and industry conversions, the interaction between non-investment and investment activities, the role of Implementing Agencies versus that of the government and others.

Part II Country programme update

II.1 Schedule and action plan for implementing compliance

A schedule with an action plan, as shown below**,** should be prepared for each controlled substance consumed/produced in the country according to the Montreal Protocol schedule. The schedule could be adjusted according to national circumstances if the government concerned intends to implement an accelerated phase-out.

Schedule and action plan for implementing CFC compliance

Year	Phase-out schedule		Envisaged reduction from approved projects (ODP ton)	Envisaged reduction from new approvals (ODP ton)	Means of delivery foreseen*	Gov. planned action(s)	Estimated additional funding needed (US$)	Source of funding (national and Multilateral Fund)	Types of funding (investment and/or non-investment)
	Montreal Protocol	Accelerated							
1999	Baseline								
2000									
2001									
2002									
2003									
2004									
2005	50% reduction								
2006									
2007	85% reduction								
2008									
2009									
2010	Total phase-out								

* Could be performance-based sector-wide or substance-wide agreements, individual or umbrella projects, RMP, and others.

II.2 Review and updating

Year of plan:		
Target in the schedule and action plan	**Implementation at end of year**	**Comments**
ODS reduction	Achieved (Y/N)	
Reduction from approved projects	Achieved (Y/N)	
Reduction expected from new projects	Achieved (Y/N)	
Government policy control	Implemented (Y/N)	
Overall assessment	Satisfactory (Y/N)	
Corrective action needed	Y/N	
Revision of schedule and action plan	Y/N	

II.3 Implementation mechanism planned

NOTES:

II.1 Schedule and action plan for implementing compliance which should be done for each Annex/Group of controlled substances consumed/produced in the country, using the format. While compliance with the Montreal Protocol schedule is expected, an accelerated phase-out schedule could be prepared if it is the desire of the government. For each substance data is required for:

- schedule of the reductions, by year if possible**,** needed to implement compliance for each Annex/Group of controlled substances starting from the year of the preparation of the country programme update;
- the envisaged amount of reduction to be realized form projects under implementation;
- the envisaged amount of reduction to be achieved from projects to be approved in the year;
- government actions planned to be implemented to achieve reductions;
- additional funding estimated for new projects, specifying sources of funding (national or Multilateral Fund) and types of funding (national or Multilateral Fund) and types of funding (investment and/or non-investment);
- means of delivery foreseen could include performance-based sector-wide or substance-wide agreements, individual or umbrella projects, RMPs and others.

II.2 Review and updating. The schedule and action plan for implementing compliance of each Annex/Group of controlled substances are intended as a dynamic document to assist the government concerned to monitor implementation of its compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Therefore the government should update it as it deems necessary in terms of its strategic planning needs.

II.3 Implementation mechanism planned should include a description of the institutional arrangements both within and without the country to implement the strategy. It should include a discussion of the planned implementation modality, e.g. project by project approach or a sector-wide and substance-wide performance-based agreement; and the role of the government and that of the Implementing Agencies.

Part III Performance-based national phase-out agreement

Countries which are ready to conclude a performance-based national phase-out agreement should provide:

III.1 Total budget

Element/Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4*
Total				

*Till the completion of the agreement

III.2 Performance milestones and disbursement schedule

Year	Milestones	Disbursement

III.3 Verification and reporting

Institution for conducting the verification:

Frequency of verification and reporting:

NOTES:

Performance-based national phase-out agreement

This part is required only when a country is ready to conclude a performance-based national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee and take full ownership of the national phase-out programme.

III.1 Total budget should include total cost of implementing the agreement and a breakdown of the cost elements.

III.2 Performance milestones and disbursement schedule should include a list of quantifiable performance indicators to measure progress and a schedule of funds to be released upon verified achievement of the performance milestones.

III.3 Verification and reporting should describe the monitoring system to be established for verification and reporting on progress in the implementation of the agreement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/58, para. 126).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/62).

ANNEX VIII.3: FORMAT FOR PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ON PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

The following information should be provided on progress of implementation of country programme:

Reporting period: From: 1 January To: 31 December 19...

I. Background information

1. Country
2. Date country programme was approved
3. National focal point for country programme implementation
4. Lead Implementing Agency for country programme preparation
5. Planned date of complete phase-out of ODS
   - Annex A
   - Annex B
   - Annex C (optional).
6. Total consumption of ODS at the time of approval of country programme (Tonnes ODP).
7. Current total consumption of ODS (Tonnes ODP) (19...).
8. Current per capita consumption (kg) (19...).
   - Annex A
   - Annex B
   - Annex C (optional).
9. Funds approved to date for activities in the country programme (US $).
10. Funds disbursed to enterprises/institutions in the country to date (US $):

II. Action Plan

11. Actions taken. Please list in the attached Appendix I the legal, administrative or other supportive actions taken to date and their effect or intended effect.

III. Phase-out Activities (includes all activities for which funding is required).

12. Major ODS consuming sector(s) in ODP tonnes as per the country programme
13. Number of activities in the country programme for which funds are required and budgeted in the country programme
14. Number of activities developed and submitted to the Executive Committee for approval and funding (including deferred and/or unapproved projects).
15. Number of activities for which funds have been approved
16. Number of activities for which funds have been received in the country
17. Number of activities currently under preparation
18. Progress of phase-out. Please list in Appendix II the activities undertaken towards the phase-out of ODS in the country
19. If institutional strengthening funds have been approved, indicate the date the ozone protection unit became or is expected to become operational
20. Expected date of review of country programme

IV. Evaluation

21. Please evaluate the progress of implementation of the planned actions in the country programme according to the following criteria:
    (1) Slower than scheduled (2) On schedule (3) Faster than scheduled

Action	Progress
Legislative and administrative actions	
Institutional strengthening	
Country programme preparation	
Training	
Demonstration	
Other technical assistance activities (please state)	
Investment projects	

22. Comments. Please provide any pertinent comments relating to the progress of implementation of the country

programme. (Attach separate sheet if necessary).

Name and Signature of Officer Reporting:

Designation:

Office Address: Date:

Appendix I: Action Plan

Date/Year	Actions proposed in the Country Programme	Action Taken	Effect/Intended Effect

May include laws enacted, regulatory or administrative actions, publicity campaigns and other actions in the Action Plan taken to facilitate implementation of the country programme.

Appendix II: Phase-out activities

A. Approved Activities

Project/ Activity	Type	Date of approval	ODS to be phased out and year	I.A.	Funds (*US $*)		Time frame	ODS actually phased out and year	Date of completion	Status
					Allocated	Disbursed				

B. Activities under preparation

Project/ Activity	Sector or Type	Implementing agency	Estimated cost (*US $*)	ODS to be phased out (tonnes ODP)	Planned date of submission to the Executive Committee

Include all activities for which funds are required from the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47 Annex II).

ANNEX VIII.4: PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES (84TH MEETING)

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT

COUNTRY: XXXX YEAR: January to December of the year YYYY

A. Data on Controlled Substances (in METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance[1]	Use by Sector													Import	Export[2]	Production[2]	Remarks (e.g., stockpiling if use is different from consumption)
				Refrigeration						Methyl bromide*							
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Manufacturing	Servicing	Solvent	Process agent	MDI	Lab Use	QPS	Non-QPS	Tobacco fluffing	TOTAL				
Annex A, Group I																	
CFC-11													0.00				
CFC-12													0.00				
CFC-113													0.00				
CFC-114													0.00				
CFC-115													0.00				
Sub-Total	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annex A, Group II																	
Halon 1211													0.00				
Halon 1301													0.00				
Halon 2402													0.00				
Sub-Total			0.00										0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annex B, Group I																	
CFC-13													0.00				
Sub-Total					0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annex B, Group II																	
Carbon tetrachloride													0.00				
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00		0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annex B, Group III																	
Methyl chloroform													0.00				
Sub-Total						0.00	0.00		0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annex C, Group I																	
HCFC-22													0.00				
HCFC-141b													0.00				
HCFC-141b in Imported Pre-blended Polyol													0.00				
HCFC-142b													0.00				
HCFC-123													0.00				
HCFC-124													0.00				
HCFC-133													0.00				
HCFC-225													0.00				
HCFC-225ca													0.00				
HCFC-225cb													0.00				
Other[3]													0.00				
Other[3]													0.00				
Sub-Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Annex E																	
Methyl bromide													0.00				
Sub-Total										0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

* QPS = Quarantine and pre-shipment; Non-QPS = Non-quarantine and pre-shipment.

1 Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of individual components of controlled substances must be indicated separately,
e.g.: For R502 consisting of 51.2% CFC-115 and 48.8% HCFC-22, indicate the total quantity of each controlled substance (i.e.., CFC-115 and HCFC-22) in the appropriate row.

2 Where applicable.

3 Indicate relevant controlled substances.

XXXX

B. Regulatory, administrative and supportive actions

	TYPE OF ACTION / LEGISLATION	HCFC		ALL OTHER ODS		Remarks
		Yes/No	Since when (Date)	Yes/No	Since when (Date)	
1.	**REGULATIONS:**					
1.1	***Establishing general guidelines to control import (production and export) of ODSs***					
1.1.1	ODS import/export licensing or permit system in place for import of bulk ODSs					
1.1.1.1	ODS import licensing system in place for import of bulk ODSs					
1.1.1.2	ODS export licensing system in place for export of bulk ODSs					
1.1.1.3	Permit System in place for import of bulk ODSs					
1.1.1.4	Permit System in place for export of bulk ODSs					
1.1.2	Regulatory procedures for ODS data collection and reporting in place					
1.1.2.1	Regulatory procedures for ODS data collection in place					
1.1.2.2	Regulatory procedures for ODS data reporting in place					
1.1.3	Requiring permits for import or sale of bulk ODSs					
1.1.3.1	Requiring permits for import of bulk ODSs					
1.1.3.2	Requiring permits for sale of bulk ODSs					
1.1.4	Quota system in place for import of bulk ODSs					
1.2	***Banning import or sale of bulk quantities of:***					
1.2.1	Banning import of bulk quantities of:					
1.2.1.1	CFCs					
1.2.1.2	Halons					
1.2.1.3	CTC					
1.2.1.4	TCA					
1.2.1.5	Methyl Bromide					
1.2.1.6	HCFC					
1.2.2	Banning sale of bulk quantities of:					
1.2.2.1	CFCs					
1.2.2.2	Halons					
1.2.2.3	CTC					
1.2.2.4	TCA					
1.2.2.5	Methyl Bromide					
1.2.2.6	HCFC					

		HCFC		CFC		Remarks
		Yes/No	Since when (Date)	Yes/No	Since when (Date)	
1.3	***Banning import or sale of:***					
1.3.1	Banning import of:					
1.3.1.1	Used domestic refrigerators					
1.3.1.2	Used freezers					
1.3.1.3	MAC systems					
1.3.1.4	Air conditioners					
1.3.1.5	Chillers					
1.3.1.6	Aerosols except for metered dose inhalers					
1.3.1.7	ODS Use in production of some or all types of foam					
1.3.2	Banining sale of:					
1.3.2.1	Used domestic refrigerators					
1.3.2.2	Used freezers					
1.3.2.3	MAC systems					
1.3.2.4	Air conditioners					
1.3.2.5	Chillers					
1.3.2.6	Aerosols except for metered dose inhalers					
1.3.2.7	ODS Use in production of some or all types of foam					

		HCFC		ALL OTHER ODS		Remarks
		Yes/No	Since when (Date)	Yes/No	Since when (Date)	
1.4	***Training and certification programmes***					
1.4.1	Training programmes:					
1.4.1.1	Requiring training of customs officers					
1.4.1.2	Requiring training of refrigeration service technicians					
1.4.1.3	Requiring certification of refrigeration service technicians					
1.4.1.4	System for monitoring and evaluation of training programmes					
1.4.2	Certification programmes:					
1.4.2.1	Requiring training of customs officers					
1.4.2.2	Requiring training of refrigeration service technicians					
1.4.2.3	Requiring certification of refrigeration service technicians					
1.4.2.4	System for monitoring and evaluation of training programmes					

		HCFC		CFC		Remarks
		Yes/No	Since when (Date)	Yes/No	Since when (Date)	
1.5	***Recovery and recycling***					
1.5.1	Mandatory recovery and recycling					
1.5.2	Monitoring system for reporting on recovered and recycled					
1.6	***Other regulations (please specify)***					
1.6.1						
1.6.2						
1.7	***HCFC-141b in Polyol***					
1.7.1	Is HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol reported under Article 7?					

		HCFC		ALL OTHER ODS		Remarks
		Yes/No	Since when (Date)	Yes/No	Since when (Date)	
2.	**ENFORCEMENT OF ODS IMPORT CONTROLS**					
2.1	Registration of ODS importers (Yes/No)					
2.2	A shared database on import quotas and actual imports between ozone office and customs (Yes/No)					
2.3	Number of instances of unauthorized ODS imports stopped					
2.4	Estimated quantity (in metric tonnes) and origin of unauthorized ODS imports (country)					

XXXX

C. Quantitative assessment of the phase-out programme

Description	Quantity/Unit		Remarks
Import quotas/licenses issued (metric tonnes)			
CFC-11			
CFC-12			
CFC-113			
CFC-114			
CFC-115			
Halon 1211			
Halon 1301			
Carbon tetrachloride			
Methyl chloroform			
Methyl bromide			
HCFC-22			
HCFC-141b			
HCFC-141b in Imported Pre-blended Polyol			
HCFC-142b			
HCFC-123			
HCFC-124			
HCFC-133			
HCFC-225			
HCFC-225ca			
HCFC-225cb			
Export quotas/licenses issued (metric tonnes)			
CFC-11			
CFC-12			
CFC-113			
CFC-114			
CFC-115			
Halon 1211			
Halon 1301			
Carbon tetrachloride			
Methyl chloroform			
Methyl bromide			
HCFC-22			
HCFC-141b			
HCFC-141b in Imported Pre-blended Polyol			
HCFC-142b			
HCFC-123			
HCFC-124			
HCFC-133			
HCFC-225			
HCFC-225ca			
HCFC-225cb			
Average estimated retail price of ODS/substitutes (US$/kg)			
CFC-11			
CFC-12			
CFC-113			
CFC-114			
CFC-115			
R-502			
HCFC-22			
HCFC-141b			
HCFC-141b in Imported Pre-blended Polyol			
HCFC-142b			
HCFC-123			
HCFC-124			
HCFC-133			
HCFC-225			
HCFC-225ca			
HCFC-225cb			
HFC-134a			
R-404A			
R-507A			
R-410A			
R-407C			
HFC-245fa			
HFC-356mfc			
HFC-227ea			
Isobutane (HC-600a)			
Propane (HC-290)			
Pentane			
Cyclopentane			
Methyl formate			
MDI (for production of foam)			
Training programmes	HCFC	ALL OTHER ODS	
Number of trainers for customs			
Number of customs officers trained			
Number of trainers for technicians			
Number of technicians trained			
Number of technicians certified			
Recovery/recycling/reused (metric tonnes where applicable)	HCFC	ALL OTHER ODS	
Estimated CFC-11 recovered with equipment funded by Multilateral Fund			
Total CFC-11 recovered			
Estimated CFC-11 reused with equipment funded by Multilateral Fund			
Total CFC-11 reused			
Estimated CFC-12 recovered with equipment funded by Multilateral Fund			
Total CFC-12 recovered			
Estimated CFC-12 reused with equipment funded by Multilateral Fund			
Total CFC-12 reused			
Estimated HCFC-22 recovered with equipment funded by Multilateral Fund			
Total HCFC-22 recovered			
Estimated HCFC-22 reused with equipment funded by Multilateral Fund			
Total HCFC-22 reused			
Number of funded recovery machines in operation			
Number of funded recovery machines not in operation			
Number of funded recycling machines in operation			
Number of funded recycling machines not in operation			
Number of funded end-users converted			
Number of funded end-users retrofitted			

D. Qualitative assessment of the operation of RMP/NPP/TPMP

1. Is the RMP/NPP/TPMP and its components (recovery and recycling programmes, training of technicians and customs, and legislation) proceeding as scheduled:

   ☐ Yes
   ☐ No
   ☐ N/A RMP/NPP/TPMP already completed
   If not, please specify milestones and completion dates with delays, and explain reasons for the delay and measures taken to overcome the problems: _____
   _____

2. The ODS import licensing scheme functions:

   ☐ Very well
   ☐ Satisfactorily
   ☐ Not so well
   Please specify problems encountered: _____
   _____

3. The CFC recovery and recycling programme functions:

   ☐ Very well
   ☐ Satisfactorily
   ☐ Not so well
   Please specify problems encountered: _____
   _____

4. The RMP/NPP/TPMP will enable the Government to achieve:

   ☐ the 50% CFC reduction target in 2005
   ☐ the 85% CFC reduction target in 2007
   ☐ the complete phase-out of CFC in 2010

5. Additional measures that are needed and planned to assist in the implementation of the RMP/NPP/TPMP and to achieve compliance:

_____
_____

E. Comment by bilateral/implementing agency(ies)

_____
_____

ANNEX VIII.5: REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2019 AND BEYOND) (UPDATED AS PER DECISION 90/3(C))

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2019 DATA AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: XXXX **YEAR: January to December of the year** YYYY

SECTION A. ANNEX A, ANNEX B, ANNEX C - GROUP I AND ANNEX E - DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance[1]	Use by Sector											Import	Export	Production	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced (DD/MM/YYYY)	Remarks[3]
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab Use	Methy Bromide		TOTAL						
				Manufacturing	Servicing				QPS	Non-QPS							
Annex A, Group I																	
CFC-11	0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CFC-12	0,00	0,00		0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CFC-113	0,00					0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CFC-114				0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CFC-115				0,00	0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Sub-Total	**0,00**	**0,00**		**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**			**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
Annex A, Group II																	
Halon-1211			0,00								0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Halon-1301			0,00								0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Halon-2402			0,00								0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Sub-Total			**0,00**								**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
Annex B, Group I																	
CFC-13					0,00						0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Sub-Total					**0,00**						**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
Annex B, Group II																	
Carbon tetrachloride						0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Sub-Total						**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**			**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
Annex B, Group III																	
Methyl chloroform						0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Sub-Total						**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**			**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
Annex C, Group I																	
HCFC-22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-141b	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol		0,00									0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-142b	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-123	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-124	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-133	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-225	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-225ca	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HCFC-225cb	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Other[2]	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Other[2]	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Subtotal	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**			**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
Annex E																	
Methyl Bromide									0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
Subtotal									**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		
TOTAL	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		

1 Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of individual components of controlled substances must be indicated separately.
2 Indicate relevant controlled substances.
3 Provide explanation if total sector use and consumption (import-export+production) is different (e.g, stockpiling).

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40
Annex II

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2019 DATA AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: YEAR: January to December of the year YYYY

SECTION B. ANNEX F - DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance	Use by Sector										Import	Export	Production	Manufacturing of Blends*	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced (DD/MM/YYYY)	Remarks[4]
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration				Solvent	Other[3]	TOTAL							
				Manufacturing			Servicing										
				Other	AC	Total[5]											
Annex F																	
Controlled Substances																	
HFC-32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-134	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-134a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-143a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-152	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-152a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-236cb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-236ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-236fa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-245ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-245fa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-365mfc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-43-10mee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-23 (use)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**		
Blends (Mixtured of Controlled Substances)[1]																	
R-404A (HFC-125=44%, HFC-134a=4%, HFC-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-407A (HFC-32=20%,HFC-125=40%,HFC-134a=40%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-407C (HFC-32=23%,HFC-125=25%, HFC-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-410A (HFC-32=50%, HFC-125=50%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-507A (HFC-125=50%, HFC-143a=50%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-508B (HFC-23=46%, PFC-116=54%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Others:[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Others:[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**	**0.00**		
Others																	
HFC-245fa in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-365mfc in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**		
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		

1 When reporting blends/mixtures, reporting of controlled substances should not be duplicated. For the CP report, countries should report use of individual controlled substances and quantities of blends/mixtures used, separately, while ensuring that the amounts of controlled substances are not reported more than once.

2 If a non-standard blend not listed in the above table is used, please indicate the percentage of each constituent controlled substance of the blend being reported in the remarks column.

3 Uses in other sectors that do not fall specifically within the listed sectors in the table.

4 Provide explanation if total sector use and consumption (import-export+production) is different (e.g, stockpiling).

5 If break-down of consumption in manufacturing is not available, information in total can be provided.

1

COUNTRY: XXXX

SECTION C. AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF HCFCs, HFCs AND ALTERNATIVES (US $/kg)

Description	Previous year price (prefilled - online submission, if available)	Current prices	Remarks[1]
HCFCs			
HCFC-22	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-141b	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-142b	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-123	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-124	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-133	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-225	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-225ca	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-225cb	0,00	0,00	
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol	0,00	0,00	
HFCs			
HFC-23 (use)	0,00	0,00	
HFC-32	0,00	0,00	
HFC-41	0,00	0,00	
HFC-125	0,00	0,00	
HFC-134	0,00	0,00	
HFC-134a	0,00	0,00	
HFC-143	0,00	0,00	
HFC-143a	0,00	0,00	
HFC-152	0,00	0,00	
HFC-152a	0,00	0,00	
HFC-227ea	0,00	0,00	
HFC-236cb	0,00	0,00	
HFC-236ea	0,00	0,00	
HFC-236fa	0,00	0,00	
HFC-245ca	0,00	0,00	
HFC-245fa	0,00	0,00	
HFC-365mfc	0,00	0,00	
HFC-43-10mee	0,00	0,00	
HFC-245fa in imported pre-blended polyol	0,00	0,00	
HFC-365mfc in imported pre-blended polyol	0,00	0,00	
R-404A	0,00	0,00	
R-407A	0,00	0,00	
R-407C	0,00	0,00	
R-410A	0,00	0,00	
R-507A	0,00	0,00	
R-508B	0,00	0,00	
Alternatives			
Isobutane (HC-600a)	0,00	0,00	
Propane (HC-290)	0,00	0,00	
Pentane	0,00	0,00	
Cyclopentane	0,00	0,00	
Methyl formate	0,00	0,00	
Other alternatives (Optional):	0,00	0,00	
	0,00	0,00	

1 Indicate whether the prices are FOB or retail prices.

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2019 DATA AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: **YEAR: January to December of the year** YYYY

SECTION D. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON HFC-23 GENERATION (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances

	Captured for all uses[1]	Captured for feedstock uses within your country[2]	Captured for destruction[2]
HFC-23[1]			

1 HFC-23 generation that is captured, whether for destruction, feedstock or any other use, shall be reported in this form

2 Amounts of HFC-23 captured for destruction or feedstock use will not be counted as production as per Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol.

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2019 DATA AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: **YEAR: January to December of the year** YYYY

SECTION E. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON HFC-23 EMISSIONS (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances

	Columns shaded in grey are voluntary							
Facility name or identifier	**Total amount generated[1]**	**Amount generated and captured[2]**			**Amount used for feedstock without prior capture[3]**	**Amount destroyed without prior capture[4]**	**Amount of generated emissions**	**Remarks**
		For all uses	**For feedstock use in your country**	**For destruction**				
Total	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**		

1 "Total amount generated" refers to the total amount whether captured or not. The sum of these amounts is not to be reported under Section D.
2 The sums of these amounts are to be reported under Section D.
3 Amount converted to other substances in the facility. The sum of these amounts is not to be reported under Section D.
4 Amount destroyed in the facility.

COUNTRY:	XXXX

SECTION F. COMMENTS BY BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

ANNEX VIII.6: PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA REPORTING

Background

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.[1]

CP data reports 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.

Therefore, the accuracy of the consumption and production data reported under CP is of great relevance.

Scope of the Practical manual for CP data reporting

Article 5 countries are required to submit annual reports on the progress in the implementation of the CP for the previous calendar year to the Fund Secretariat, eight weeks prior to the Executive Committee's first meeting of the year, if possible, and no later than 1 May, in line with decision 74/9(b)(iv). The Secretariat has developed the present Practical manual for CP data reporting to assist national ozone officers in filling the CP data reports.

The CP data report format contains six separate sections as described below:

Section	Description
Annex A - Groups I and II Annex B – Groups I, II and III Annex C - Group I Annex E	Data reporting of controlled substances of: Annex A - Group I (CFCs) and Group II (halons); Annex B – Group I (CFC-13), Group II (CTC) and Group III (TCA); Annex C - Group I (HCFCs); Annex E (MB)
Annex F - Consumption	Data reporting for HFCs (including HFC-23 use) and HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols
Price of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives	Average estimated freight on board (FOB) or retail price of controlled substances. Prices could be obtained from importers and/or suppliers. Retailer price data can include taxes and transportation costs.
Annex F, Group II (HFC-23 generation)	Quantification of HFC-23 by-product generation, only related to countries with manufacturing facilities for Annex C Group I or Annex F substances that generate HFC-23. The amounts of production or generated HFC-23 that is captured for use, feedstock, destruction or storage.
Annex F, Group II (HFC-23 emissions)	Emissions of HFC-23, only related to countries with manufacturing facilities for Annex C Group I or Annex F substances that generate HFC-23.

[1] At its 5th 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).

Section	Description
	Emissions of HFC-23 should be reported separately for each manufacturing facility.
Comments by bilateral/implementing agencies	Narrative comments

For countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment, CP data reporting for Annex F substances is mandatory. Countries that have not ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to submit data on Annex F substances on a voluntary basis. Data forms D and E are only relevant to countries with production facilities of controlled substances.

Report of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

Article 5 countries are required to submit data on imports, exports and production of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol to the Ozone Secretariat. The columns for import, export and production in the CP data report format should be consistent with the data reported under Article 7. Where there is a discrepancy, the country should provide an explanation for the difference in the "Remarks" column in Sections A, B and E.

Data is required for "Use by Sector" for each controlled substance. This data allows for an analysis of trends in consumption of controlled substances and for an accurate assessment of the assistance to be provided to Article 5 countries for the cost-effective phase-out/phase-down of controlled substances. Such sector-specific data will also be useful to Article 5 countries for developing their phase-out/phase-down strategies.

In most cases, when the total amount of controlled substance imported for the year was totally consumed in the various use sectors, the TOTAL "Use by Sector" is equal to the TOTAL amount of "Imports" minus "Exports" plus "Production columns". In other cases, the amounts in these columns will not be equal, since the amounts in "Use by Sector" for the year do not always equate to the total amounts imported for the same year. For instance, a country may register use of a controlled substance in the refrigeration servicing sector from the previous year's imports without having imported such controlled substance in the reporting year. The country should provide a clarification in the "Remarks" column for each controlled substance where there is a data discrepancy.

Countries should check the reported data of all controlled substances before submitting the report, ensuring that there are no data discrepancies or that an explanation has been provided for cases of data discrepancies. Inconsistencies in the data could delay the project review process of the Multilateral Fund because of the need to reconcile the data.

The list of blends/mixtures containing controlled substances with their compositions can be found in Appendix I of this Practical manual.

Practical instructions for filling the data forms

The following observations are relevant when filling the data forms:

Data entry is needed only in unshaded cells. The unshaded cells are automatically pre-filled with 0 (zero) values

Data should be provided in **metric tonnes only** and not in ODP tonnes or CO_2-equivalent. Conversion of the data to ODP tonnes or CO_2-equivalent will be done by the Secretariat

Quantities of controlled substances contained in end-products, either imported or exported, e.g. mobile automobile air conditioners (MACs), domestic refrigerators and freezers, air-conditioners should not be reported on the data forms

Reported data should not include quantities of controlled substances used as feedstock for producing other chemicals, or used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications, or quantities that have been destroyed. These quantities can be explained in the "Remarks" column

The following instructions are arranged by section and guide the user in collecting the information required for accurate and reliable reporting.

Section A. Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Annex E substances

This section is used to report data of controlled substances in Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (CFC-13, CTC and TCA), Annex C (HCFCs) and Annex E (methyl bromide) as shown in the table below. Cells in the data forms where data is not required have been shaded.

SECTION A. ANNEX A, ANNEX B, ANNEX C - GROUP I AND ANNEX E - DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance[1]	Use by Sector											Import	Export	Production	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced	Remarks[3]
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab Use	Methy Bromide		TOTAL						
				Manufacturing	Servicing				QPS	Non-QPS							
Annex A, Group I																	
CFC-11	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-12	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-113	0.00					0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-114				0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-115				0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex A, Group II																	
Halon-1211			0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Halon-1301			0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Halon-2402			0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total			**0.00**								**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex B, Group I																	
CFC-13					0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total					**0.00**						**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex B, Group II																	
Carbon tetrachloride						0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total						**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex B, Group III																	
Methyl chloroform						0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total						**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex C, Group I																	
HCFC-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol		0.00									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-142b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-123	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-124	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-133	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-225ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-225cb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Subtotal	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex E																	
Methyl Bromide									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Subtotal									**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		

1 Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of individual components of controlled substances must be indicated separately.
2 Indicate relevant controlled substances.
3 Provide explanation if total sector use and consumption (import-export+production) is different (e.g, stockpiling).

Each controlled substance should be broken down into specific sector uses, such as for aerosol, foam, refrigeration (manufacturing and servicing), solvent, process agent, laboratory use and methyl bromide. All "Use by Sector" columns should be added up to get a TOTAL for each substance.

Quantities of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols should be reported only under foam sector, and not under other sectors.

Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of the individual components of controlled substances should be indicated separately. The amounts of each substance should be calculated based on the percentages in the composition, and the total quantity should be indicated in the appropriate row for each substance.

For Annex C substances (HCFCs), if the country is importing or has uses of controlled substances other than those listed, data should be entered in rows "Other".

Methyl bromide use is divided into two categories, quarantine and pre-shipment uses ("QPS") and non-quarantine and pre-shipment uses ("Non-QPS"). These amounts should be reported in the relevant columns under the "Methyl bromide" heading. The total amount of "QPS" and "Non-QPS" should also be reported under the "Import/Export/Production" columns. For countries with approved consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses approved by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, these data can be explained in the "Remarks" column.

For "Import quotas", the information required is whether the country has established an import quota for each controlled substance for the reporting year. For example, if during the reporting year, the country has

issued licenses for import of an actual amount of a controlled substance, this amount should be entered in the column "Import quotas".

In the case where imports of a specific controlled substance are banned, the date of the ban should be provided in the "If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced" column.

Additional information on each controlled substance should be reported in the "Remarks" column.

Section B. Annex F

This section is used to report data on Annex F (HFCs) controlled substances including HFC-23 (use) and HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols, as shown in the table below:

SECTION B. ANNEX F - DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance	Use by Sector										Import	Export	Production	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced (DD/MM/YYYY)	Remarks[4]
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration				Solvent	Other[3]	TOTAL						
				Manufacturing			Servicing									
				Other	AC	Total[5]										
Annex F																
Controlled Substances																
HFC-32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-134	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-134a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-143a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-152	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-152a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-236cb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-236ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-236fa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-245ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-245fa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-365mfc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-43-10mee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-23 (use)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Blends (Mixtured of Controlled Substances)[1]																
R-404A (HFC-125=44%, HFC-134a=4%, HFC-143a=52%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
R-407A (HFC-32=20%,HFC-125=40%,HFC-134a=40%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
R-407C (HFC-32=23%,HFC-125=25%, HFC-134a=52%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
R-410A (HFC-32=50%, HFC-125=50%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
R-507A (HFC-125=50%, HFC-143a=50%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
R-508B (HFC-23=46%, PFC-116=54%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Others:[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Others:[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**		
Others																
HFC-245fa in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HFC-365mfc in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		

1 When reporting blends/mixtures, reporting of controlled substances should not be duplicated. For the CP report, countries should report use of individual controlled substances and quantities of blends/mixtures used, separately, while ensuring that the amounts of controlled substances are not reported more than once.

2 If a non-standard blend not listed in the above table is used, please indicate the percentage of each constituent controlled substance of the blend being reported in the remarks column.

3 Uses in other sectors that do not fall specifically within the listed sectors in the table.

4 Provide explanation if total sector use and consumption (import-export+production) is different (e.g, stockpiling).

5 If break-down of consumption in manufacturing is not available, information in total can be provided.

When reporting blends/mixtures of controlled substances, reporting each controlled substance in the blends/mixtures should not be duplicated. Countries should separately report the use of individual pure controlled substances and the quantities contained in blends or mixtures used, and should ensure that the amounts of controlled substances are not reported more than once.

If a blend/mixture not listed in the above table is used, the name of the blend/mixture should be indicated in the "Others" row and the percentage of each constituent controlled substance of the reported blend should be indicated in the "Remarks" column.

When an HFC blend/mixture also contains HCFC as a constituent, the quantity of HCFCs should be included in Section A.

Data should be provided **in metric tonnes only** and not in CO_2-equivalent.

Each controlled substance should be broken down into its specific sector use, such as for aerosol, foam, fire fighting, refrigeration (manufacturing and servicing), solvent and others. Uses in sectors that do not fall specifically within the listed sectors should be reported in the "Other" column. All "Use by Sector" columns should be added up to get a TOTAL for each substance.

For the refrigeration manufacturing sector, data should be provided separately for the air-conditioning (AC) subsector. Data for other subsectors should be provided in the "Other" column. If break-down of consumption in manufacturing for AC and others is not available, information of total consumption in the refrigeration manufacturing sector should be reported in column "Total".

HFC-23 data should be provided only for use and production. HFC-23 destroyed and used as feedstock should not be included in the production. This is explained in Sections D and E below.

When pure controlled substances or blends/mixtures thereof are imported into the country or exported from the country, data should be reported in the appropriate column.

In cases where imports of controlled substances are used for production, these quantities need to be explained in the "Remarks" column; total import quantities should be reported in the "Import" column of Section B.

For "Import quotas", the information required is whether the country has established an import quota for each controlled substance for the reporting year. For example, if during the reporting year licenses have been issued for importation of an actual amount of controlled substances, the actual amount should be entered in the column "Import quotas".

In cases where imports of a specific controlled substance are banned, the date of the ban should be provided in the "If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced" column.

Section C. Prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives

This section is used to report the prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives, as shown in the table below:

SECTION C. AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF HCFCs, HFCs AND ALTERNATIVES (US $/kg)

Description	Previous year price (prefilled - online submission, if available)	Current prices	Remarks[1]
HCFCs			
HCFC-22	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-142b	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-123	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-124	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-133	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-225	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-225ca	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-225cb	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	
HFCs			
HFC-23 (use)	0.00	0.00	
HFC-32	0.00	0.00	
HFC-41	0.00	0.00	
HFC-125	0.00	0.00	
HFC-134	0.00	0.00	
HFC-134a	0.00	0.00	
HFC-143	0.00	0.00	
HFC-143a	0.00	0.00	
HFC-152	0.00	0.00	
HFC-152a	0.00	0.00	
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236cb	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236ea	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236fa	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245ca	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245fa	0.00	0.00	
HFC-365mfc	0.00	0.00	
HFC-43-10mee	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245fa in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	
HFC-365mfc in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	
R-404A	0.00	0.00	
R-407A	0.00	0.00	
R-407C	0.00	0.00	
R-410A	0.00	0.00	
R-507A	0.00	0.00	
R-508B	0.00	0.00	
Alternatives			
Isobutane (HC-600a)	0.00	0.00	
Propane (HC-290)	0.00	0.00	
Pentane	0.00	0.00	
Cyclopentane	0.00	0.00	
Methyl formate	0.00	0.00	
Other alternatives (Optional):	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	

1 Indicate whether the prices are FOB or retail prices.

Data can be provided for retail or freight on board (FOB) prices. However, the type of prices should be indicated in the "Remarks" column.

Regarding FOB prices, the Executive Committee has requested the Governments to report, on a voluntary basis, the average import FOB price for each controlled substance and controlled substances substitute in the revised CP format (decision 68/4(b)(iv)).

The average estimated prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives should be provided, in US dollars per kilogramme. Most suppliers of alternatives will have a price list, and it can be collected, and the average price calculated. If the amount is in local currency, official rates of currency exchange should be used when converting the prices to US dollars. This will be helpful to compare the pricing gathered with existing global prices of substances to observe price differences.

Additional information can be provided in the "Remarks" column.

Section D. Annex F, Group II – Data on HFC-23 generation

This section should be provided if the country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C, Group I or Annex F substances.

SECTION D. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON HFC-23 GENERATION (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances

	Captured for all uses[1]	Captured for feedstock uses within your country[2]	Captured for destruction[2]
HFC-23[1]			

1 HFC-23 generation that is captured, whether for destruction, feedstock or any other use, shall be reported in this form

2 Amounts of HFC-23 captured for destruction or feedstock use will not be counted as production as per Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol.

The total HFC-23 by-products captured for all uses, i.e. destruction, feedstock or any other use should be reported in this section. Amounts of HFC-23 by-products captured for destruction or feedstock use will not be counted as production as per Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol.

In providing data on "Captured for all uses", the quantity for "Captured for feedstock uses within your country", or "Captured for destruction" should not be deducted. The column on production "Pure (A)" in Section B1 for HFC-23 (use) should include the data on HFC-23 captured for all uses minus the amount captured for feedstock uses within the country and the amount used for destruction.

Section E. Annex F, Group II (HFC-23 emissions)

This section should be provided only for countries that had generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C, Group I or Annex F substances. The information required in the columns that are shaded in grey is provided on a voluntary basis.

SECTION E. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON HFC-23 EMISSIONS (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances

	Columns shaded in grey are voluntary							
Facility name or identifier	Total amount generated[1]	Amount generated and captured[2]			Amount used for feedstock without prior capture[3]	Amount destroyed without prior capture[4]	Amount of generated emissions	Remarks
		For all uses	For feedstock use in your country	For destruction				
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

1 "Total amount generated" refers to the total amount whether captured or not. The sum of these amounts is not to be reported under Section D.

2 The sums of these amounts are to be reported under Section D.

3 Amount converted to other substances in the facility. The sum of these amounts is not to be reported under Section D.

4 Amount destroyed in the facility.

54. If there were no emissions from a production facility, that production facility should be included in the data form and zero should be reported in the emissions column. The "Total amount generated" of HFC-23 refers to the total amount, whether captured or not; this amount should not be reported under Section D. It is the total amount for each column under "Amount generated and captured" that should be reported under Section D.

The "Amount used for feedstock without prior capture" column refers to the amount converted to other substances in the specified facilities, and the sum of those amounts should not be reported under Section D.

The "Amount destroyed without prior capture" column refers to the amounts destroyed in the specified facilities and the sum of those amounts should not be reported under Section D.

Section F. Comments by the bilateral/implementing agency

This section is very important. Countries should send the completed forms to the relevant bilateral or implementing agency responsible for the institutional strengthening project to ensure the accuracy of the

data, by, for example, cross-checking the consumption and production data reported in the CP data forms against the consumption and production data reported on ongoing projects proposals or sector plans.

Appendix I

Composition of blends (mixtures of controlled substances)[2]

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
Zeotropic mixtures												
R-401A	HCFC-124	34%	HCFC-22	53%	HFC-152a	13%						
R-401B	HCFC-124	28%	HCFC-22	61%	HFC-152a	11%						
R-401C	HCFC-124	52%	HCFC-22	33%	HFC-152a	15%						
R-402A	HC-290	2%	HCFC-22	38%	HFC-125	60%						
R-402B	HC-290	2%	HCFC-22	60%	HFC-125	38%						
R-403A	HC-290	5%	HCFC-22	75%	PFC-218	20%						
R-403B	HC-290	5%	HCFC-22	56%	PFC-218	39%						
R-404A	HFC-125	44%	HFC-134a	4%	HFC-143a	52%						
R-405A	HCFC-142b	6%	HCFC-22	45%	HFC-152a	7%	PFC-C318	43%				
R-406A	HC-600a	4%	HCFC-142b	41%	HCFC-22	55%						
R-407A	HFC-125	40%	HFC-134a	40%	HFC-32	20%						
R-407B	HFC-125	70%	HFC-134a	20%	HFC-32	10%						
R-407C	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	52%	HFC-32	23%						
R-407D	HFC-125	15%	HFC-134a	70%	HFC-32	15%						
R-407E	HFC-125	15%	HFC-134a	60%	HFC-32	25%						
R-407F	HFC-125	30%	HFC-134a	40%	HFC-32	30%						
R-407G	HFC-125	2.50%	HFC-134a	95%	HFC-32	2.5%						
R-408A	HCFC-22	47%	HFC-125	7%	HFC-143a	46%						
R-409A	HCFC-124	25%	HCFC-142b	15%	HCFC-22	60%						
R-409B	HCFC-124	25%	HCFC-142b	10%	HCFC-22	65%						
R-410A	HFC-125	50%	HFC-32	50%								
R-410B	HFC-125	55%	HFC-32	45%								
R-411A	HO-1270	1.50%	HCFC-22	87.50%	HFC-152a	11%						
R-411B	HO-1270	3%	HCFC-22	94%	HFC-152a	3%						
R-412A	HCFC-142b	25%	HCFC-22	70%	PFC-218	5%						
R-413A	HC-600a	3%	HFC-134a	88%	PFC-218	9%						
R-414A	HC-600a	4%	HCFC-124	28.50%	HCFC-142b	16.5%	HCFC-22	51%				
R-414B	HC-600a	1.50%	HCFC-124	39%	HCFC-142b	9.50%	HCFC-22	50%				
R-415A	HCFC-22	82%	HFC-152a	18%								
R-415B	HCFC-22	25%	HFC-152a	75%								
R-416A	HC-600	1.50%	HCFC-124	39.50%	HFC-134a	59%						
R-417A	HC-600	3.40%	HFC-125	46.60%	HFC-134a	50%						
R-417B	HC-600	2.70%	HFC-125	79%	HFC-134a	18.3%						
R-417C	HC-600	1.70%	HFC-125	19.50%	HFC-134a	78.8%						
R-418A	HC-290	1.50%	HCFC-22	96%	HFC-152a	2.5%						
R-419A	HCE-170	4%	HFC-125	77%	HFC-134a	19%						
R-419B	HCE-170	3.50%	HFC-125	48.50%	HFC-134a	48%						
R-420A	HCFC-142b	12%	HFC-134a	88%								
R-421A	HFC-125	58%	HFC-134a	42%								

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Annex III, Appendix I, Section 11.

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
R-421B	HFC-125	85%	HFC-134a	15%								
R-422A	HC-600a	3.40%	HFC-125	85.10%	HFC-134a	11.5%						
R-422B	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	55%	HFC-134a	42%						
R-422C	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	82%	HFC-134a	15%						
R-422D	HC-600a	3.40%	HFC-125	65.10%	HFC-134a	31.5%						
R-422E	HC-600a	2.70%	HFC-125	58%	HFC-134a	39.3%						
R-423A	HFC-134a	52.50%	HFC-227ea	47.50%								
R-424A	HC-600	1%	HC-600a	0.90%	HC-601a	0.6%	HFC-125	50.5%	HFC-134a	47%		
R-425A	HFC-134a	69.50%	HFC-227ea	12%	HFC-32	18.5%						
R-426A	HC-600	1.30%	HC-601a	0.60%	HFC-125	5.10%	HFC-134a	93%				
R-427A	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	50%	HFC-143a	10%	HFC-32	15%				
R-428A	HC-290	0.60%	HC-600a	1.90%	HFC-125	77.5%	HFC-143a	20%				
R-429A	HC-600a	30%	HCE-170	60%	HFC-152a	10%						
R-430A	HC-600a	24%	HFC-152a	76%								
R-431A	HC-290	71%	HFC-152a	29%								
R-434A	HC-600a	2.80%	HFC-125	63.20%	HFC-134a	16%	HFC-143a	18%				
R-435A	HCE-170	80%	HFC-152a	20%								
R-437A	HC-600	1.40%	HC-601	0.60%	HFC-125	19.5%	HFC-134a	78.5%				
R-438A	HC-600	1.70%	HC-601a	0.60%	HFC-125	45%	HFC-134a	44.20 %	HFC-32	8.5%		
R-439A	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	47%	HFC-32	50%						
R-440A	HC-290	0.60%	HFC-134a	1.60%	HFC-152a	97.8%						
R-442A	HFC-125	31%	HFC-134a	30%	HFC-152a	3%	HFC-227ea	5%	HFC-32	31%		
R-444A	HFC-152a	5%	HFC-32	12%	HFO-1234ze (E)	83%						
R-444B	HFC-152a	10%	HFC-32	41.50%	HFO-1234ze (E)	48.50%						
R-445A	HFC-134a	9%	R-744	6%	HFO-1234ze (E)	85%						
R-446A	HC-600	3%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	29%						
R-447A	HFC-125	3.50%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	28.50%						
R-447B	HFC-125	8%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	24%						
R-448A	HFC-125	26%	HFC-134a	21%	HFO-1234ze (E)	7%	HFO-1234yf	20%	HFC-32	26%		
R-449A	HFC-125	24.70%	HFC-134a	25.70%	HFC-32	24.30%	HFO-1234yf	25.3%				
R-449B	HFC-125	24.30%	HFC-134a	27.30%	HFC-32	25.20%	HFO-1234yf	23.2%				
R-449C	HFC-125	20%	HFC-134a	29%	HFC-32	20%	HFO-1234yf	31%				
R-450A	HFC-134a	42%	HFO-1234ze (E)	58%								
R-451A	HFC-134a	10.20%	HFO-1234yf	89.80%								
R-451B	HFC-134a	11.20%	HFO-1234yf	88.80%								
R-452A	HFC-125	59%	HFC-32	11%	HFO-1234yf	30%						
R-452B	HFC-125	7%	HFC-32	67%	HFO-1234yf	26%						

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
R-452C	HFC-125	61%	HFC-32	12.50%	HFO-1234yf	26.5%						
R-453A	HC-600	0.60%	HC-601a	0.60%	HFC-125	20%	HFC-134a	53.80 %	HFC-227ea	5%	HFC-32	20%
R-454A	HFC-32	35%	HFO-1234yf	65%								
R-454B	HFC-32	68.90%	HFO-1234yf	31.10%								
R-454C	HFC-32	21.50%	HFO-1234yf	78.50%								
R-455A	HFC-32	21.50%	HFO-1234yf	75.50%	R-744	3%						
R-456A	HFC-134a	45%	HFC-32	6%	HFO-1234ze (E)	49%						
R-457A	HFC-152a	12%	HFC-32	18%	HFO-1234yf	70%						
R-458A	HFC-125	4%	HFC-134a	61.40%	HFC-227ea	13.5%	HFC-236fa	0.60%	HFC-32	20.50 %		
R-459A	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234yf	26%	HFO-1234ze (E)	6%						
R-459B	HFC-32	21%	HFO-1234yf	69%	HFO-1234ze (E)	10%						
R-460A	HFC-125	52%	HFC-134a	14%	HFO-1234ze (E)	22%	HFC-32	12%				
R-460B	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	20%	HFO-1234ze (E)	27%	HFC-32	28%				
Azeotropic mixtures												
R-500	CFC-12	73.80%	HFC-152a	26.2%								
R-501	CFC-12	25%	HCFC-22	75%								
R-502	CFC-115	51.20%	HCFC-22	48.8%								
R-503	CFC-13	59.90%	HFC-23	40.10%								
R-504	CFC-115	51.80%	HFC-32	48.20%								
R-505	CFC-12	78%	HCFC-31	22%								
R-506	CFC-114	45%	HCFC-31	55%								
R-507A (AZ-50)	HFC-125	50%	HFC-143a	50%								
R-508A	HFC-23	39%	PFC-116	61%								
R-508B	HFC-23	46%	PFC-116	54%								
R-509 (TP5R2)	HCFC-22	46%	PFC-218	54%								
R-509A	HCFC-22	44%	PFC-218	56%								
R-512A	HFC-134a	5%	HFC-152a	95%								
R-513A (XP10/DR-11)	HFC-134a	44%	HFO-1234yf	56%								
R-513B	HFC-134a	41.50%	HFO-1234yf	58.50%								
R-515A	HFC-227ea	12%	HFO-1234ze (E)	88%								
Other mixtures												
FX 20	HFC-125	45%	HCFC-22	55%								
FX 55	HCFC-22	60%	HCFC-142b	40%								
D 136	HCFC-22	50%	HCFC-124	47%	HC-600a	3%						
Daikin Blend	HFC-23	2%	HFC-32	28%	HCFC-124	70%						
FRIGC	HCFC-124	39%	HCFC-134a	59%	HC-600a	2%						
Free Zone	HCFC-142b	19%	HFC-134a	79%	Lubricant	2%						

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
GHG-HP	HCFC-22	65%	HCFC-142b	31%	HC-600a	4%						
GHG-X5	HCFC-22	41%	HCFC-142b	15%	HFC-227ea	40%	HC-600a	4%				
NARM-502	HCFC-22	90%	HFC-152a	5%	HFC-23	5%						
NASF-S-III[3]	HCFC-22	82%	HCFC-123	4.75%	HCFC-124	9.50%	HC-600a	3.75%				

[3] A halon alternative.

ANNEX VIII.7: REVISED FORMAT OF SECTIONS D AND E OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA REPORTS

SECTION D

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2023 DATA AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: **YEAR: January to December of the year** YYYY

SECTION D. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON HFC-23 GENERATION (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23

	Total production for all uses	Production for feedstock uses within your country	Production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country*	
			Quantity	Decision / type of use* or remarks
HFC-23				
HFC-23[1]				

* Against each substance produced for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the Meeting of the Parties decision that approved the use.

[1] Unintentional generation.

SECTION E

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2023 DATA AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: **YEAR: January to December of the year** YYYY

SECTION E. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON QUANTITY OF EMISSIONS OF HFC-23 FROM FACILITIES MANUFACTURING ANNEX C GROUP I OR ANNEX F SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances

	Columns shaded in grey are provided on a voluntary basis									
Facility name or identifier	Total amount generated* (tonnes)	Amount stored at the beginning of the year (tonnes)	Amount generated and captured (tonnes)			Amount used for feedstock without prior capture (tonnes)	Amount destroyed in the facility without prior capture (tonnes)	Amount of generated emissions (tonnes)	Amount stored at the end of the year (tonnes)	Remarks
			For uses excluding feedstocks	For feedstock use in your country	For destruction[1]					
Total										

* "Total amount generated" refers to the total amount whether captured or not.

[1] This includes amounts transferred to other facilities.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66 Annex II).

ANNEX VIII.8: PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA REPORTING (2025 DATA AND BEYOND)

Background

1. 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.1

2. CP data reports 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.

3. Therefore, the accuracy of the consumption and production data reported under CP is of great relevance.

Scope of the Practical manual for CP data reporting

4. Article 5 countries are required to submit annual reports on the progress in the implementation of the CP for the previous calendar year to the Fund Secretariat, eight weeks prior to the Executive Committee's first meeting of the year, if possible, and no later than 1 May, in line with decision 74/9(b)(iv). The Secretariat has developed the present Practical manual for CP data reporting to assist national ozone officers in filling the CP data reports.

5. The CP data report format contains six separate sections as described below:

Section	Description
A. Annex A – Groups I and II Annex B – Groups I, II and III Annex C – Group I Annex E	Data reporting of controlled substances of: Annex A – Group I (CFCs) and Group II (halons); Annex B – Group I (CFC-13), Group II (CTC) and Group III (TCA); Annex C – Group I (HCFCs); Annex E (MB)
B. Annex F – Consumption	Data reporting for HFCs (including HFC-23 use) and HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols
C. Price of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives	Average estimated freight on board (FOB) or retail price of controlled substances. Prices could be obtained from importers and/or suppliers. Retailer price data can include taxes and transportation costs.
D. Annex F, Group II (HFC-23 generation)	Quantification of HFC-23 generation; only required for countries with manufacturing facilities for Annex C Group I or Annex F substances that generate HFC-23. The amounts of production or generated HFC-23 that is captured for use, feedstock, destruction or storage.

[1] At its 5th 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).

Section	Description
E. Annex F, Group II (Data on quantity of emissions of HFC-23 from facilities manufacturing Annex C, Group I or Annex F substances)	Emissions of HFC-23; only required for countries with manufacturing facilities for Annex C Group I or Annex F substances that generate HFC-23. Emissions of HFC-23 should be reported separately for each manufacturing facility.
F. Comments by bilateral/implementing agencies	Narrative comments

6. For countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment, CP data reporting for Annex F substances is mandatory. Countries that have not ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to submit data on Annex F substances on a voluntary basis. Data forms D and E are only relevant to countries with production facilities of controlled substances.

Report of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

7. Article 5 countries are required to submit data on imports, exports and production of controlled substances under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol to the Ozone Secretariat. The columns for import, export and production in the CP data report format should be consistent with the data reported under Article 7. Where there is a discrepancy, the country should provide an explanation for the difference in the "Remarks" column in Sections A, B and E.

8. Data is required for "Use by Sector" for each controlled substance. This data allows for an analysis of trends in consumption of controlled substances and for an accurate assessment of the assistance to be provided to Article 5 countries for the cost-effective phase-out/phase-down of controlled substances. Such sector-specific data will also be useful to Article 5 countries for developing their phase-out/phase-down strategies.

9. In most cases, when the total amount of controlled substance imported for the year was totally consumed in the various use sectors, the TOTAL "Use by Sector" is equal to the TOTAL amount of "Imports" minus "Exports" plus "Production columns". In other cases, the amounts in these columns will not be equal, since the amounts in "Use by Sector" for the year do not always equate to the total amounts imported for the same year. For instance, a country may register use of a controlled substance in the refrigeration servicing sector from the previous year's imports without having imported such controlled substance in the reporting year. The country should provide an explanation in the "Remarks" column for each controlled substance where the data of TOTAL "Use by Sector" does not match the TOTAL amount of "Imports" minus "Exports" plus "Production columns".

10. Countries should check the reported data of all controlled substances before submitting the report, ensuring that there are no data discrepancies or that an explanation has been provided for cases of data discrepancies. Inconsistencies in the data could delay the project review process of the Multilateral Fund because of the need to reconcile the data.

11. The list of blends/mixtures containing controlled substances with their compositions can be found in Appendix I of this Practical manual. This is not an exhaustive list. Thus, where new blends/mixtures containing controlled substances are imported, details relating to the composition of these blends should be provided.

Practical instructions for filling the data forms

12. The following observations are relevant when filling the data forms:

- Data entry is needed only in unshaded cells. The unshaded cells are automatically pre-filled with 0 (zero) values

- Data should be provided in **metric tonnes only** and not in ODP tonnes or CO_2-equivalent. Conversion of the data to ODP tonnes or CO_2-equivalent will be done by the Secretariat

- Quantities of controlled substances contained in end-products, either imported or exported, e.g. mobile automobile air conditioners (MACs), domestic refrigerators and freezers, air-conditioners **should not be** reported on the data forms

- Reported import and production data should not include quantities of controlled substances used as feedstock for producing other chemicals, or used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications. Quantities that have been destroyed should be deducted while reporting production. These quantities can be explained in the "Remarks" column. Only net import or production data should be reported.

- Where available, reported data should include quantities of blends containing Annex F substances manufactured in the country in line with decision 90/3; **this data should be reported in column "Manufacturing of blends*" in the rows for the respective blends.**

- The quantity of pure Annex F substances imported and/or produced for manufacturing blends **should not be reported** under use of that pure substance, and **therefore, should not be included in the column "Other";** in these cases, the remarks column should include an explanation with details of quantities of these substances used for manufacturing blends, as available.

13. The following instructions are arranged by section and guide the user in collecting the information required for accurate and reliable reporting.

Section A. Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Annex E substances

14. This section is used to report data of controlled substances in Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (CFC-13, CTC and TCA), Annex C (HCFCs) and Annex E (methyl bromide) as shown in the table below. Cells in the data forms where data is not required have been shaded.

SECTION A. ANNEX A, ANNEX B, ANNEX C - GROUP I AND ANNEX E - DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance[1]	Use by Sector											Import	Export	Production	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced (DD/MM/YYYY)	Remarks[3]
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab Use	Methy Bromide		TOTAL						
				Manufacturing	Servicing				QPS	Non-QPS							
Annex A, Group I																	
CFC-11	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-12	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-113	0.00					0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-114				0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
CFC-115				0.00	0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex A, Group II																	
Halon-1211			0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Halon-1301			0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Halon-2402			0.00								0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total			**0.00**								**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex B, Group I																	
CFC-13					0.00						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total					**0.00**						**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex B, Group II																	
Carbon tetrachloride						0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total						**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex B, Group III																	
Methyl chloroform						0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total						**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex C, Group I																	
HCFC-22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol		0.00									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-142b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-123	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-124	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-133	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-225	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-225ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
HCFC-225cb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Other[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Subtotal	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
Annex E																	
Methyl Bromide									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Subtotal									**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		

1 Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of individual components of controlled substances must be indicated separately.
2 Indicate relevant controlled substances.
3 Provide explanation if total sector use and consumption (import-export+production) is different (e.g, stockpiling).

15. Each controlled substance should be broken down into specific sector uses, such as for aerosol, foam, refrigeration (manufacturing and servicing), solvent, process agent, laboratory use and methyl bromide. All "Use by Sector" columns should be added up to get a TOTAL for each substance. The data on TOTAL "Use by Sector" would be **automatically calculated** based on information reported in the columns relating to sector use reported for that substance; thus, **data cannot be entered in the cell TOTAL "Use by Sector"**.

16. Quantities of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols should be reported only under foam sector, and not under other sectors.

17. Where the data involves a blend of two or more substances, the quantities of the individual components of controlled substances (i.e., HCFCs) should be indicated separately. The amounts of each HCFC substance should be calculated based on the percentages in the composition, and the total quantity should be indicated in the appropriate row for each substance.

18. For Annex C substances (HCFCs), if the country is importing or has uses of controlled substances other than those listed, data should be entered in rows "Other". The details of uses under "Other" can be briefly explained in the remarks column.

19. Methyl bromide use is divided into two categories, quarantine and pre-shipment uses ("QPS") and non-quarantine and pre-shipment uses ("Non-QPS"). These amounts should be reported in the relevant columns under the "Methyl bromide" heading. The total amount of "QPS" and "Non-QPS" should also be reported under the "Import/Export/Production" columns. For countries with approved consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses approved by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, these data can be explained in the "Remarks" column.

20. For "Import quotas", the information required is whether the country has established an import quota for each controlled substance for the reporting year. For example, if during the reporting year, the country has issued licenses for import of an actual amount of a controlled substance, this amount should be entered in the column "Import quotas".

21. In the case where imports of a specific controlled substance are banned, the date of the ban should be provided in the "If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced" column.

22. Additional information on each controlled substance should be reported in the "Remarks" column.

Section B. Annex F

23. This section is used to report data on Annex F (HFCs) controlled substances including HFC-23 (use) and HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols, as shown in the table below:

SECTION B. ANNEX F - DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance	Use by Sector									TOTAL	Import	Export	Production	Manufacturing of Blends*	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced (DD/MM/YYYY)	Remarks[4]
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire Fighting	Refrigeration and air-conditioning				Solvent	Other[3]								
				Manufacturing			Servicing										
				Refrigeration	Air-conditioning	Other unidentified manufacturing[5]											
Annex F																	
Controlled Substances																	
HFC-32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-41**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-125	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-134**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-134a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-143**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-143a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-152**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-152a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-236cb	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-236ea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-236fa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-245ca	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-245fa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-365mfc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-43-10mee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-23 (use)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**		
Blends (Mixtured of Controlled Substances)[1]																	
R-404A (HFC-125=44%, HFC-134a=4%, HFC-143a=52%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-407A (HFC-32=20%,HFC-125=40%,HFC-134a=40%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-407C (HFC-32=23%,HFC-125=25%, HFC-134a=52%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-410A (HFC-32=50%, HFC-125=50%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-507A (HFC-125=50%, HFC-143a=50%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
R-508B (HFC-23=46%, PFC-116=54%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Others:[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Others:[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**	**0.00**		
Others																	
HFC-245fa in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
HFC-365mfc in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		**0.00**		
TOTAL	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**		

1 When reporting HFC blends/mixtures, reporting of controlled substances should not be duplicated. For the CP report, countries should report use of individual controlled substances and quantities of blends/mixtures used, separately, while ensuring that the amounts of controlled substances are not reported more than once.

2 If a non-standard blend not listed in the above table is used, please indicate the percentage of each constituent controlled substance of the blend being reported in the remarks column.

3 Uses in other sectors that do not fall specifically within the listed sectors in the table.

4 Provide explanation if total sector use and consumption (import-export+production) is different (e.g, stockpiling).

5 Only if break-down of consumption in refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing is not available, information in "Other unidentified manufacturing" may be provided.

*Tentative/best estimates.

** These substances are not commonly used; please check the substance is used while reporting.

24. When reporting blends/mixtures of controlled substances, reporting each controlled substance in the blends/mixtures should not be duplicated. **Countries should separately report the use of individual pure controlled substances and the quantities contained in blends or mixtures used, and should ensure that the amounts of controlled substances are not reported more than once.**

25. If a blend/mixture not listed in the above table is used, the name of the blend/mixture should be indicated in the "Others" row and the percentage of each constituent controlled substance of the reported blend should be indicated in the "Remarks" column.

26. When an HFC blend/mixture also contains HCFC as a constituent, **the quantity of HCFCs should be estimated based on the composition and included in Section A in the row relating to the respective HCFC.**

27. Data should be provided **in metric tonnes only** and **not in CO_2-equivalent**.

28. Each controlled substance's use should be broken down into its specific sector use given in the different columns, such as for aerosol, foam, fire fighting, refrigeration (manufacturing and servicing), solvent and others. Uses in sectors that do not fall specifically within the listed sectors should be reported in the "Other" column. All "Use by Sector" columns should be added up to get a TOTAL for each substance. The data on TOTAL "Use by Sector" would be **automatically calculated** based on information reported in the columns relating to sector use reported for that substance; thus, **data cannot be entered in the cell TOTAL "Use by Sector"**.

29. For the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector, data should be provided separately for the refrigeration subsector and air-conditioning (AC) subsector in the respective cells. If break-down of consumption in manufacturing for refrigeration and AC and others is not available, information of total consumption in the refrigeration manufacturing sector should be reported in column "TOTAL". Data for other subsectors (e.g., heat-pump for tumbler dryers) should be provided in the "Other" column.

30. Use of controlled substances in MAC manufacturing should be reported in the column "Air-conditioning". It is also understood that use of HFCs in heat-pumps is increasing in the recent past; the quantities of HFCs used for manufacturing heat-pumps used in air-conditioning (e.g., heating directly or indirectly for space heating) should be reported in the column "Air-conditioning", and those quantities use for water heating applications or in dryers, should be reported in the column "Other".

31. HFC-23 data should be provided only for use and supply (i.e., import, production and export). HFC-23 destroyed and used as feedstock should not be included in the production. This is explained in Sections D and E below.

32. When pure controlled substances or blends/mixtures thereof are imported into the country or exported from the country, data should be reported in the appropriate column.

33. In cases where imports of controlled substances are used for manufacturing blends these quantities need to be explained in the "Remarks" column; total import quantities should be reported in the "Import" column of Section B. Also see paragraph 12 above.

34. In cases where a country manufactured blends, the quantities of blends manufactured should be provided in the "Manufacturing of Blends*" column, on the understanding that the data would be reported on a voluntary basis in accordance with decision 90/3.

35. For "Import quotas", the information required is whether the country has established an import quota for each controlled substance for the reporting year. For example, if during the reporting year licenses have been issued for importation of an actual amount of controlled substances, the actual amount should be entered in the column "Import quotas".

36. In cases where imports of a specific controlled substance are banned, the date of the ban should be provided in the "If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced" column.

Section C. Prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives

37. This section is used to report the prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives, as shown in the table below:

SECTION C. AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF HCFCs, HFCs AND ALTERNATIVES (US $/kg)			
Description	**Previous year price (prefilled - online submission, if available)**	**Current prices**	**Remarks[1]**
HCFCs			
HCFC-22	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-142b	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-123	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-124	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-133	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-225	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-225ca	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-225cb	0.00	0.00	
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	
HFCs			
HFC-23 (use)	0.00	0.00	
HFC-32	0.00	0.00	
HFC-41	0.00	0.00	
HFC-125	0.00	0.00	
HFC-134	0.00	0.00	
HFC-134a	0.00	0.00	
HFC-143	0.00	0.00	
HFC-143a	0.00	0.00	
HFC-152	0.00	0.00	
HFC-152a	0.00	0.00	
HFC-227ea	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236cb	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236ea	0.00	0.00	
HFC-236fa	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245ca	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245fa	0.00	0.00	
HFC-365mfc	0.00	0.00	
HFC-43-10mee	0.00	0.00	
HFC-245fa in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	
HFC-365mfc in imported pre-blended polyol	0.00	0.00	
R-404A	0.00	0.00	
R-407A	0.00	0.00	
R-407C	0.00	0.00	
R-410A	0.00	0.00	
R-507A	0.00	0.00	
R-508B	0.00	0.00	
Alternatives			
Isobutane (HC-600a)	0.00	0.00	
Propane (HC-290)	0.00	0.00	
Pentane	0.00	0.00	
Cyclopentane	0.00	0.00	
Methyl formate	0.00	0.00	
Other alternatives (Optional):	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	
1 Indicate whether the prices are FOB or retail prices.			

38. Data can be provided for retail or freight on board (FOB) prices. However, the type of prices should be indicated in the "Remarks" column.

39. Regarding FOB prices, the Executive Committee has requested the Governments to report, on a voluntary basis, the average import FOB price for each controlled substance and controlled substances substitute in the revised CP format (decision 68/4(b)(iv)).

40. The average estimated prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives should be provided, in US dollars per kilogramme. Most suppliers of alternatives will have a price list, and it can be collected, and the average price calculated. If the amount is in local currency, official rates of currency exchange should be used when converting the prices to US dollars. This will be helpful to compare the pricing gathered with existing global prices of substances to observe price differences.

41. Additional information can be provided in the "Remarks" column.

Section D. Annex F, Group II – Data on HFC-23 generation

42. This section should be completed if the country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C, Group I or Annex F substances.

SECTION D. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON HFC-23 GENERATION (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23

	Total production for all uses	Production for feedstock uses within your country	Production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country*	
			Quantity	Decision / type of use* or remarks
HFC-23				
HFC-23[1]				

* Against each substance produced for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the Meeting of the Parties decision that approved the use.

[1] Unintentional generation.

43. For HFC-23 that was produced for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature, or other uses, the decision of the Meeting of the Parties that approved such use should be provided. Additionally, the total quantity of HFC-23 generated unintentionally should be reported in this section. Amounts of HFC-23 captured for destruction or feedstock use will not be counted as production as per Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol.

44. "Total production for all uses" should be reported **without deducting** the "Production for feedstock uses within your country" or the "Production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country".

Section E. Annex F, Group II (Data on quantity of emissions of HFC-23 from facilities manufacturing Annex C, Group I or Annex F substances)

45. This section should be completed only by countries that had generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C, Group I or Annex F substances in the reporting period. The information requested in the columns shaded in grey is to be provided on a voluntary basis.

SECTION E. ANNEX F, GROUP II - DATA ON QUANTITY OF EMISSIONS OF HFC-23 FROM FACILITIES MANUFACTURING ANNEX C GROUP I OR ANNEX F SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Fill in this form only if your country generated HFC-23 from any facility that produced (manufactured) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances

	Columns shaded in grey are provided on a voluntary basis									
Facility name or identifier	Total amount generated* (tonnes)	Amount stored at the beginning of the year (tonnes)	Amount generated and captured (tonnes)			Amount used for feedstock without prior capture (tonnes)	Amount destroyed in the facility without prior capture (tonnes)	Amount of generated emissions (tonnes)	Amount stored at the end of the year (tonnes)	Remarks
			For uses excluding feedstocks	For feedstock use in your country	For destruction[1]					
Total										

* "Total amount generated" refers to the total amount whether captured or not.

[1] This includes amounts transferred to other facilities.

46. If there were no emissions from a production facility, that production facility should be included in the data form and zero should be reported in the "Amount of generated emissions" column. The "Total amount generated" of HFC-23 refers to the total amount whether captured or not.

47. The "Amount generated and captured for destruction" should include amounts transferred to other facilities.

48. Countries can use the columns "Amount stored at the beginning of the year (tonnes)" and "Amount stored at the end of the year (tonnes)" to show the amounts of HFC-23 stored at the beginning and end of the year at the respective facility.

Section F. Comments by the bilateral/implementing agency

49. This section is very important. Countries should send the completed forms to the relevant bilateral or implementing agency responsible for the institutional strengthening project to ensure the accuracy of the data, by, for example, cross-checking the consumption and production data reported in the CP data forms against the consumption and production data reported on ongoing projects proposals or sector plans.

Appendix I

Composition of blends (mixtures of controlled substances)[2]

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
Zeotropic mixtures												
R-401A	HCFC-124	34%	HCFC-22	53%	HFC-152a	13%						
R-401B	HCFC-124	28%	HCFC-22	61%	HFC-152a	11%						
R-401C	HCFC-124	52%	HCFC-22	33%	HFC-152a	15%						
R-402A	HC-290	2%	HCFC-22	38%	HFC-125	60%						
R-402B	HC-290	2%	HCFC-22	60%	HFC-125	38%						
R-403A	HC-290	5%	HCFC-22	75%	PFC-218	20%						
R-403B	HC-290	5%	HCFC-22	56%	PFC-218	39%						
R-404A	HFC-125	44%	HFC-134a	4%	HFC-143a	52%						
R-405A	HCFC-142b	6%	HCFC-22	45%	HFC-152a	7%	PFC-C318	43%				
R-406A	HC-600a	4%	HCFC-142b	41%	HCFC-22	55%						
R-407A	HFC-125	40%	HFC-134a	40%	HFC-32	20%						
R-407B	HFC-125	70%	HFC-134a	20%	HFC-32	10%						
R-407C	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	52%	HFC-32	23%						
R-407D	HFC-125	15%	HFC-134a	70%	HFC-32	15%						
R-407E	HFC-125	15%	HFC-134a	60%	HFC-32	25%						
R-407F	HFC-125	30%	HFC-134a	40%	HFC-32	30%						
R-407G	HFC-125	2.50%	HFC-134a	95%	HFC-32	2.5%						
R-408A	HCFC-22	47%	HFC-125	7%	HFC-143a	46%						
R-409A	HCFC-124	25%	HCFC-142b	15%	HCFC-22	60%						
R-409B	HCFC-124	25%	HCFC-142b	10%	HCFC-22	65%						
R-410A	HFC-125	50%	HFC-32	50%								
R-410B	HFC-125	55%	HFC-32	45%								
R-411A	HO-1270	1.50%	HCFC-22	87.50%	HFC-152a	11%						
R-411B	HO-1270	3%	HCFC-22	94%	HFC-152a	3%						
R-412A	HCFC-142b	25%	HCFC-22	70%	PFC-218	5%						
R-413A	HC-600a	3%	HFC-134a	88%	PFC-218	9%						
R-414A	HC-600a	4%	HCFC-124	28.50%	HCFC-142b	16.5%	HCFC-22	51%				
R-414B	HC-600a	1.50%	HCFC-124	39%	HCFC-142b	9.50%	HCFC-22	50%				
R-415A	HCFC-22	82%	HFC-152a	18%								
R-415B	HCFC-22	25%	HFC-152a	75%								
R-416A	HC-600	1.50%	HCFC-124	39.50%	HFC-134a	59%						
R-417A	HC-600	3.40%	HFC-125	46.60%	HFC-134a	50%						
R-417B	HC-600	2.70%	HFC-125	79%	HFC-134a	18.3%						
R-417C	HC-600	1.70%	HFC-125	19.50%	HFC-134a	78.8%						
R-418A	HC-290	1.50%	HCFC-22	96%	HFC-152a	2.5%						
R-419A	HCE-170	4%	HFC-125	77%	HFC-134a	19%						
R-419B	HCE-170	3.50%	HFC-125	48.50%	HFC-134a	48%						
R-420A	HCFC-142b	12%	HFC-134a	88%								
R-421A	HFC-125	58%	HFC-134a	42%								
R-421B	HFC-125	85%	HFC-134a	15%								
R-422A	HC-600a	3.40%	HFC-125	85.10%	HFC-134a	11.5%						
R-422B	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	55%	HFC-134a	42%						
R-422C	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	82%	HFC-134a	15%						
R-422D	HC-600a	3.40%	HFC-125	65.10%	HFC-134a	31.5%						
R-422E	HC-600a	2.70%	HFC-125	58%	HFC-134a	39.3%						
R-423A	HFC-134a	52.50%	HFC-227ea	47.50%								
R-424A	HC-600	1%	HC-600a	0.90%	HC-601a	0.6%	HFC-125	50.5%	HFC-134a	47%		
R-425A	HFC-134a	69.50%	HFC-227ea	12%	HFC-32	18.5%						
R-426A	HC-600	1.30%	HC-601a	0.60%	HFC-125	5.10%	HFC-134a	93%				
R-427A	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	50%	HFC-143a	10%	HFC-32	15%				
R-428A	HC-290	0.60%	HC-600a	1.90%	HFC-125	77.5%	HFC-143a	20%				
R-429A	HC-600a	30%	HCE-170	60%	HFC-152a	10%						
R-430A	HC-600a	24%	HFC-152a	76%								
R-431A	HC-290	71%	HFC-152a	29%								
R-434A	HC-600a	2.80%	HFC-125	63.20%	HFC-134a	16%	HFC-143a	18%				

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Annex III, Appendix I, Section 11.

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
R-435A	HCE-170	80%	HFC-152a	20%								
R-437A	HC-600	1.40%	HC-601	0.60%	HFC-125	19.5%	HFC-134a	78.5%				
R-438A	HC-600	1.70%	HC-601a	0.60%	HFC-125	45%	HFC-134a	44.20%	HFC-32	8.5%		
R-439A	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	47%	HFC-32	50%						
R-440A	HC-290	0.60%	HFC-134a	1.60%	HFC-152a	97.8%						
R-442A	HFC-125	31%	HFC-134a	30%	HFC-152a	3%	HFC-227ea	5%	HFC-32	31%		
R-444A	HFC-152a	5%	HFC-32	12%	HFO-1234ze (E)	83%						
R-444B	HFC-152a	10%	HFC-32	41.50%	HFO-1234ze (E)	48.50%						
R-445A	HFC-134a	9%	R-744	6%	HFO-1234ze (E)	85%						
R-446A	HC-600	3%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	29%						
R-447A	HFC-125	3.50%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	28.50%						
R-447B	HFC-125	8%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	24%						
R-448A	HFC-125	26%	HFC-134a	21%	HFO-1234ze (E)	7%	HFO-1234yf	20%	HFC-32	26%		
R-449A	HFC-125	24.70%	HFC-134a	25.70%	HFC-32	24.30%	HFO-1234yf	25.3%				
R-449B	HFC-125	24.30%	HFC-134a	27.30%	HFC-32	25.20%	HFO-1234yf	23.2%				
R-449C	HFC-125	20%	HFC-134a	29%	HFC-32	20%	HFO-1234yf	31%				
R-450A	HFC-134a	42%	HFO-1234ze (E)	58%								
R-451A	HFC-134a	10.20%	HFO-1234yf	89.80%								
R-451B	HFC-134a	11.20%	HFO-1234yf	88.80%								
R-452A	HFC-125	59%	HFC-32	11%	HFO-1234yf	30%						
R-452B	HFC-125	7%	HFC-32	67%	HFO-1234yf	26%						
R-452C	HFC-125	61%	HFC-32	12.50%	HFO-1234yf	26.5%						
R-453A	HC-600	0.60%	HC-601a	0.60%	HFC-125	20%	HFC-134a	53.80%	HFC-227ea	5%	HFC-32	20%
R-454A	HFC-32	35%	HFO-1234yf	65%								
R-454B	HFC-32	68.90%	HFO-1234yf	31.10%								
R-454C	HFC-32	21.50%	HFO-1234yf	78.50%								
R-455A	HFC-32	21.50%	HFO-1234yf	75.50%	R-744	3%						
R-456A	HFC-134a	45%	HFC-32	6%	HFO-1234ze (E)	49%						
R-457A	HFC-152a	12%	HFC-32	18%	HFO-1234yf	70%						
R-458A	HFC-125	4%	HFC-134a	61.40%	HFC-227ea	13.5%	HFC-236fa	0.60%	HFC-32	20.50%		
R-459A	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234yf	26%	HFO-1234ze (E)	6%						
R-459B	HFC-32	21%	HFO-1234yf	69%	HFO-1234ze (E)	10%						
R-460A	HFC-125	52%	HFC-134a	14%	HFO-1234ze (E)	22%	HFC-32	12%				
R-460B	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	20%	HFO-1234ze (E)	27%	HFC-32	28%				
Azeotropic mixtures												
R-500	CFC-12	73.80%	HFC-152a	26.2%								
R-501	CFC-12	25%	HCFC-22	75%								
R-502	CFC-115	51.20%	HCFC-22	48.8%								
R-503	CFC-13	59.90%	HFC-23	40.10%								
R-504	CFC-115	51.80%	HFC-32	48.20%								
R-505	CFC-12	78%	HCFC-31	22%								
R-506	CFC-114	45%	HCFC-31	55%								
R-507A (AZ-50)	HFC-125	50%	HFC-143a	50%								
R-508A	HFC-23	39%	PFC-116	61%								
R-508B	HFC-23	46%	PFC-116	54%								
R-509 (TP5R2)	HCFC-22	46%	PFC-218	54%								

Mixtures	Composition											
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
R-509A	HCFC-22	44%	PFC-218	56%								
R-512A	HFC-134a	5%	HFC-152a	95%								
R-513A (XP10/DR-11)	HFC-134a	44%	HFO-1234yf	56%								
R-513B	HFC-134a	41.50%	HFO-1234yf	58.50%								
R-515A	HFC-227ea	12%	HFO-1234ze (E)	88%								
Other mixtures												
FX 20	HFC-125	45%	HCFC-22	55%								
FX 55	HCFC-22	60%	HCFC-142b	40%								
D 136	HCFC-22	50%	HCFC-124	47%	HC-600a	3%						
Daikin Blend	HFC-23	2%	HFC-32	28%	HCFC-124	70%						
FRIGC	HCFC-124	39%	HCFC-134a	59%	HC-600a	2%						
Free Zone	HCFC-142b	19%	HFC-134a	79%	Lubricant	2%						
GHG-HP	HCFC-22	65%	HCFC-142b	31%	HC-600a	4%						
GHG-X5	HCFC-22	41%	HCFC-142b	15%	HFC-227ea	40%	HC-600a	4%				
NARM-502	HCFC-22	90%	HFC-152a	5%	HFC-23	5%						
NASF-S-III[3]	HCFC-22	82%	HCFC-123	4.75%	HCFC-124	9.50%	HC-600a	3.75%				

[3] A halon alternative.

UNEP

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER IX: PROJECT PROPOSALS

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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IX. PROJECT PROPOSALS

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The Third Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the following project eligibility criteria on the basis of Decision II/8 and Annex I of the Second Meeting of the Parties:

(a) all projects must receive approval of the requesting Party's government;

(b) financial assistance for capital investment projects shall be available for categories of agreed incremental costs; assistance for other categories of agreed incremental costs associated with capital investment projects requires approval of the Executive Committee;

(c) projects other than capital investment projects shall also qualify for assistance under the Fund (e.g. technical assistance and clearing house functions); and

(d) financial and technical assistance shall be available for projects that are cost-effective and based on environmentally sound alternative technologies or substitutes to the substances restricted by the Protocol, taking into account the industrial strategy of the recipient Party.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section III)

Project proposals where the agreed incremental costs exceed US $500,000 shall be considered and approved by the Executive Committee. Project proposals where the agreed incremental costs are less than US $500,000 shall be approved by the Implementing Agencies within the context of an approved work programme and after confirmation by the Fund Secretariat on the availability of funds and contributions in-kind.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (sections II.3.1, II.3.2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/4/3/Rev.2, para. 59).

Guidelines for setting priorities

The Executive Committee, at its Third Meeting, adopted the following guidelines for setting priorities:

(a) projects with potential for the most cost-effective and efficient reduction in the emission of controlled substances;

(b) projects involving broad geographic balance;

(c) projects with ease of replication and technology transfer to other Article 5 Parties; and

(d) projects with the highest potential reduction of controlled substances in the shortest period of time in terms of global impact.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section IV).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that projects which will result in the elimination of the maximum amount of ODS should be given priority. It also recognized the significant problems facing the small and medium-scale sector in several countries, and recommended that the Implementing Agencies give special attention to the development of efficient and feasible strategies to address their specific situation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 167).

The Executive Committee requested Article 5 Parties when submitting project proposals prior to approval of their country programmes, to submit proposals for priority projects consistent with the country's emerging strategy for phasing out ozone depleting substances.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135).

Projects with implementation times resulting in non-compliance

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that project proposals in which a country would be in non-compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol should not be approved by the Executive Committee until the underlying issue of non-compliance had been dealt with by the Parties, through the Implementation Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/20, para. 48 (a)).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue to consider, on a case-by-case basis, projects in which decision 37/20 (a) was involved.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/14, para. 46).

GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT PRESENTATION

The Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the document on guidelines for presentation of projects

and criteria for project approval (Annex IX.1). The aim of these guidelines is to provide information on the appropriate content and level of detail required for the submission of projects to the Executive Committee.

The project document should contain the following information (preferably in this sequence):

- Cover sheet;
- Project title;
- Sector data;
- Project description;
- Project time frame;
- Outputs;
- Budget;
- Implementation arrangements;
- Institutional framework; and
- Technical appraisal.

Implementing agencies submitting project proposals can utilize formats that are consistent with their own internal procedures and operations provided they include the information requested. It is anticipated that the complete project document would not exceed ten typed single-spaced pages in length.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 51).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex III).

Guidelines approved by the Executive Committee for projects, work programmes and country programmes should be followed. Project proposals should clearly state, inter alia, approval category, Implementing Agency, and eligible incremental costs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.7, 3.8).

Criteria for the submission of project preparation proposals

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to draw up criteria to be used as a basis for submitting future project preparation proposals. These criteria might relate to, inter alia, the rate of disbursement of funding in the country concerned, the amount of ODS reduction as a percentage of country consumption, the existence of a country programme, and other elements suggested in the Sub-Committee's discussion.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/15, para. 28).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) all project preparation requests should:

  (i) assist countries in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, beginning with their 1999 CFC consumption freeze obligations;

  (ii) be based on previous consultations and close coordination with the responsible ozone unit. Ozone units should take into consideration their national strategies in recommending project preparation;

  (iii) be consistent with business planning priorities (e.g., decision 22/11).

(b) low-volume ODS-consuming countries which have not previously received funding from the Multilateral Fund should receive funding;

(c) requests for project preparation should indicate the sector(s) concerned (e.g., aerosol, foam, fumigants (methyl bromide), halon, production, multiple, refrigeration, several, or solvent);

(d) requests for project preparation should be considered on a case-by-case basis if:

  (i) that requests for project preparation should be considered on a case-by-case basis if the request was for project preparation in a country for which projects approved, but not yet implemented, would phase-out over 80 per cent of their consumption of ozone-depleting substances, as contained in the latest available data reported to the Ozone Secretariat (superseded as per decision 30/23);

  (ii) the request is from agencies whose rate of disbursement is low (for projects approved a year and a half prior to the request) in the country for which the request is made;

(e) in approving project preparation, the Executive Committee should take into account if regulatory impediments exist that might impede project implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/51, para. 91).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/23, para. 43(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/63).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies to inform the National Ozone Units (NOUs) of the purpose and outcome of all missions by their staff and consultants to the countries concerned, and always to involve NOUs in project identification and preparation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/6, para. 22(e)).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, following the intent of decision 23/51, when a project preparation request was submitted for a country, and the Executive Committee had already approved projects to phase-out more than 80 per cent of the country's baseline, the Implementing Agency should provide a clear delineation of remaining consumption in all sectors.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decisions 27/28(b), 27/47(b) and 27/59(b) (paras. 54, 75 and 87).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/23, para. 43(b)).

Submission of project proposals

Upon receipt of a project proposal submitted by an Article 5 country, the Secretariat will send it to the Implementing Agency if so designated by the country. For those projects submitted with no Implementing Agency identified, the Secretariat would identify and negotiate for the participation of the appropriate Implementing Agency (and for its inclusion in their next work programme).

The Implementing Agency will establish the necessary contacts with the Article 5 country concerned and elaborate the project documentation to meet all the necessary requirements. The Secretariat will evaluate the project documentation for submission to the Executive Committee. Countries are encouraged to consult with the Secretariat during the course of any project preparation in order to produce comprehensive and consistent documentation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/3/18/Rev.1 Annex III (section II.3.3).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 28b).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex III, para. 8-10).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that no project proposals should be submitted to the Executive Committee until agreement had been reached between the Implementing Agency and the Secretariat on the cost of items of capital equipment and the operating costs required to implement the project;

(b) where no agreement had been achieved, the underlying basis of the disagreement should be presented to the Executive Committee for consideration prior to consideration of the project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/15, para. 15).

Resubmission of project proposals

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that project proposals that had previously not been approved by the Executive Committee could not be resubmitted for reconsideration unless new and relevant substantive information was provided; and

(b) in the event that such new information was provided that the Secretariat could submit that proposal for consideration by the Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/12 para 73)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/12).

Submission of project proposals on behalf of governments

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a document for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 68th meeting outlining the procedures currently in force for the submission of project proposals from bilateral and implementing agencies on behalf of governments.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/17 para 67)

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/47 outlining the procedures currently in force for the submission of project proposals from bilateral and implementing agencies on behalf of governments of Article 5 countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, para 176)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/47).

Submissions that do not conform to the requirements

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) not to include in meeting documentation proposals for projects and activities that, by the submission deadline for each meeting, did not contain the information or components necessary for the submission to be considered as potentially approvable;

(b) to provide the Executive Committee with a list of all proposals received but not included in meeting documentation, together with the reasons for non-inclusion; and

(c) to provide a brief report, prepared in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, on the efficacy of such an arrangement at the 55th Meeting after a trial period of 18 months.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62, Decision 50/14 para. 83).

Quality of project proposals

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that:

(a) projects submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee should follow the project format agreed between the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies (incorporating the requirements of the Executive Committee);

(b) projects which need major revision, after submission, to comply with the agreed project format will be deferred;

(c) there will be a cut-off date of 10-working days (two calendar weeks) prior to the commencement of a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, when discussions between the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to resolve projects will conclude. After this date no new information is to be presented by the Secretariat to the Executive Committee in writing or otherwise;

(d) projects with policy issues will continue to be brought forward to the Executive Committee before the 10-day deadline;

(e) projects for which agreement cannot be reached on major technical eligibility issues before the 10-day period will be deferred. The Executive Committee will be informed of the issues arising from those projects. The issues will be taken up in a technical discussion immediately after the meeting of the Executive Committee with a view to reaching a technical agreement which will be applied to this and similar projects at the next meeting;

(f) technical agreements once reached should remain extant as a minimum for the remainder of the annual business planning cycle, as appropriate;

(g) emphasis should continue to be placed on the use of technical conferences involving the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies and technical experts to reach agreement on technical issues related to project design and the determination of incremental costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/15, para. 40).

Project-by-project, sectoral and national phase-out approaches

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request governments, bilateral and Implementing Agencies:

  (i) to take into account its expectation that, where sectoral plans were to be prepared, they would in time replace the preparation of individual projects, and where a national phase-out plan was to be prepared, it would in time replace preparation of both individual projects and terminal sector programmes;

  (ii) to note that, where requests to prepare multiple sectoral phase-out projects were submitted, the submission of the first sector phase-out project had to be accompanied by a clear implementation plan, covering the coordination among the various Implementing Agencies involved and detailing how the ODS tonnes remaining to be phased out were distributed over the various sectors and how reduction in national aggregate consumption would be verified;

  (iii) also to note that regional network meetings provided an ideal opportunity for the necessary coordination among governments and Implementing Agencies;

(b) to urge countries to continue the move away from a project-by-project approach to a sectoral and/or national phase-out approach, while at the same time confirming countries' rights to submit individual projects if that approach was appropriate to their circumstances;

(c) to reaffirm the freedom of countries to choose between the options laid down in Decision 35/57 with regard

to the starting point for the CFC consumption data.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/17, para. 52).

Date of submission

All projects must be submitted to the Secretariat at least six weeks prior to the date of the Executive Committee meeting at which they are to be considered. This is to enable the Secretariat to comply with the requirement that documentation should be sent to members of the Committee one month in advance of the meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex III, para. 3).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.6).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that projects could be sent to the Secretariat as soon as they were ready, enabling the process to start earlier. Lengthening the six-week deadline, perhaps to eight or nine weeks, was not considered feasible given the present average frequency of one Executive Committee meeting every sixteen weeks.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71b, and Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/13).

However, the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, in order to facilitate early distribution of materials and reasoned consideration of related issues and projects, documentation would have to be submitted to the Secretariat eight weeks prior to each Executive Committee meeting, rather than six weeks before as is the current requirement.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/18 para. 27c).

At the Fifty-ninth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in the event that an Executive Committee Meeting was scheduled immediately following a session of the Open-ended Working Group of Parties to the Montreal Protocol or the Meeting of the Parties, to make all new documents available to Committee Members 15 days before the start of that Executive Committee Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/35 para. 174).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To extend the relevant submissions deadlines for project proposals and projects with specific reporting requirements, as follows:
   (i) New stages of multi-year agreements were to be submitted to the Secretariat, in full, at least 16 weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;
   (ii) Stand-alone HFC investment projects were to be submitted, in full, at least 14 weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered, irrespective of the level of funding requested from the Multilateral Fund;
   (iii) Project proposals in which the total cost of the project was more than US $5 million, including agency support costs, irrespective of the level of funding requested from the Multilateral Fund, were to be submitted, in full, at least 12 weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;
   (iv) Project proposals in which the total cost of the project was less than US $5 million, including agency support costs, were to be submitted, in full, at least 10 weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;
   (v) Work programmes and amendments, including institutional strengthening renewal requests, were to be submitted, in full, at least eight weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;
   (vi) Reports on projects with implementation delays, projects for which an additional status report was required and projects with outstanding issues were to be submitted, in full, at least eight weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;
   (vii) All other projects with specific reporting requirements were to be submitted, in full, at least 10 weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;
(b) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to submit projects in advance of the applicable deadlines indicated in sub-paragraphs (a)(i) to (a)(vii) above;
(c) To note:
   (i) That the submission deadlines indicated in sub-paragraphs (a)(i) to (a)(vii) above would be applicable as of the 82nd meeting, on the understanding that, at that meeting only, flexibility would be shown to bilateral

and implementing agencies that were unable to submit specific project proposals or projects with specific reporting requirements in accordance with the stipulated deadlines; and

(ii) That the submission deadlines indicated in sub-paragraphs(a)(i) to (a)(vii) above would be reviewed in the last meeting of the Executive Committee in 2019.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/30, para 110)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to review the submission deadlines agreed in decision 81/30 at its 86th meeting instead of its 84th meeting, on the basis of analysis, to be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, of how the revised submission deadlines had been applied and whether they had affected project submissions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/52)

Project duration and completion date

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to work together in defining more precisely the estimated duration of projects and, in particular, distinguishing between the physical completion of the project and other outstanding activities, such as equipment destruction and project completion reports.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/18, para. 38).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to determine proposed project duration on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances, instead of presenting all projects with the same standard duration. Instances where the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat could not reach agreement on proposed project duration should be brought to the attention of the Sub-Committee on Project Review when the project was submitted for approval.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(b)).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to review the duration of individual foam projects with a view to shortening the time for the completion of HCFC-141b conversions, and to report their findings to the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance at its 15th Meeting; and

(b) also to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider the issue at its 15th Meeting, in the context of business plans.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/15, para. 34).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to request that the World Bank define completion dates according to the completion of activities associated with annual tranches and submit them to the Executive Committee for approval at its 50th Meeting for those annual tranches for which funds still had to be disbursed;

(g) to request that in future progress reports the World Bank report on disbursement of funds for multi-year phase-out agreements, in particular in China, according to the definition of "funds disbursed" established in the progress report guidelines, which should also form the basis for reporting on all projects; and

(h) to request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, to prepare a paper for submission to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee on the issues raised in subparagraphs (b) and (g) above.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43,Decision 49/12 para. 85 (b, g, h)).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the paper on issues related to project completion dates and fund disbursement raised in paragraphs (b) and (g) of decision 49/12 as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/55;

(b) to request the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies to address at the 51st Meeting, in the context of the document to be prepared in response to decision 49/6(e), innovative approaches for monitoring and reporting delays in multi-year agreements including any implementation difficulties; and

(c) to request the World Bank to provide the information requested for applicable multi-year agreements on the level of funds transferred to a country in the context of its remarks on each annual tranche, while reasserting the need for the consistent application of "funds disbursed" as defined at the 20th Meeting in decision

20/13(a).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/40 para. 164).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/55).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request bilateral and implementing agencies, when requiring the extension of a project for which the Executive Committee had established a completion date, to submit, at least six months before the completion date, a request for such an extension that included justification of the need therefor, in line with decision 77/8(l).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72,Decision 82/50).

Monitoring and reporting on multi-year agreements

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on issues related to monitoring and reporting on multi-year agreements (MYAs) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/14; and

(b) that:

  (i) implementation difficulties were to be defined as activities for which no progress was detected in the context of the review of annual implementation plans;

  (ii) status reports on implementation difficulties in MYAs should be based on recommendations made during the review of annual implementation plans;

  (iii) in cases where additional status reports were not agreed by the agency concerned, the Executive Committee would determine if a report was required;

  (iv) status reports should be presented in the format of projects with implementation delays and should be considered in the context of that agenda item; and

  (v) status reports should continue to be submitted until progress on the specific issue had been assessed by the Committee or until the next annual implementation plan was submitted;

(c) to adopt the new format for MYAs, including terminal phase-out projects, on an interim basis, as contained in Annex VI to the present report, for review at the 53rd Meeting; and

(d) to request the Secretariat to organize a workshop for implementing agencies and other interested Executive Committee Members in the margins of the 53rd Meeting to discuss reporting on MYAs in light of the experience gained in using the new standardized format.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/13 para. 91).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/13).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the review of the new format for reporting on multi-year agreements, including terminal phase-out management plans (follow-up to decision 51/13) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/11;

(b) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to initiate the development of web-based country profiles including information compiled for the compliance-risk assessments requested under decision 53/4; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to ensure, prior to the initial posting of country profiles on its website, that the countries concerned and UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme were notified for comment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/8 para.64).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/11).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on progress on the development of multi-year agreement (MYA) tables contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/9;

(b) To request the Secretariat:

  (i) To carry out the work necessary to enable use of the MYA tables through an online database for HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), with the aim of receiving online submissions of MYA tables for new HPMPs with effect from April 2010 and subsequent tranche submissions for HPMPs from September 2010;

(ii) To improve further the usability of the software for the bilateral and implementing agencies, as well as the Secretariat, through improvements in data entry, compatibility, assessment and output formats;

(iii) To report to the Executive Committee at its 63rd Meeting on the progress made; and

(c) To provide a budget of US $60,000 for the purchase of hardware and software needed, the programming of the database and related work to accomplish the tasks indicated in subparagraph (b) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/7 para.47).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/9).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the multi-year agreement (MYA) tables database for HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/57;

(b) To request that further work be undertaken as outlined in the above-mentioned report;

(c) To note that the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer would again be responsible for the MYA database;

(d) To request agencies to update the entries in the MYA database shortly after the approval of an HPMP to reflect the approved and planned activities for the whole HPMP and the relevant annual implementation plans up to and including the year of the next tranche submission; and

(e) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to inform the Executive Committee at the last meeting of each year whether the respective agencies had complied with the request from the Executive Committee under subparagraph (d) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/61 para.180).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/57).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the multi-year agreement (MYA) database for HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/9;

(b) To encourage the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, the Secretariat and the implementing agencies to continue to cooperate to further enhance the user-friendliness of the electronic online reporting systems (MYA database for HPMPs and MYA project completion reports) with a view to facilitating the process of submitting actual and complete information to the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Executive Committee in a timely and efficient manner; and

(c) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to report to the Executive Committee at the 70th meeting on the progress made.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/7 para.47).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/9).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the multi-year agreement (MYA) database for HCFC phase out management plans presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/9;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to fill in the missing information in the MYA database and to update it no later than eight weeks prior to the 71st meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(c) That bilateral agencies not directly involved in project implementation might request the implementing agencies to report the information required in paragraph (b) on their behalf.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/6 para.48).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/9).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the multi-year agreement (MYA) database contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/8;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to fill in the missing information in the MYA database and to update it no later than eight weeks prior to the 73rd meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(c) To note that bilateral agencies not directly involved in project implementation might request the

implementing agencies to report the information required in sub paragraph (b) on their behalf.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/6 para.41).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/8).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the multi-year agreement (MYA) database contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/8;
(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, to make a recommendation to the Executive Committee, for consideration at its 75th meeting on:
    (i) Options to reduce the burden on bilateral and implementing agencies when submitting information for the MYA database;
    (ii) Options to enable the countries concerned to confirm the data being entered in the MYA database by the bilateral and implementing agencies;
(c) To further request bilateral and implementing agencies to fill in the missing information in the MYA database and to update it no later than eight weeks prior to the 75th meeting; and
(d) To note that bilateral agencies not directly involved in project implementation might request the implementing agencies to report the information required in sub-paragraph (c) above on their behalf.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/6 para.49).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/8).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the multi-year agreement (MYA) database report (decision 74/6) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/8; and
(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Secretariat to work closely with bilateral and implementing agencies on the implementation of decision 74/6, and to report back to the Executive Committee for further consideration of the issue at the 76th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/6 para. 54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/8).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the multi-year agreement database report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/8; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to report back to the 77th meeting on the status of implementation of decision 75/6(b).

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/6, para 45)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/8).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the multi-year-agreement database report (decision 76/6(b)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/8;
(b) To further note that the Secretariat would pursue discussions with the bilateral and implementing agencies on the inclusion, in the inventory of enterprises database, of relevant information relating to all the HCFC-based enterprises that had received funding from the Multilateral Fund; and
(c) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to report back to the Executive Committee at the 79th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/5, para 36(a)-(c))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/8).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Inventory of enterprises database report (decision 77/5) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/16; and
(b) Further to note that the bilateral and implementing agencies would incorporate into the Inventory of enterprises database relevant information on the HCFC-based enterprises converted with the Multilateral Fund assistance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/22, para 80)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/16).

Confidentiality of project data

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide the Secretariat with all the information it required to complete its review of projects proposed for submission to the Executive Committee while safeguarding, as appropriate, information considered by governments or enterprises to be commercially sensitive;

(b) noting that the Secretariat is utilizing standard United Nations contracts which contain clauses requiring ongoing confidentiality, to request the Secretariat to resume its review of the Rishiroop project on the basis of the guidance provided in paragraph (a) above, for submission to, and consideration by, the Executive Committee at its Thirty-fourth Meeting;

(c) noting that the funding of technology which was not in the public domain raises issues never dealt with by the Executive Committee in the past, to request the Secretariat to consult relevant international agencies and prepare a paper on this issue to be submitted to the Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/14, para. 32).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To defer consideration of the distribution of confidential documents to the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to review current practice and decisions and to propose for consideration at the 67th meeting measures to ensure secure and timely distribution of confidential material to designated members of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/55 para.180).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/36;

(b) To apply, with regard to the review of confidential documents by the Executive Committee, the procedure set out in Part III of the "Guidelines for the financing of projects using technology that is not in the public domain" (Annex XIV to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1), as approved by the Executive Committee in decision 38/63, and other decisions taken by the Executive Committee related to the handling of confidential documents and information;

(c) To request the Secretariat to maintain a list of confidential documents issued from the 53rd meeting onwards and to post the list on the Multilateral Fund intranet, updating it as necessary at each meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/34 para.117).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/36).

Guidelines for technical review

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted guidelines for project reviews including the format for technical review (as presented in Annex IX.2).

The Executive Committee decided that consultants used in the preparation of proposals should not be allowed to review them.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee stressed the importance of good technical reviews, and requested Implementing Agencies to follow Executive Committee guidance and use the format for reviews adopted by the Executive Committee and ensure that these proposals included responses to the comments of project reviewers.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 123).

Legal and disbursement arrangements

Proposed legal and disbursement arrangements should be developed in parallel with investment project proposals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.4).

To expedite ODS elimination, Implementing Agencies are encouraged to implement sub-projects under one unique legal framework agreement (umbrella agreement) with the relevant intermediary in the recipient country. If any of

these sub-projects exceeds US $500,000, Executive Committee approval is necessary for each such sub-project prior to the disbursement of funds by the Treasurer.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.12).

If grant agreements, or project documents, are not signed within an appropriate time frame, Implementing Agencies should provide an explanation of the delay and the Executive Committee should consider further action.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.16).

To facilitate expeditious implementation of projects, Implementing Agencies should initiate negotiations with Article 5 Parties as soon as possible to develop legal agreements, which establish funding disbursement, procurement and implementation requirements necessary to implement projects subsequently approved by the Executive Committee. If granted, Executive Committee permission to proceed will not require the Treasurer to transfer any funds, or constitute approval of any sub-project for which adequate documentation is not available.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.12).

Article 5 Parties should consider the selection of a focal point and use interministerial committees, as appropriate.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.13).

Criteria for project funding to accelerate phase-out and/or to maintain momentum

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the funds listed in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) below could be allocated to a funding window to accelerate phase-out, maintain momentum and meet the as yet unidentified compliance needs of Article 5 countries:

  (i) funds not required in the current year's business plan defined as the difference between the value for each activity in the business plan and the amount approved for it by the Executive Committee;

  (ii) funds returned from balances, cancellations, and changes in ownership from projects approved during the triennium; and

  (iii) funds from annual tranches not approved during the business plan year due to a delay in submission and approval, taking into account the funds required for the entire triennium;

(b) that the funds identified in accordance with subparagraphs (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) above could be redeployed to projects/agreements for the following in descending order and on the basis of cost-effectiveness within each category so as to accelerate phase-out, maintain momentum and meet the as yet unidentified compliance needs of Article 5 countries:

  (i) new Parties to the Montreal Protocol and its amendments;

  (ii) countries with low levels of consumption of methyl bromide, halon, CTC and TCA;

  (iii) LVC countries that have received funding for an RMP pursuant to Decision 31/48;

  (iv) countries for which project preparation has been approved and utilized;

  (v) countries with a low level of residual consumption on a case by case basis; and

  (vi) countries for the purpose of phasing out ODS production;

(c) that the above criteria would expire after the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee unless previously re-approved or modified by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/7, para.45).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take up the issue of a window for projects that involved accelerated phase-out or maintaining momentum, including their priorization (Decision 41/81).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/12, para. 45).

Verification procedures required under agreements

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to ensure that all verification procedures required under the relevant agreement had been completed and were included in the project document prior to its submission. In the event that all verification procedures had not been completed, agencies should notify the Secretariat in advance and discuss outstanding issues.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/12, para.89).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PROJECT REVIEW PROCESS

Documentation for project proposals

The Fund Secretariat is responsible for ensuring that complete documentation pertaining to projects submitted for approval is provided to the Executive Committee. The Secretariat would engage itself in close consultations with the Implementing Agency, donor country, or Article 5 country submitting the project so as to ensure, to the extent possible, that the appropriate documentation and level of detail are provided, that technical reviews have been completed, where required, that incremental costs have been calculated and explained, and that cost-effectiveness has been determined.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex III, para. 4).

Documentation for project proposals distributed to all Committee members should be limited to the executive project summary, the technical review and Implementing Agency's response, and the Fund Secretariat's comments although project proposal background material will be made available upon request.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that, on a trial basis for the Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat should not circulate the full project documentation for projects and work programme amendments on which the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies agree. Instead, members of the Executive Committee and observers should be sent, for each clearly approvable project, the Secretariat's recommended approval and information adequate for a full understanding of the implications of the project, including, where relevant, justification for the use of HCFCs. Full project documentation could still be requested by Executive Committee members and observers for individual projects and full documentation should always be available for review at each Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) that the above system shall be evaluated after the trial period.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/18 para. 27a and d).

Deadline for written information to be submitted to the Committee

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the deadline for any new written information to be submitted to the Executive Committee should be two weeks before the date of the meeting;

(b) that the summary of projects should contain:

  (i) a synopsis of agreed projects which should come before the two weeks deadline if possible;

  (ii) for projects to be considered individually, a description of the outstanding issues related to implementation of existing policies and guidelines; and

  (iii) for projects that raised policy issues, where there were no guidelines or inadequate guidelines, a summary presenting joint solutions whenever possible or adequate representation of the issues for consideration by the Sub-Committee on Project Review;

(c) that discussions to resolve any outstanding issues already identified could continue until the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and their outcome would be presented orally to the meeting. The number of projects to be resolved at this late stage would be kept to the minimum for reasons of financial planning;

(d) that only under exceptional circumstances could significant new issues be raised less than one week before the two-week deadline;

(e) that the justification for proposed amendments to projects should be explained and disseminated so that all Implementing Agencies could be made aware of the criteria being applied to evaluate projects;

(f) that, to the extent possible, documentation should be disseminated in the form of diskettes; and

(g) that policy papers prepared by the Secretariat needed to be treated with the same urgency as project documents and their early transmission to the members of the Executive Committee is encouraged.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/3 para. 15).

Proposed changes on project review

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) if cost-related issues associated with projects were not resolved one week before a meeting of the Executive Committee, related projects should not be considered by the Sub-Committee on Project Review at that meeting;

(b) the Secretariat should provide to each delegation member of the Sub-Committee on Project Review a copy of any new or revised document that was completed subsequent to the last hard-copy dispatch of material;

(c) the Sub-Committee should strive to avoid discussion of projects until complete up-to-date documentation was available;

(d) if the Secretariat was recommending approval of subsequent tranches of multi year agreements without comment, related approvals should initially be put in the list of projects for blanket approval;

(e) at the first session of each meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, the Secretariat should submit a document indicating the historical level of forward funding approved on an annual basis, and the implications for additional forward funding that would occur if all of the projects recommended for forward funding at the meeting were approved at that meeting; and

(f) the Secretariat should make every effort to economize on use of paper in preparing documentation for the meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/80, para. 118).

Methodology for consideration of project proposals

The Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted a methodology for consideration of project proposals, which involved placing projects in one of the following five specific categories:

1. work programme amendments: projects involving costs below US $500,000 which would be approved and funded as amendments to Implementing Agency work programmes;
2. non-approval of work programmes: projects involving costs below US $500,000 which would not be approved on policy grounds;
3. final approval: projects over US $500,000 which would be fully and finally approved and funded without the need for further documentation;
4. non-approval of projects: projects over US $500,000 which would not be approved on policy grounds; and
5. approval in principle: projects over US $500,000 which would be approved in principle and might be given some level of funding with the understanding that final approval and funding would be provided following submission of further information. The levels of funding for these projects might need to be adjusted when more adequate information was provided.

NOTE: The last category was amended to "permission to proceed".
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 53).

Implementing agencies may propose within the context of their work programmes, or amendments to work programmes, requests for `permission to proceed' with the development of a group of projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.12).

Comments on project evaluation case studies

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies and National Ozone Units concerned to provide comments on country reports and project evaluation case studies, and particularly explanations on the projects where the evaluation had left questions open, and also to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present a synthesis of such comments and explanations in the consolidated project completion report to the Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(n)).

Between meetings approval

The Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to establish procedures to facilitate consideration of projects between meetings. At its Eleventh Meeting, the Committee took the following decisions:

(a) projects for which all issues had been resolved in advance of Committee meetings might be submitted for

blanket approval; and

(b) approval on a non-objectional basis should be adopted by the Committee and Implementing Agencies should be encouraged to submit proposals for non-objectional approval.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.9).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, paras. 156.4, 156.5).
(Supp*orting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).*

However, the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to put in abeyance the procedure for intersessional approval of projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71b).

In light of the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), which was characterized as a pandemic as assessed by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020, it was not possible to convene the 85th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in Montreal, Canada, from 25 to 29 May 2020, as had been planned. Instead, Executive Committee members agreed inter alia

(a) To postpone the 85th meeting to 19 to 22 July 2020, on the understanding that it might be further postponed or cancelled in light of the evolution of COVID-19; and

(b) To implement, on an exceptional basis and without setting a precedent, the intersessional approval process and to extend it to the reports on projects with specific reporting requirements recommended for blanket approval, to project proposals recommended for blanket approval, and to project proposals where all outstanding issues had been addressed and submitted for individual consideration.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/67, para. 2).

Expedited process (SPAP).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the expedited process for approval of projects under US $500,000, as proposed by the United States, the major steps for implementation of the streamlined mechanism being as follows:

(a) the testing Implementing Agency would negotiate with an Article 5 country an agreement which would include sector specific cost-effectiveness boundaries which would serve as an incentive for the development of highly cost-effective projects which are eligible for expedited Fund approval of projects under US $500,000;

(b) the agreement would then be presented to the Executive Committee so that it may assure itself that the cost-effectiveness boundaries would ensure that the agreement would serve as an incentive for the submission and approval of highly cost-effective projects;

(c) projects submitted under this process would have to meet normal, under US $500,000 information requirements, but would be reviewed by the Secretariat only for the following matters: presentation of new policy issues and consistency with Executive Committee guidelines and precedents. All projects found to be inconsistent with this criteria would be held over until the next Executive Committee meeting. All projects found to be consistent with these matters would, within 10 days of submission to the Secretariat, be sent to the members of the Executive Committee for their review and approval on a no-objection basis;

(d) the members of the Executive Committee would be given five business days from the time of receipt of the documents to request that a particular project be held over for consideration by the Executive Committee. No response in that time would be taken as approval of the project;

(e) upon the expiration of the review period, the Secretariat would inform the Agency of the results of the review by the Executive Committee. The Secretariat would also request the Treasurer to advance funds to the Implementing Agency to facilitate the expeditious implementation of approved projects.

The Executive Committee also agreed upon a testing period of six months for the new mechanism.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47 (paras. 68-69).

Subsequently, the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that a detailed evaluation of the Small Project Approval Programme (SPAP) pilot phase should be made prior to any decision to extend the Programme. The terms of reference for such an evaluation should be agreed among the World Bank, the Secretariat and the country concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/9 para. 17).

Approval of tranches of multi-year agreements

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat no longer to refer tranches of multi-year agreements for individual consideration, including those for methyl bromide, unless there were specific issues related to a particular agreement.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/13, para. 92).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request that, in cases where conditions had been placed on the release of approved funds, the implementing agency concerned should coordinate and confirm with the Secretariat that the conditions for release of funds had been met prior to disbursement.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/13 para. 78).

Changes or addition of implementing agencies in the implementation of approved HPMPs

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to include requests to change, add or remove a bilateral or implementing agency contained in HCFC phase-out management plan tranche requests in the list of projects submitted for blanket approval, as long as there were no other outstanding issues that required the Executive Committee's consideration.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/33, para. 114).

POLICY ISSUES IN PROJECT PROPOSALS

All policy issues should be resolved prior to submission of a project to the Executive Committee to the extent possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.10).

Conclusions of the Executive Committee on policy issues arising out of projects were to be considered as guidance in the development of future project proposals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 156.10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/34).

New policy issues

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, in addition to not reviewing the full project documents for clearly approvable projects in advance of its meetings, the Executive Committee would not see country-specific project documentation for projects that raise new policy issues, unless the Secretariat and all the Implementing Agencies can work out a consensus agreement on how to deal with the policy issue for the proposed project and all future projects that are similarly situated. In the event that such consensus is reached, the Secretariat should send out any related project documents, the project recommendation, and a short policy paper that identifies the issues and includes a recommended course of action. If, on the other hand, the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies are unable to reach consensus, only a policy paper and, if it exists, a project cover sheet for the project in which the issue arises should be sent to Executive Committee members and observers to allow for consideration of the issue.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/18 para. 27(b)).

Delivery of targets requiring approval of policy guidelines

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to encourage Implementing Agencies to develop contingency portfolios of projects that could replace projects awaiting the adoption of policy guidelines if the necessary guidelines had not been adopted by the end of 1997;

(b) to address the issue of policy guidelines as expeditiously as possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/3, para. 18).

Assist policy communications

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to implement the following procedural modifications to assist policy communications:

- at the end of a sub-committee summary, include a short section aimed at identifying policy issues which surfaced, and the operational implications if there is a need for elaboration. It is felt that generally, the identified policy issue and decision will normally be clear. In most cases, however, the communications process could still be facilitated by an explanation or a statement describing the operational implications.

- once a policy issue from the Sub-Committee has been addressed and approved by the Executive Committee, then the operational implications (if any) identified in the sub-committee report should also be reflected in the final report. After the meeting, as an ongoing activity, when a need or an issue arises relating to the new policy, and an agency needs clarification, then the agency should work with the Secretariat to clarify.
- after each meeting, the Policies, Procedures, Guidelines and Criteria of the Multilateral Fund would be updated and provided to the agencies, which would then transmit this to the field offices and project managers in the field. When the Guidelines are updated, an addendum should be placed at the front of the Guidelines document which simply highlights the recently adopted changes. If the existing "paper deployment system" were to be retained, then an issuance of a complete document should be considered after each meeting of the Parties, with only updates issued after each Executive Committee meeting. This would save paper and mailing expense. A less costly and more rapid deployment could be accomplished, however, by providing the complete guidelines to the Agencies on computer disk. The Agencies can deploy in correct format through their E-mail systems to the field offices. UNDP has volunteered the use of their field offices, who could print and then copy the guideline book for the respective local Government Agency. Inclusion in OzonAction Information Clearinghouse would also assure improved coverage of the communications. UNEP's Regional Networks may be another forum for discussion and clarification.
- the agencies and Secretariat should work together to develop a process that allows the key agreements reached verbally to be documented and shared more widely.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71c and Annex III).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/19).

The Implementing Agencies will develop for the Executive Committee's consideration a paper giving examples of where clarification of decisions and their implications would have been useful, and the format that could have been used in that case. The paper would take into account that the intent would be to inform better those affected by such decisions, namely the Executive Committee members, the Implementing Agencies, Parties to the Montreal Protocol and enterprises in Parties operating under Article 5.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71b, and Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/13).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee considered that it could be useful to have consultations between the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies in the calmer weeks immediately following a meeting. In particular, the results of the project approval process should be examined and noted for relevance to future projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71b, and Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/13).

Funding of tranches of MYAs with low rates of implementation

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that bilateral and implementing agencies should not submit for the Committee's consideration requests for funding of tranches of multi-year agreements with low rates of implementation of activities initiated with previously approved tranches and where the rate of disbursement of funding available from the previously approved tranche was less than 20 per cent, even when the levels of consumption of the ODS under consideration were below the maximum allowable levels under the Montreal Protocol and in the Agreement between the Government concerned and the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/15, para.108).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/16)

Final tranches of ODS phase-out plans not submitted to the 60th Meeting

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:
(a) To allow the submission of outstanding funding tranches of national phase-out plans (NPPs) or terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs) in Article 5 countries to the 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee on the understanding that the governments concerned, with assistance from relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, would consider implementing activities to sustain zero consumption of CFCs and other activities to facilitate the phase-out of HCFCs; and
(b) That funding tranches of NPPs or TPMPs not submitted to the 61st Meeting should be integrated into the relevant HCFC phase-out management plans of the countries concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/11, para.82).

ODS disposal demonstration projects in LVC countries

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the implementing agencies to submit all

future proposals for ODS disposal demonstration projects for low-volume-consuming countries for consideration by the Committee no later than its 66th meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/17, para.79).

Requests for multiple delayed or future tranches of stage I of the HPMP

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies and Article 5 countries to implement approved tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) on time to avoid delays in the submission of future funding tranches;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies and Article 5 countries to ensure proper planning and distribution of the tranches for stage II of HPMPs to ensure efficient equipment procurement, taking into account relevant decisions of the Executive Committee, in particular the requirement to achieve disbursement of 20 per cent of the previous tranche and to allocation to the last tranche of the stage of the HPMP in question at least 10 per cent of the total funding approved in principle for the refrigeration servicing sector; and

(c) To consider, on a case-by-case basis, any request for approval, at the same Executive Committee meeting, of two or more tranches of a stage of an HPMP, noting the requirement for revised work and disbursement plans and agreements, and taking into account the availability of resources within the approved resource allocations for the years concerned.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/16, para 75)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/12).

ODS CONSUMPTION DATA IN PROJECTS

Calculation of ODS consumption

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that ODS consumption should be calculated on the basis of either the year, or an average of the three years, immediately preceding project preparation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 32b).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies, in the preparation of projects, to take extreme care to ensure the reliability and accuracy of data on ODS consumption and make available to the Secretariat figures normally provided by enterprises on ODS purchased by the enterprises and ODS used in the products being produced;

(b) to request that the enterprises for which projects were being prepared made available their relevant records to provide the best available information to the Implementing Agencies concerning ODS purchased and used.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/13, para. 36(a, b)).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided as a follow-up to the decision in paragraph 32(b) in the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee and decision 26/13, paragraphs (a) and (b), to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to develop definitions and procedures leading to more transparency and consistency in calculating ODS phase-out in project documents and project completion reports (PCRs), and to report on the results to the Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/6, para. 22(b)).

Obligation to cease using CFCs upon conversion

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to ensure that recipient enterprises were fully aware of their obligation to cease using CFCs upon conversion and to make a commitment to that effect in the project documentation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(f)).

Sustained reductions in sectoral consumption

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to comply fully with Decision 33/2 (c), (e), and (f) and include the undertakings from governments in relation to sustained reductions in sectoral consumption and obligations to cease using CFCs in their projects submitted to the 35th and later meetings;

(b) to approve project proposals submitted to the current meeting for which governments had met the conditions set out in Decision 33/2;

(c) also to approve projects submitted to the current meeting for which governments had not met their obligations to provide complete information, on the understanding that disbursement of funding for those projects would be contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2;

(d) to defer final consideration of the format for reporting the undertakings until the 35th Meeting, while allowing countries with outstanding commitments pursuant to paragraph (c) above to use the existing or mutually accepted format and to submit outstanding projects to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/14, para. 33).

Monitoring/sustainability of implementation

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request implementing and bilateral agencies to indicate qualitatively in all relevant reports, especially those related to tranches of funding, the extent to which reductions in phase-out had been influenced by factors external to the project in the country concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/22, para. 62).

Country's baseline data

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

A. For the purpose of facilitating planning for the next triennium: to request the Implementing Agencies to work with national Ozone Units in those countries in which they were responsible for institutional strengthening projects, in collaboration with other agencies, in order to analyze the country's baseline data with respect to:

   (i) the distribution of the baseline consumption by sector;
   (ii) the reductions envisaged in the baseline as a result of investment projects already approved within each sector;
   (iii) the estimated distribution between consumption for manufacturing industries and servicing/installations on site in the refrigeration sector.

   The Implementing Agencies should submit a preliminary report to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee and a final report to the Thirty-first Meeting.

B. For the purpose of clarifying data related to perceived anomalies concerning (i) phase-out in approved projects higher than the baseline consumption and (ii) cases where only a small proportion (30 per cent or less) of the funds approved at least 12 months previously for that particular country had been disbursed:

   To request the Secretariat to identify the countries where such perceived anomalies occurred (on the basis of the status report);

   Also to request the Secretariat to ask those countries:

   - regarding B (i) above, to explain the reasons for the anomaly;
   - regarding B (ii) above, to clarify the reasons for the low rate of disbursement, what assistance might be needed to overcome the problem where relevant, when the problem might be remedied, and whether they had the capacity to absorb further projects.

   With reference to section B above, the Secretariat should submit a report on its findings to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/25, para. 50).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided that, where there was an apparent discrepancy between a country's baseline data on consumption of ozone-depleting substances, data on amounts already phased out or planned for phase-out under projects already funded with the resources of the Multilateral Fund and amounts to be phased out under projects proposed for approval, the countries and the relevant Implementing Agencies should be requested to provide an explanation of the discrepancy to the Sub-Committee on Project Review.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/36, para. 68(a)).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee, taking into account section A of decision 28/25, decided:

(a) to express appreciation for the efforts of UNEP and UNIDO in submitting the preliminary data on countries for which they were managing the institutional strengthening projects;

(b) to stress the importance of the Implementing Agencies' full and diligent compliance with that decision in order to facilitate planning by the Executive Committee for the next triennium;

(c) to request all the Implementing Agencies to submit a preliminary report – as requested in decision 28/25, second paragraph of section A – to the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting, with data on each category of ozone-depleting substances reported separately;

(d) to request the Secretariat to prepare a consolidated report, based on those preliminary data, for the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting, showing the estimated total quantities and percentage distribution by sector of the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (CFCs, halons, methyl bromide , CTC and 111-trichloroethane), which had not already been covered by approved investment projects, as well as – with regard to the refrigeration sector – the estimated distribution of that consumption by manufacturing on the one hand, and servicing and installations on site on the other hand. Data on each category of ozone-depleting substance should be reported separately; and

(e) to reconfirm the request in decision 28/25, second paragraph of section A, that a final report be submitted by the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat for discussion by the Executive Committee at its Thirty-first Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/10, para. 29).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee, taking into account section B of decision 28/25, decided to take note of the responses received from countries where data anomalies existed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/11, para. 30).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to submit their final reports to the Thirty-first Meeting, using the format of the consolidated report contained in Annex II to UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/19, including baseline data as well as the latest total consumption data, in time for the Secretariat to prepare and submit a consolidated report to the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(b) to request the Secretariat to include baseline data as well as the latest total consumption data in the summary in its consolidated report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/20, para. 42).

Countries without a compliance baseline

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to urge all Implementing Agencies responsible for an institutional strengthening project in a country without a compliance baseline to ensure that, before projects and activities other than institutional strengthening were prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee, the country had been provided with every assistance, as a matter of urgency, to report its compliance baseline data and describe its situation to the Ozone Secretariat;

(b) that projects for countries that did not have a compliance baseline should be considered in the light of the advice provided by the Implementation Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/12, para. 44).

Data and information provided by the Parties to the 13th Meeting of the Parties

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that the implementation of the Protocol by those Parties that have reported data is satisfactory;
2. to note with regret that 16 Parties out of the 170 that should have reported data for 1999 have not reported to date;
3. to strongly urge Parties to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, rather than waiting until the final deadline of 30 September;
4. to urge Parties that have not already done so to report baseline data for 1986,1989 and 1991 or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available;
5. to advise Parties that request changes in reported baseline data for the base years to present their requests before the Implementation Committee which will in turn work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for

approval.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/15).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to bring to the attention of countries proposing changes to their baseline data, Decision XIII/15 paragraph 5 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties, which provided that changes in reported baseline data for the base years should be presented to the Implementation Committee, which would work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee to confirm the justification for those changes and would submit them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/2, para. 26(f)).

1999 ODS consumption freeze goal

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies and countries to include with each project proposal submitted for approval by the Executive Committee a brief description of how the project would contribute to helping the country to achieve the 1999 freeze.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/4, para. 19).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, decided:

(a) to request Implementing Agencies to bear in mind, when preparing their business plans and deciding how to allocate projects among sectors, the commitments and control measures already in the Protocol, with which all countries were expected to comply;

(b) to call on the agencies to fully implement decision 19/4 when submitting projects to forthcoming meetings of the Executive Committee;

(c) to examine the status of implementation of decision 19/4 at its Twenty-first Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/3, para. 13).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to reaffirm the importance of Decisions 19/4 and 20/3, in including in the project documents a brief description of how the project would contribute to helping the country concerned achieve the 1999 freeze;

(b) to recommend that the requirement of those Decisions could be effected by including the sector background in the project description being circulated to members of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/20, para. 38).

The Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting, having noted the Sub-Committee on Project Review comments on the need for a project proposal to provide the best possible information on how the project would contribute to attaining the 1999 freeze, decided:

(a) to stress the critical need for the Implementing Agencies to assume responsibility for the accuracy of the data they provided in project proposals they put forward for funding;

(b) to reiterate that proposals for renewal of institutional strengthening projects should contain a history of what the ozone unit had done since its inception, together with a plan for its future activities, and that the renewal requests should be forwarded to the Executive Committee for its consideration;

(c) to reinforce the need for compliance with Decision 22/63 regarding the conditions for project approval when counterpart funding was involved.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/21, para. 45).

The Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to be more specific on how projects would assist countries to meet the freeze.

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to reconsider the allocation of resources in their revised business plans to be submitted to the first meeting of the Sub-Committee in 1998.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/39, para. 67).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the summary status report of the survey conducted by the Secretariat on ODS phase-out in Article 5 countries (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/15);

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to attempt to reconcile the sector consumption data against the data from the Ozone Secretariat, taking into account the fact that the sectoral data should be seen as estimated

breakdowns of the data officially reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and to report this information to the Committee at its Thirty-fourth meeting;

(c) to urge the national ozone units to provide the Implementing Agencies with the breakdown of refrigeration sector data into servicing and manufacturing, for their own planning purposes as well as for planning by the Executive Committee;

(d) to request the Secretariat, in its future annual reports on the status of ODS sector consumption in Article 5 countries, to further adjust the tables contained in the annexes to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/15 to include sector totals and the related percentages, and to introduce totals of the data while indicating all caveats concerning the reliability of the data which the Secretariat may consider necessary;

(e) to request the Secretariat to update the tables with the most recent data available;

(f) that the Secretariat should explore the implications of and modalities for strengthening the data management function within the Secretariat to ensure accuracy, comparability and efficiency in data collection, and in so doing liaise with relevant Article 5 countries and those providing and receiving data.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/12, para. 31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/15).

Data on imports of ODS

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided:

(b) to stress the need for each country to obtain and ensure reliable data on imports of ODS, particularly through a system of import licensing and control, and in that context customs training was of special importance;

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to notify the Implementation Committee of the Montreal Protocol of this problem at its next meeting in Cairo and suggest that the Implementation Committee might send letters to the Governments of Malawi and of the United Republic of Tanzania requesting them to provide updated data on ODS consumption.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/33, para. 59 (b, c)).

Enterprise consumption and country data

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies not to submit project proposals which showed inconsistencies between project data and the latest reported sectoral consumption data;

(b) also to request the Secretariat to prepare, for submission to the Sub-Committee on Project Review at each meeting, a list of project proposals received by the Secretariat for which inconsistencies in reported data existed, listing inter alia latest sectoral consumption data, project ODS consumption data, date of establishment of production capacity, remaining consumption in the sector concerned and project costs;

(c) to approve the project proposals submitted to the current Meeting, on the understanding that projects submitted to future Meetings would be in compliance with the request in (a) above and that, at its first Meeting in 2002, the Executive Committee could consider those projects that had been dropped from the 2001 business plans;

(d) that for those countries with data discrepancies, projects remaining in the 2001 allocation could be presented, once issues were clarified, to the December 2002 Meeting, and would be counted against the 2001 business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/18, para. 37).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies to ensure that they had verified with the National Ozone Unit the consistency of Article 7 data, the country programme implementation data and the project phase-out data, prior to transmitting projects to the Secretariat for review.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/16, para. 49).

Projects in a country at risk of non-compliance

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies, where a project designed to assist a country at risk of non-compliance with an initial control measure was withdrawn owing to sectoral data discrepancies, to liaise with that country when finalizing its business plan in order to identify an alternative project that would help the country comply with the control measure concerned.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/2, para. 26(h)).

Project proposals with minimal impact on phase-out obligations

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge Implementing Agencies to take all necessary measures to provide assistance to countries that were at risk in regard to their impending Montreal Protocol control obligations.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/13, para. 45).

The impact of projects on the remaining consumption in a sector

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies and countries submitting projects, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to provide the most up-to-date sectoral ODS consumption data and data for the country as a whole when submitting proposals, to enable countries to better assess the impact of the project proposals on their ability to meet both their own phase-out programmes and their Montreal Protocol obligations.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/14, para. 39).

Funding for equipment in enterprises that are no longer using CFCs

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, after considering two proposed projects in enterprises that had already completed the phase-out of ODS, decided to approve a payment of 50 per cent of the cost of the projects, on the strict understanding such approval did not set a precedent and that similar projects would not be considered as eligible for funding in the future.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/8, para. 25).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to clarify that decision 19/8 applied to any project, regardless of sector, for installing safety equipment in enterprises that were no longer using controlled substances.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/25, para. 36(b).

Projects involving ODSs of differing levels of ODP

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that projects involving ozone-depleting substances of differing levels of ODP, would in future be costed on the basis of the lower cost to the Multilateral Fund.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/57, para. 93 (b)).

Indirect phase-out

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that, indirect phase-out should not be part of phase-out reporting nor included in the Inventory of Approved Projects, but that information on such phase-out was nevertheless valuable and should be listed in an annex to the agencies' progress reports;

(b) as this related to future scenarios and considering that UNIDO had indicated that indirect phase-out was in their existing business plan, Implementing Agencies should not include indirect phase-out in their business plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/4, para. 18).

Enterprises involved in the provision of services

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies, when submitting project proposals for enterprises involved in the provision of services, in particular cold rooms, transport refrigeration, sterilants, etc., to provide, wherever possible, data on procurement and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for a three-year period prior to project preparation and, where such was not possible, to provide an explanation of why data for a three-year period could not be made available.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/29, para. 60).

INCREMENTAL COSTS

Requests for financing incremental costs of a project shall take into account the following general principles:

(a) the most cost-effective and efficient option should be chosen, taking into account the national industrial strategy of the recipient Party. It should be considered carefully to what extent the infrastructure at present used for production of the controlled substances could be put to alternative uses, thus resulting in decreased capital abandonment, and how to avoid deindustrialization and loss of export revenues;

(b) consideration of project proposals for funding should involve the careful scrutiny of cost items listed in an

effort to ensure that there is no double-counting;

(c) savings or benefits that will be gained at both the strategic and project levels during the transition process should be taken into account on a case-by-case basis, according to criteria decided by the Parties and as elaborated in the guidelines of the Executive Committee;

(d) the funding of incremental costs is intended as an incentive for early adoption of ozone protecting technologies. In this respect the Executive Committee shall agree which time scales for payment of incremental costs are appropriate in each sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix I of Decision II/8, para. 1).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 (section I.6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix I).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annex VIII).

Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs

Incremental costs that once agreed are to be met by the Financial Mechanism include those in the Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs presented in Annex IX.3. If incremental costs other than those mentioned in the Indicative List are identified and quantified, a decision as to whether they are to be met by the Financial Mechanism shall be taken by the Executive Committee consistent with any criteria decided by the Parties and elaborated in the guidelines of the Executive Committee. The incremental recurring costs apply only for a transition period to be defined.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix I of Decision II/8, para. 2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 Annex VIII).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix I).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annex VIII).

Operational definitions

The Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the following two documents on incremental costs:

(a) Further Definition of Incremental Costs, prepared by the Fund Secretariat; and

(b) Operational Interpretations of Incremental Costs and Eligible Expenditures for the Interim Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, prepared by the World Bank.

For the time being, the Committee decided that it would follow the Indicative List in the London agreements, but it could consult the above two documents in cases where the London agreements proved not to provide sufficient guidance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 79).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/21 and Cor.1).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/Inf.4).

Recently erected plants

The Executive Committee decided, in the light of technological advances, not to consider any projects to convert any ODS-based capacity installed after 25 July 1995.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/7 para. 15).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, confirmed that in future "installation date" should be interpreted strictly as the date on which equipment was on site and ready for utilization.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/20, para. 31(b).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request all Implementing Agencies to ensure that future investment projects were not submitted until the Article 5 country's government had verified that the ODS capacity of all recipient enterprises had been established before July 1995, consistent with the project eligibility criteria set out in Decision 17/7.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/3, para. 21(j)).

Projects to phase-out CFC-based capacity installed after preparation and/or approval of projects to phase-out CFC-based production in the same enterprise

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, on the basis of the rule that production capacity installed prior to 25 July 1995 was eligible for funding by the Multilateral Fund, projects to phase-out CFC-based capacity installed after preparation and/or approval of projects to phase-out CFC-based production in the same enterprise would be eligible for funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/24, para. 36).

Baseline equipment

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request that representatives of the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies form a group to examine and discuss the issue and come up with concrete proposals for the consideration of the Sub-Committee on Project Review at its next meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/2, para. 39).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that the Sub-Committee on Project Review proposed to take up, at its next meeting, the following issues:

> "the provision of replacement equipment constituted a technological upgrade in relation to the baseline conditions of enterprises for which retrofit of existing equipment was not feasible;
>
> "that unavoidable technological upgrade was to be taken into account in determining eligible incremental costs".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/48, para. 85 (a)).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the baseline concept be adopted and implemented selectively, through application of Decision 18/25 on technological upgrade utilizing pro-rating of equipment costs, to the specific circumstances indicated below, and with the methodologies as also indicated:

For the domestic and commercial refrigeration and rigid polyurethane foam sub-sectors:

(i) the incremental cost of providing new foam machines where these are essential for conversion and none exist in the baseline should be based on either the difference between the cost of a low-pressure and a high-pressure foam machine, where a high-pressure machine is essential, or, alternatively, an agreed percentage of the cost of a low-pressure machine;

(ii) for foam machines nearing the end of their useful life, the incremental cost of conversion should be based on the cost, from the same supplier, of a new machine, from which has been deducted the cost of a replacement ODS-technology machine, or a proportion thereof calculated according to Decision 18/25;

(iii) for foam machines in all other circumstances, the incremental cost of conversion should be based on the cost of retrofitting similar machines available through international bidding.

For the solvents sector:

> the incremental cost of conversion of existing solvent cleaning machines to use non-CFC or non-TCA solvents should be based on the cost of retrofitting similar machines available through international bidding (excluding conversion to aqueous/semi-aqueous technology which requires different equipment).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/48, para. 85(b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/55).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) unavoidable technological upgrade was to be taken into account in determining eligible incremental costs;

(b) as an example of the procedure to be followed, in the domestic and commercial refrigeration and rigid polyurethane foam subsectors, the incremental cost of providing new foam machines where they were essential for conversion and none existed in the baseline, should be based on either the difference between the cost of a low-pressure and a high-pressure foam machine, where a high-pressure machine was essential, or, alternatively, an agreed percentage of the cost of a low-pressure machine;

(c) the guidelines in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above should be applied for a period of one year, after which the issue could be brought forward again to the Executive Committee for further guidance, as pertinent.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/37, para. 64).

Technology transfer

The Executive Committee requested Implementing Agencies to ensure that adequate guarantees were obtained from technology vendors when technology transfer was to be replicated within the country.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 97).

The Executive Committee, noting that several of the project proposals submitted included requests for the cost of the same technology transfer fees, from the same supplier, for projects in the same country, decided to request Implementing Agencies and countries:

(a) to ensure that technology transfer fees wherever possible were negotiated to cover groups of projects in which conversion was to take place;

(b) to negotiate the best possible terms when the technology in question was to be used at multiple locations;

(c) to append evidence of such negotiations to the project submissions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/4 para. 12).

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note the status of preparation of the report on transfer of technology required by Action 21 of decision VII/22;
2. to set up an Informal Group consisting of four representatives of Parties not operating under Article 5 (1) (Australia, Italy, Netherlands, United States of America) and four representatives of Parties operating under Article 5 (1) (China, Colombia, Ghana, India) to assist the Executive Committee in identifying what steps can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favorable conditions;
3. the Group may meet as necessary and shall submit its reports, if any, to the Executive Committee;
4. to review this matter at its Ninth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/7, paras. 3-6).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Informal Group, to expeditiously identify steps that can practically be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies to Parties operating under Article 5 under fair and most favorable conditions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/14, para. 4).

The Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting noted the report of the Facilitator of the informal group established by the Meeting of the Parties to deal with the question of technology transfer that the group had met and discussed several issues and had examined information received from the Parties. It had agreed that the discussions should continue and that a further meeting of the group should be held on 22 March 1998, immediately preceding the Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, para. 97).

Funding for technology transfer and trials

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to continue to review the funding level and/or implementation modality for technical assistance and trials in project proposals, in order to ensure full compliance with Decision 33/2 (j) and (k) and to report to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/16, para. 35).

Funding of technology that is not in the public domain

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the study;

(b) to request the Secretariat to invite members of the Executive Committee and relevant Implementing Agencies to provide additional comments on the study, and to incorporate those in a working paper for consideration by the Executive Committee at a future meeting;

(c) also to request the Secretariat to pursue consultations with relevant international organizations dealing with intellectual property issues and to report thereon at a future meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/52, para. 94).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/31).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the report of the consultants prepared for the Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/59);

(b) to request members of the Executive Committee to provide the Secretariat with their comments on the views expressed in the report and the comments received from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);

(c) to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to draft guidelines for the financing of projects using such technology, including the protection as well as the use of the related confidential information for project review on a need-to-know basis, and submit them to the Committee for

its approval;

(d) in doing so, to seek the advice of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on their experience in dealing with commercially sensitive or confidential information, and other aspects of TRIPS;

(e) to request the Secretariat to report on the matter at its 40th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/62, para. 95).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/59).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the communication received from the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to decision 37/62;

(b) to approve the guidelines for the financing of projects using technology that is not in the public domain (Annex IX.4).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/63, para. 100).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/54 and Add.1).

Technology upgrade

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that costs associated with avoidable technological upgrades should not be considered as eligible incremental costs and therefore should not be funded by the Multilateral Fund; and

(b) that the following methodology for the quantification of technological upgrades will be used as guidance in the calculation of incremental costs:

In projects where add-on technological upgrading is established, but standard projects and production capacity/market expansion are not determined, the baseline scenarios should be constructed with respect to future investment and benefits streams. The projected investment and benefits profiles of the enterprise (with and without the conversion project) should be reviewed by the technical reviewer and the Implementing Agency to ensure broad consistency with the technological and commercial practices of the enterprise. The incremental costs would be calculated as:

IC = $[CC - NPV(FI)] + NPV[FB_b - Fb_p]$, where,
IC is the incremental cost,
CC is the capital cost of the conversion project,
FI is future baseline investments (that would have occurred absent the conversion),
Fb_b is the future baseline benefits (that would have occurred absent the conversion),
Fb_p is the future benefits with the conversion project.
NPV refers the net present value of a stream of costs/benefits.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/25 para. 57).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/74).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties requested the Executive Committee to re-examine its interim conclusions contained in paragraphs 11 and 13 of that report in the light of issues raised in paragraph 45 of the report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75), the Report on the Review under Paragraph 8 of Article 5, and the Study on the Financial Mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, and other issues including equity, limited resources, conditions attached to project approvals and payment of technology transfer fees as negotiated by enterprises in Parties operating under Article 5.

The Parties also requested the Executive Committee to provide a final report on this issue to the Eighth Meeting of the Parties. In particular, in preparing this report, the Committee is requested to seek input from Article 5 Parties on their experience with impediments to technology transfer and to identify solutions to overcome such impediments. The Executive Committee is authorized to provide appropriate funding, if necessary, for this purpose.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/26 (paras. 3, 4).

Change of technology after approval

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Implementing Agencies to review the technology suggested for dormant projects to see if it was still the best available and to advise the countries accordingly, on the understanding that the final decision as to whether to proceed with the project with the original technology would be the prerogative of the country concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 33).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, having noted the statement that there was a presumption that projects would be implemented as approved, but that technology was evolving rapidly and some degree of flexibility might be required in exceptional cases, decided:

(a) that the Implementing Agencies should exceptionally be allowed to propose changes in the technology approved by the Executive Committee for particular projects;

(b) that adequate and detailed justification should be provided for any changes proposed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/8, para. 19 (a, b).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to request the Fund Secretariat to prepare draft guidelines for proposals to change technology in approved projects, in collaboration with UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, for submission to the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(c) that no additional proposals regarding technology changes should be considered until the proposed guidelines had been developed and submitted to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/7, para. 15 (b, c).

Guidelines for proposals to change technology in approved projects

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the following guidelines:

(a) there is a presumption that the technology selected in all projects will be mature and that the projects will be implemented as approved;

(b) for projects approved after the adoption of these guidelines:

  (i) projects are to be implemented as approved;

  (ii) exemptions will be considered in the following circumstances:

    a. the only other option would be cancellation of the project; or

    b. the project approved is for conversion to a transitional technology, and the revised proposal is for conversion in a single step to non-transitional technology;

  (iii) such proposals will be submitted to the Executive Committee for individual consideration, together with the Secretariat's review and recommendations;

  (iv) the revised proposals will be implemented within the level of funding already approved;

(c) for projects first approved before the adoption of these guidelines:

  (i) recognizing that there have been delays in project implementation, with possible implications for technology choice, proposals for change in technology of projects approved before adoption of these guidelines may be submitted; the revised project must be implemented within the level of funding already approved. The new proposal must demonstrate that the impediments to implementation of the project have been overcome and that implementation will commence immediately upon clearance of the proposal;

  (ii) where the change in technology has no other significant policy implications, the proposal may proceed on the basis of agreement between the Secretariat and the Implementing Agency, including agreement on the extent of savings to be realized, if any. The Executive Committee is to be informed at its next meeting;

  (iii) where the condition in guideline (c)(ii) above is not met, the project will be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration of the relevant issues.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/69, para. 95).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider at its Twenty-third Meeting the issue of additional funding for project preparation for change of technology in approved projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/70, para. 96).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that, in future cases where the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies were in agreement concerning project proposals for a change in technology after project approval, the proposal could proceed on the basis

of such an agreement;

(b) that the Executive Committee was to be informed of such an agreement, including any financial implications involved, at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/25, para. 37).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request that, in accordance with the relevant guidelines, the funding received be partly or fully returned to the Multilateral Fund in cases where technology was changed without informing the Secretariat and without approval by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(f)).

Research and development

The Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that proposals regarding research and development on substitutes, and equipment production facilities for recycling and destruction can be considered on a case-by-case basis provided that the costs incurred are of an incremental nature.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29, para. 108).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18, Section I.6).

Training strategy and guidelines

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on training options contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/62; and

(b) that Option 3 was the preferred framework for considering training strategies; and

(c) that it was not necessary to establish a training advisory committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/39, para. 71).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the discussion paper for the establishment of training guidelines for identification of needs and coordination of activities (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/35), as introduced by the representative of UNEP;

(b) to note that, at the Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, there was insufficient time to have a full discussion of the paper;

(c) to invite members of the Committee who wished to do so to submit written comments on the paper to the Secretariat and UNEP;

(d) to request UNEP, in consultation with the Secretariat and the other Implementing Agencies, to proceed with the development of the training guidelines in line with the framework proposed in the discussion paper, taking into account the comments received in writing from members of the Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/40, para. 56).
Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/35).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the work carried out by UNEP IE to prepare the proposed training guidelines for identification of needs and coordination of activities;

(b) to defer consideration of, and decision on, the proposed guidelines until the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee, stressing that the issue would be given priority on the agenda of that meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/71, para. 100).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the Training Guidelines for Identification of Needs and Coordination of Activities contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/Inf.4;

(b) to authorize UNEP/IE to proceed with their implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/48, para. 85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/Inf.4).

Report on the evaluation of training projects

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the findings and recommendations in the report on the evaluation of training projects prepared by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/20);

(b) to request the members of the Executive Committee to submit their comments on the report within 60 days of the adoption of its decision;

(c) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to circulate the reports on the countries evaluated for their comments;

(d) to further request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare a recommendation on the matter for the 32nd meeting of the Executive Committee, taking into account the comments made by the members of the Executive Committee, the observations made during the 11th meeting of the Sub-Committee, and the views of the countries covered by the evaluations, as well as any further observations submitted by the Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/17, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/20).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the report on evaluation of training projects decided to adopt the recommendations contained in Annex IX.5.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/19, para. 30).

Small and medium-sized enterprises

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee considered the joint report of UNDP and UNEP on approaches to ODS phase-out in small and medium-sized enterprises and decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the joint report of UNDP and UNEP;

(b) to pursue consideration of approaches to phase-out of ODS in small and medium-sized enterprises;

(c) to request comments in writing from members of the Executive Committee on the approaches outlined in the document with a view to the Secretariat preparing a new document in consultation with the Implementing Agencies for consideration by the Twentieth Meeting; and

(d) to consider requests in projects related to small and medium-sized enterprises for unavoidable and unintentional technology upgrades on a case-by-case basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/31, para. 56).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the decisions already taken by the Executive Committee, which could assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in low-volume ODS-consuming countries and as part of terminal umbrella projects;

(b) to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies and the countries concerned, to provide the Executive Committee with relevant information about SMEs, including the best available information on the SME sector and any available information that could be helpful in assessing the impact on the overall phase-out schedule;

(c) to request the Secretariat, on the basis of this information, and *inter alia* taking into account the UNDP/UNEP paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/54) and comments thereon:

  (i) to refine the definition of small and medium-sized enterprises;

  (ii) to make recommendations to the Twenty-second meeting of the Executive Committee for options to advance phase-out in the SME sector, including the possibility of a funding window with appropriate cost-effectiveness thresholds;

(d) to invite Executive Committee members to provide additional comments in writing to the Secretariat;

(f) to reaffirm existing Executive Committee guidance on the choice of HCFCs as a substitute technology and that this applied to all Multilateral Fund projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/41, para. 62).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/61).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on options to advance phase-out in the SME sector;

(b) to note that several representatives expressed concern about problems associated with accessing the relevant data and with its reliability;

(c) to invite countries to provide the Secretariat and the Executive Committee with explanations of the factors responsible for these problems;

(d) to note also that several representatives expressed concerns that advancing phase-out in the SME sector required moving beyond relying on "a project approach" and focusing, instead, on other types of support measures to assist individual Article 5 Parties to meet the ODS control schedules in the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/66, para. 88).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to include an allocation of US $10 million from the resource allocation for 1999 for a funding window designed to facilitate pilot conversions of significant groups of small firms that met the following criteria:

(a) given the fact that SME projects for low-volume consuming countries are currently fully eligible, this window should apply only to group projects from countries with annual ODS consumption of 360 ODP tonnes or more;

(b) eligible group projects for this initial pilot programme should be in the aerosol or foam sectors only, and should include firms with annual ODS consumption not exceeding the following:

Aerosols:		20 ODP tonnes/year
Foams:	Flexible	25 ODP tonnes/year
	Extruded polyethylene/polystyrene	25 ODP tonnes/year
	Flexible integral skin	10 ODP tonnes/year
	Rigid polyurethane foams	10 ODP tonnes/year

(c) group projects should be at a level of US $1 million or less, and should have an overall cost-effectiveness of no more than 150 per cent of the level of the current cost-effectiveness thresholds for the relevant eligible subsectors in (b) above. Such group projects should use the most cost-effective technologies reasonably available, and should consider the possible use of centralized/group use of equipment and industrial rationalization;

(d) the group project should be put forward with a government plan, including policies and regulations designed to ensure that the specific level of agreed reduction to be achieved was sustained;

(e) no single country may apply for more than US $1 million from this pilot funding window although projects from one country may cover more than one sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/56, para. 105).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee also noted that the question of SMEs would, for the time being, be transferred to the Sub-Committee on Project Review for consideration from a wider perspective.

Transnational corporations

The Fund should not finance phase-out activities relating to enterprises that were wholly owned subsidiaries of transnational corporations or enterprises permitted to operate in "free zones" and whose output was for export only. Partial funding should be considered on a case-by-case basis to finance the local share ownership of any given enterprise partly owned by a transnational corporation. In such a case, funding could be provided as a percentage of project incremental costs proportionate to the local share ownership of the enterprise with the transnational corporation responsible for the rest. Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, the same criteria should apply to bilateral assistance for activities involving subsidiaries of transnational corporations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 88).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex VI).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that:

(a) the decision taken by the Executive Committee at its Seventh Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, paragraph 88) should not apply to corporations owned by enterprises in countries that had always operated under Article 5;

(b) projects involving transnationals owned by enterprises in countries that had been reclassified as Article 5 countries should be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account paragraph (e) of decision VI/5 adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/5, para. 16).

Enterprises owned by a non-Article 5 Party

Funding should not be made available to finance activities related to enterprises that were wholly owned by countries that were not Parties to the Montreal Protocol. With regard to enterprises that were partly owned by non-Parties, partial funding could be considered on a case-by-case basis to finance the local share ownership of any

given enterprise owned by a non-Party. In such a case, funding could be provided as a percentage of project incremental costs proportionate to the local share ownership of the enterprise with the non-Party responsible for the rest. Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, the same criteria should apply to bilateral assistance for activities involving non-Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 91).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex VII).

Ownership by enterprises in countries reclassified as Article 5

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that two projects submitted for funding which involved companies in an Article 5 country partially owned by enterprises in Singapore should be approved for funding on the basis of the proportion of local ownership.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/14, para. 32).

Change of ownership

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) where, following project approval by the Executive Committee, an Implementing Agency is notified ex post facto that an ownership shift occurred in the period after project submission to the Fund Secretariat but before formal approval by the Executive Committee, the Implementing Agency shall, where such company is fully sold to a non-eligible entity, cancel the project and return the grant funds to the Multilateral Fund, or, shall reduce the grant component to correspond to the share of national ownership, in which case the Implementing Agency will need to obtain from the enterprise concerned an official commitment/guarantee to full project implementation and provision of counterpart funds, since only partial funding will be provided through the Multilateral Fund;

(b) where an ownership shift occurs after Executive Committee approval but before signature of the project document or grant/sub-grant agreement, the Implementing Agency shall, where such company is fully sold to a non-eligible entity, cancel the project and return the grant funds to the Multilateral Fund, or, shall reduce the grant component to correspond to the share of national ownership, in which case the Implementing Agency will need to obtain from the enterprise concerned an official commitment/guarantee to full project implementation and provision of counterpart funds, since only partial funding will be provided through the Multilateral Fund;

(c) where an ownership shift occurs after the Implementing Agency and the government/company have already signed the project document or grant/sub-grant agreement but before the equipment procurement process has started, Implementing Agencies shall, where such company is fully sold to a non-eligible entity, cancel the project and return the grant funds to the Multilateral Fund, or, shall reduce the grant component to correspond to the share of national ownership, in which case the Implementing Agency will need to obtain from the enterprise concerned an official commitment/guarantee to full project implementation and provision of counterpart funds, since only partial funding will be provided through the Multilateral Fund;

(d) where an ownership shift occurs after the Implementing Agency and the government/company have signed the project document or grant/sub-grant agreement and the equipment procurement process is under way and financial obligations raised and/or servicing contracts have been entered into, Implementing Agencies shall continue project implementation as usual, consistent with their legal obligations;

(e) Implementing Agencies should ensure that all project documents and grant/sub-grant agreements include a condition that, should a partial or complete shift in ownership of an Article 5 enterprise to a non-Article 5 entity occur following project approval by the Executive Committee, the grant component shall be reduced or cancelled in accordance with the above-specified circumstances, and unutilized funds returned by the Implementing Agency to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/38, para. 69).

Taxes, duties or transfer of payments

The Multilateral Fund would not finance such costs as taxes, duties or other such transfer payments, nor the loss of economic subsidies or rates of return in excess of cost of capital which might incorporate non-economic financial effects such as administered prices or interest rates. Funding of the enterprises' financial costs by the Multilateral Fund would effectively be making the country a grant that exceeded the country's actual additional costs, which was not the intention of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 171A).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/39).

As there had been instances where Article 5 Governments had levied taxes or duties on equipment funded by the Multilateral Fund, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee, reiterating the decision of its Tenth Meeting that no such taxes or duties would be financed by the Multilateral Fund, decided:

(a) to urge Article 5 Parties to exempt from taxes or duties any equipment bought under the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to urge the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat to pursue their efforts to resolve the problem of levies, taxes and duties on equipment funded by the Multilateral Fund and to work with relevant countries to resolve any outstanding problems, including, if appropriate, an exchange of letters.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/5, para. 20).

Contingency costs

The Executive Committee decided to adopt the following recommendations related to the use of contingency costs in project proposals:

(a) Implementing Agencies should not apply physical contingency charges against known costs for project components (e.g., licenses, certain pieces of equipment, training costs, equipment and services already purchased, etc.); and,

(b) Implementing Agencies should minimize contingency costs as experience was gained with standard equipment, technology and other project costs and in-field implementation and procurement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 156).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/32).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to provide more detail on contingency proposals.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/40, para. 68).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge all Implementing Agencies to ensure the appropriate use, or refund, of unused contingency funds, and to keep funding requests for equipment and trials to levels essential to ensuring the conversion. In cases of serious funding irregularities, such as when project funds were used to purchase non-eligible items, the Implementing Agency concerned might be requested by the Executive Committee to return funding to the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(f)).

Export to non-Article 5 countries

The Executive Committee endorsed the following guidelines to apply them in projects which benefit enterprises that export part of their production to non-Article 5 countries:

1. where exports to non-Article 5 countries correspond to or are less than 10 per cent of total production, the total incremental costs shall be covered;
2. where exports to non-Article 5 countries exceed 10 per cent of production but do not exceed 70 per cent, there shall be a reduction equivalent to the percentage of total production represented by such exports less 10 per cent;
3. where exports to non-Article 5 countries exceed 70 per cent of production, the project shall not be eligible;
4. the average over the three years prior to submission of the project shall be used to determine production and exports to non-Article 5 countries; and
5. projects where the exports to non-Article 5 countries are in the form of agricultural or fisheries products shall be eligible for total incremental costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45 (paras. 146, 147).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to study this question further, consulting countries as appropriate, and distribute a paper on the subject to members before the Twenty-eighth Meeting, at which it would be considered.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/83, para. 122).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to invite the members of the Executive Committee and the Implementing Agencies to submit comments on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/55 to the Secretariat, to collate and analyze them and to present them to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/50, para. 94).

Savings and benefits

Savings and benefits of a project would be taken into account as outlined in document on Incremental Cost Policies and Operational Interpretation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/39 and its Annexes). Where the savings and benefits of the project were uncertain, the estimate of the present value should, while remaining realistic, be made conservatively. The savings and benefits must be discounted to the net present value. In cases where savings and benefits were not considered as defined in the document and its Annexes, a justification for that approach must be given to the Executive Committee by the Implementing Agency. Incremental costs would not be financed by the Fund where there was evidence of double-counting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 171C, 171D).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 (section I.6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/39).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the following recommendations with regard to the issue of projects that might realize net incremental savings:

(a) the Parties and the Executive Committee have addressed the issue of savings and determined that only incremental costs should be financed with grants and projects with net savings may be funded through concessional loans. Although Fund activities currently demonstrate that projects with incremental savings are feasible (through the financing of project preparation), such projects may be good candidates for concessional loans from resources provided by the Fund or from other funding sources;

(b) it is, therefore, recommended that consideration of projects with net incremental savings might be provided through the consideration of sector strategies for each country. In such strategies, the impact of funding one company's project over another could be assessed and remedial action recommended as part of an overall sector plan that might include both grant and loan components;

(c) Implementing Agencies, regional development banks and other lending institutions should be encouraged to provide loans for those projects in Article 5 countries that lead to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances but may not be eligible for grants from the Multilateral Fund. In this regard, feasibility studies and project proposals prepared by Implementing Agencies or bilateral donors should be made available to regional development banks and other lending institutions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 176).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/42).

Transition period for calculating incremental operating costs

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a guidance paper for consideration by the Committee at its Nineteenth Meeting on the transition periods for calculating incremental operating costs for all sectors and sub-sectors.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/8, para. 20(b).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide information relating to incremental operating costs and their duration in project completion reports; and

(b) to further request the Implementing Agencies to consult with the Secretariat on a consistent format for project completion reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/34, para. 59).

Growth projections in determining operational costs and benefits

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided for future projects for all recipient countries to disallow the use of growth projections in determining operational costs and benefits either positive or negative. It further recommended that national pricing be used, except where it was higher than 20 per cent from the regional border price.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 62)).

Prices of chemicals

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to hold discussions on and review the process of setting the prices of ODS and other chemicals for the purpose of calculating incremental operating costs, taking fully into account the earlier decision

of the Executive Committee on limiting the variation in prices to 20 per cent of the regional border price, and to prepare, by the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee, a paper outlining the process proposed to be followed.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/25, para. 43).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the methodology shown in Annex IX.6, and to consider at a subsequent meeting a simplified methodology to be prepared by the representative of India. Article 2 and Article 5 country members of the Executive Committee where ODSs and their substitutes are produced in their countries are kindly requested to assist the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies in collecting the price data for the future annual exercise of determining and adjusting the prices of chemicals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/52, para. 92).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/64).

Multi-phase projects

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on the basis to be used to calculate production and consumption of an enterprise when conversion was presented and funded in two phases, and for the determination of the level of grant when an enterprise opted to collect incremental operating costs after the project had been implemented, decided:

(a) for projects in the domestic refrigeration sector for which incremental operating costs were to be sought after the project had been implemented, the production level to be used for the calculation of incremental operating costs is the level prior to preparation of the project as specified in the approved project proposal;

(b) for multi-phase projects that involve a development phase and a separate phase to convert production facilities, the production level to be used for the calculation of incremental operating costs is that of the second phase, in which the production facilities are converted. ODS consumption should be calculated in accordance with the decision taken by the Executive Committee at its Sixteenth Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 32 (b)) to use consumption in the year, or the average of the three years, immediately preceding preparation of the second-phase conversion project;

(c) for any other multi-phase project, the production levels, ODS consumption and operating costs should be calculated separately for each phase, in accordance with the requirements of the decision of the Sixteenth Meeting referred to in subparagraph (b) above, provided that the overall level of funding for the enterprise does not exceed the maximum level available under the threshold funding cap calculated using the ODS consumption presented in the first phase of the project;

(d) noting the presumption in decision 19/9 adopted by the Executive Committee at its Nineteenth Meeting against the submission of multi-phase projects, proposals for any future multi-phase projects should include full justification for use of this modality;

(e) production capacity should be considered in a manner consistent with decision 17/7 adopted by the Executive Committee at its Seventeenth Meeting. Thus, production capacity installed after 25 July 1995 should not be taken into consideration when determining the production level, the ODS phase-out, or the operating cost in any multi-phase project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/6, para. 14).

Umbrella projects

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) for a trial period of 18 months, to consider an umbrella project as eligible for funding if it met all the following conditions:

  (i) the umbrella project included all the remaining enterprises in a sector or subsector for which cost-effectiveness thresholds had been established by the Executive Committee;

  (ii) the country concerned would submit no further requests for funding from the Multilateral Fund for any enterprise in that sector or subsector;

  (iii) the overall cost-effectiveness of the umbrella project fell within the sectoral threshold established by the Executive Committee;

  (iv) no individual enterprise proposal had a cost-effectiveness threshold more than 100 per cent above the

established threshold;

(b) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to discuss further the question of the percentage of a country's original level of consumption for the sector or subsector accounted for by the enterprises included in the umbrella project and, in the light of the comments made and the experience gained, to report to the Executive Committee at its Twentieth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/32, para. 57).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that:

(a) for the purposes of decision 19/32, a maximum limit of US $4 million would apply to terminal umbrella projects;

(b) the issue should remain open for further discussion and should be reconsidered prior to the end of the 18-month period;

(c) Decision 19/32 would not prejudice such reconsideration.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/42, para. 63).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to review, at a later meeting, action to be taken with respect to Decision 19/32, which had been adopted for a trial period of 18 months, that period having now expired.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/22, para. 46(b)).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to meet, as a matter of priority, in the period prior to the next meeting of the Committee in order to examine the issues raised by terminal umbrella projects in light of the deliberations at the current Meeting. In particular, that meeting would need to examine a possible new methodology to be applied to such projects in order to obtain a satisfactory level of information about enterprises on which to base funding decisions and the necessary safeguards that should be put in place to ensure phase-out. It should submit, to the next meeting of the Committee, a paper on the problems faced and possible solutions to expedite the approval of such projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/22, para. 45).

Terminal umbrella projects

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the following modalities should be adopted on a trial basis:

(a) where the number of enterprises is large (over 50) and the quality of information is not high, umbrella projects are not an appropriate methodology.

(b) if a country wishes to approach the sectoral phase-out in a single step, a sectoral strategy could be implemented based on a performance agreement with the government concerned.

(c) where a country does not wish to implement a sectoral strategy, enterprises could be grouped in a series of separate umbrella projects. The final project could then be submitted as a terminal umbrella project.

(d) where there are significant numbers of small or informal enterprises remaining, the final project should be developed using the following new approach designed to address the remaining small enterprises:

  (i) proposals should include: (a) institutional support through government policy directives or legislation; a timed action plan and expected results in terms of ODS phase-out; coordination and management by ozone offices and/or financial intermediaries; technology transfer, monitoring and supervision from industry associations and/or component suppliers and systems houses; and (b) the appropriate choice of technology, innovative methodologies for achieving technology transfer; achievement of economies of scale through geographical groupings or industrial rationalization; financial arrangements which could provide flexibility in the allocation of approved resources.

  (ii) the requirements for capital equipment should be determined by establishing the typical equipment needed for an enterprise representative of those remaining in the sector (equipment requirements will be modest and will generally be similar), and the estimated number of enterprises involved, taking into account the possibility of industrial rationalization.

  (iii) the technology transfer, trials and support activities will be costed on the basis of the activities being provided by local technical resources at local rates (where established as essential, with provision of international support on start-up to train the trainers, and on completion to verify phase-out).

(iv) incremental operating costs or savings will not be included in project costs.

(v) funding could include agreed support for some of the government activities outlined in (i) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/50, para. 87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/57).

Customs clearance and storage costs

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to urge all recipient Governments operating under Article 5 to expedite customs clearance and to refrain from levying any taxes or duties, in accordance with the terms of their agreement with the Implementing Agencies relating to the levying of taxes and duties on equipment and incremental costs during project implementation;

(b) to require the Implementing Agencies to explain what steps had been taken to prevent the occurrence of any customs clearance-problems in future project proposals;

(c) to consider payment of storage costs in excess of the project budget for the projects in Brazil, Kenya and Nigeria to be implemented by UNIDO, but not to approve any further project funding for those countries if any other customs-clearance issues were raised until assurances had been provided by the Government that the problems had been resolved and that any associated cost had been covered by the beneficiary or the Government;

(d) to urge Implementing Agencies to take appropriate measures to avoid other cases of excessive storage charges that caused implementation delays and to report back on any such cases to the Sub-Committee at its first meeting in 1999;

(e) also to urge UNDP to work with the Government of Egypt to resolve the taxation and customs clearance issue and not to approve any further funding for Egypt until the problem was resolved;

(f) to highlight the issue of taxation and customs clearance in its report with a view to drawing the attention of the Meeting of the Parties to the problem.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/3, para. 17).

Partial funding

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that a number of projects with cost-effectiveness values above the cost-effectiveness threshold had been submitted for partial funding of total project costs (e.g. the enterprise only sought funding for that proportion of the incremental costs that met or approached the cost-effectiveness threshold) and decided that partial funding should be allowed and encouraged since it was fully consistent with previous decisions by the Executive Committee to maximize the effectiveness of the Fund's resources in phasing out ODS.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/10 para. 10(a)).

Counterpart funding

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to seek a commitment from the relevant enterprise(s) to provide the required counterpart funding;

(b) for projects approved at the level of funds requested, to request Implementing Agencies to provide the Executive Committee with a clear indication that the enterprise(s) concerned had given this commitment on counterpart funding;

(c) for projects for which no commitment on counterpart funding had been obtained and projects for which a significant reduction in the funding requested was being recommended by the Secretariat, to give the project provisional approval, subject to the commitment being obtained and to request the Implementing Agencies to approach the enterprise(s) concerned to obtain this commitment;

(d) when the Secretariat received an assurance of the relevant commitment, the provisionally approved projects could proceed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/6, para. 83).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to explore modalities for co-financing with the Implementing Agencies;

(b) to discuss the issue further at a subsequent meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/41, para. 69).

Using operating costs to fund non-incremental capital costs

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that where the Secretariat, in reviewing a project that did not claim all the eligible operating costs in order to keep its cost-effectiveness within the established threshold, determined that part of the capital costs were ineligible, the value of those ineligible costs could be compensated by an increase in the eligible operating costs provided that:

  (i) the original eligible operating costs were claimed for less than the allowable period;

  (ii) the compensation did not result in the allowable period being exceeded; and

  (iii) the overall cost of the project remained within the threshold established for the sector or subsector;

(b) transfers from operating costs to capital costs during implementation of such a project could only occur to fund cost overruns for eligible capital equipment items that had been included in the project approval, in which case, a report would have to be submitted to the Executive Committee providing an explanation and justification for the transfer.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/6, para. 17).

Loss of profit

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that lost profit is not considered an eligible operating incremental cost.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 75).

Recurrent costs

Recurrent costs of a project should continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the merits of the project.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/11/36, para. 116).

Given the uncertainty associated with projecting future cash flows, recurrent costs would be considered for a transitional period as defined in document on Incremental Cost Policies and Operational Interpretation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/39 and its Annexes). In cases where recurrent costs were not considered as defined in the document and its Annexes, a justification for that approach must be given to the Executive Committee by the Implementing Agency.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 171B).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/39).

Cost overruns

For projects that have already been approved, decisions on project cost overruns are necessary if additional financing would cause the total expenditures for the project to exceed US $500,000. Overruns which do not cause total expenditures to exceed $500,000 can be approved within the context of a work programme or work programme amendment. The Executive Committee can approve modifications of approved project budgets with a total incremental cost exceeding US $500,000.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/29 Annex III, para. 3.11).

Completed projects with balances

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that project balances should be returned to the Multilateral Fund at the latest 12 months after project completion;

(b) to request Implementing Agencies to report to the Executive Committee if they could not close the accounts on a project within 12 months after project completion;

(c) also to request Implementing Agencies to report to the Executive Committee cases where they could not liquidate their remaining obligations within 12 months after project completion.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/7, para. 21).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the report of UNDP;

(b) to request a report from each agency, to be submitted to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, on the extent to which the Implementing Agencies' share of the project balances from projects completed through 1998 has been obligated;

(c) that where there were still balances that had not been committed or obligated for projects completed by December 1997, those amounts should be made available for utilization by the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/9, para.).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to liaise with the Implementing Agencies to refine further the un-obligated balances and un-liquidated obligations included in the following table and to indicate a time for return of the balances to the Fund in time for the Thirty-first Meeting.

Agency	Balances from completed projects through 1998 (US$)	Obligations (US$)	Funds to be returned (US$)	Un-obligated balances (US$)
UNEP	2,404,858	1,931,979	481,365	0
UNIDO	7,287,129	4,652,911	336,091	2,134,079
World Bank	11,319,764	3,296,410	5,350,629	5,969,134
Total	21,011,751	9,881,300	6,168,085	8,103,213

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/19, para. 40).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/17).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that balances from completed recurring projects should be returned to the Fund for reprogramming.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/3, para. 14 (c)).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to urge Implementing Agencies to specify a date on which funds would be returned for all projects;

(c) to note that UNIDO had indicated that it would return US $700,000 of its US $2.2 million in unobligated balances within one month, and that it would report on the schedule for returning funds on 16 projects by the Thirty-fourth Meeting;

(d) to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to ensure that UNIDO reported unobligated balances in the same way as the other Implementing Agencies;

(e) to note with appreciation the reports on completed projects with balances from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, and the United States of America and the four Implementing Agencies contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/15 and Add.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/11, para. 28 (b, c, d, e)).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/15 and 33/15/Add.1).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNIDO and the World Bank, at the 35th Meeting, to specify a date on which funds would be returned for those projects where no date was specified, pursuant to Decision 33/11(b).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/2, para. 20(b)).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note with concern that it appeared that projects had been prematurely classified as completed although they had not been completed, and requested the agencies to adhere strictly to Decision 28/2 when classifying all projects as completed.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/12, para. 40 (c)).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on project balances contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/10;

(ii) the levels of funds being returned to the 38th Meeting totaling US $3,751,490 including support costs as follows by agency: US $283,783 from UNDP and agency support costs of US $30,468; US $174,000 from UNEP and agency support costs of US $22,620; US $1,770,088 from UNIDO and agency support costs of US $232,629, and US $1,147,692 from the World Bank and agency support costs of US $90,210;

(iii) that Implementing Agencies had balances totaling US $2,422,895 excluding support costs from projects

completed over two years previously: UNDP (US $664,430 plus support costs); UNIDO (US $1,547,147 plus support costs); and the World Bank (US $211,318 plus support costs);

(b) to urge Implementing Agencies to re-assess the status of their completed projects with balances and re-classify projects as ongoing in their reports to the 39th Meeting if Decision 28/2 had not been fully complied with and reconsider the matter if balances from projects completed two years previously did not continue to be reduced;

(c) to withhold US $1,159,980 from fund transfers to the World Bank at the 38th Meeting as the World Bank had not provided sufficient explanations for not returning those support costs and any further consideration of the matter should be made contingent on the World Bank providing information required by the Secretariat for its assessments of the Bank's compliance with Decision 35/13(k);

(d) to note that the only circumstances under which it would be possible for a portion of the support costs from cancelled projects and completed projects with savings not to be returned according to United Nations practice was when a fee was paid by the Implementing Agency to a financial intermediary to undertake a financial evaluation of the enterprise before project implementation, and the project was subsequently cancelled.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/7, para. 38).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(i) the report on project balances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/11;

(ii) the levels of funds being returned to the Forty-first Meeting, totaling US $3,442,269 plus support costs of US $446,975 as follows by agency: US $1,337,614 from UNDP and agency support costs of US $173,252, including reimbursement of funds previously returned in error for two projects by UNDP; US $364,882 from UNEP and agency support costs of US $47,435; US $601,841 from UNIDO and agency support costs of US $78,237, including reimbursement of funds for 17 projects due to necessary adjustments to reconcile the accounts; and US $1,137,932 from the World Bank and agency support costs of US $148,051;

(iii) that Implementing Agencies had balances totaling US $408,477, excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously: UNDP (US $255,399 plus support costs); UNEP (US $62,610 plus support costs); and the World Bank (US $90,468 plus support costs); and

(iv) that the Government of Israel had returned US $64,177 plus support costs of US $5,847 by making a cash contribution to the Treasurer for the international methyl bromide compliance assistance workshop (GLO/FUM/37/TRA/240).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/9, para.40(a)).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/11).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note both the level of funds being returned to the 42nd Meeting against project balances totaling US $2,574,926: UNDP - US $526,643 including reimbursement of funds previously returned in error for two projects; UNIDO - US $1,048,283; and the World Bank - US $1,000,000; and additionally the return of support costs totaling US $280,891: UNDP - US $68,463 including reimbursement of support costs previously returned in error for two projects; UNIDO - US $117,428; and the World Bank - US $95,000; and

(b) also to note that Implementing Agencies had balances totaling US $513,207 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously: UNDP - US $388,882 plus support costs; UNEP - US $33,857 plus support costs; and the World Bank - US $90,468 plus support costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/16, para. 72)
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/2 Annex I).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on project balances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/4;

(ii) the levels of funds being returned to the 43rd Meeting against project balances totalling US $960,388 (UNDP US $617,556 net of reimbursement of funds previously returned in error for six projects by UNDP; UNEP US $214,930; UNIDO US $27,470; and the World Bank US $100,432 net of the funds returned by

UNDP for the Thai institutional strengthening project to be transferred to the World Bank), and additionally the return of support costs totalling US $107,885 (UNDP US $80,078 net of reimbursement of support costs previously returned in error for six projects by UNDP; UNEP US $19,289; UNIDO US $3,484; and the World Bank US $5,034 net of reimbursement of support costs associated with the transfer of the Thai institutional strengthening project);

(iii) that Implementing Agencies had balances totalling US $1,093,535 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously as follows: UNDP (US $808,118 plus support costs); and the World Bank (US $285,417 plus support costs);

(iv) that US $41,950,720 was available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 43rd Meeting; and

(b) to present future reports on balances and on the availability of resources, noting the balances of unliquidated obligations emanating from multi-year agreements which could not be returned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/2, para. 35).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/4 I).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on project balances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/4;

(ii) the net level of funds being returned from the multilateral Implementing Agencies to the 45th Meeting against project balances totalling US $4,222,859, including the return of US $263,533 from UNDP; US $40,000 from UNEP; US $485,945 from UNIDO; and US $3,433,381 from the World Bank;

(iii) the net level of support costs being returned from the multilateral Implementing Agencies to the 45th Meeting against project support cost balances totalling US $519,343, including the return of US $33,923 from UNDP; US $5,200 from UNEP; US $59,063 from UNIDO; and US $421,157 from the World Bank;

(iv) that multilateral Implementing Agencies had balances totalling US $47,929, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously: UNDP US $42,611 plus support costs; and UNEP US $5,318 plus support costs; and that the amount of balances from such projects was the lowest achieved since such balances began to be monitored by the Executive Committee at its 28th Meeting;

(v) the return of US $110,352 from UNDP on behalf of Australia, including earnings on interest amounting to US $68,190, for the completed recovery and recycling project in Viet Nam (VIE/REF/20/DEM/14), and the treasurer's adjustments to Australia's bilateral contributions and cash contributions, and that the interest was credited as interest collected on Fund balances instead of additional contributions from Australia;

(b) to request the treasurer to offset the return of US $75,353 to Germany from the Azckon refrigeration project in the Philippines (PHI/REF/23/INV/53);

(c) to note that Germany would transfer the interest amounting to US $36,710 to the treasurer, which should be credited as interest collected on Fund balances instead of additional contributions from Germany; and

(d) to note that US $88,629,484 was available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 45th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/3, para. 32).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/4).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) the report on project balances contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/4;

(b) the net level of funds being returned by the multilateral Implementing Agencies to the 46th Meeting against project balances totalling US $1,983,485, including the return of US $69,845 from UNDP; US $1,216,495 from UNEP; US $18,797 net of reimbursement of funds previously returned twice for one project from UNIDO; and US $678,348 from the World Bank;

(c) the net level of support costs being returned by the multilateral Implementing Agencies to the 46th Meeting against project support cost balances totalling US $246,548, including the return of US $9,040 from UNDP; US $142,965 from UNEP; US $6,362 net of reimbursement of support costs previously returned twice for one project by UNIDO; and US $88,181 from the World Bank;

(d) that Implementing Agencies had balances totalling US $2,940,519 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously: UNDP US $484,719 plus support costs; UNEP--US $40,063 plus support costs; and the World Bank--US $2,415,737 plus support costs; and

(e) that US $91,985,148 was available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 46th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/2, para. 24).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/4).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/4 and Add.1;

(b) the net level of funds being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 48th Meeting against project balances totalling US $751,179 that included the return of: US $372,434 from UNDP; US $136,537 net of reimbursement of funds previously returned in error for three projects from UNEP; US $247,596 from UNIDO; and US $5,388 reimbursement to the World Bank to account for the funds previously returned in error for one project;

(c) the net level of support costs being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 48th Meeting against project support cost balances totalling US $77,291 that included the return of: US $46,296 from UNDP; US $10,279 net of reimbursement of support costs previously returned in error for three projects from UNEP; US $28,323 from UNIDO; and US $7,607 reimbursement to the World Bank to account for the support costs previously returned in error for one project;

(d) that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $11,812,361, excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously: UNDP US $824,798 plus support costs; UNEP US $119,467 plus support costs; UNIDO US $165,063 plus support costs; and the World Bank US $10,703,033 plus support costs;

(e) the transfer of US $114,480 plus agency fees of US $10,303 from the World Bank to UNDP for the project "Phase-out of CTC as process agent in the elimination of nitrogen trichloride during chlorine production at Prodesal S.A." (COL/PAG/47/INV/64) and to request the Treasurer to make the necessary adjustments;

(f) that US $192,547 plus agency support costs of US $25,031 in bilateral cooperation for Germany approved in the 2003 to 2005 triennium for the national ODS phase-out plan in Cuba, including US $116,000 plus agency support costs of US $15,080 from the 2005 annual implementation plan (CUB/PHA/45/INV/30), as well as US $76,547 plus agency support costs of US $9,951 from the first tranche of the plan (CUB/PHA/43/TAS/25), should be offset against future approvals for Germany;

(g) that US $319,681 plus agency support costs of US $41,559 in bilateral cooperation for France, approved in the 2003 to 2005 triennium for the national ODS phase-out plan in Cuba, including US $200,000 plus agency support costs of US $26,000 approved at the 45th Meeting for the 2005 annual implementation plan (CUB/PHA/45/INV/31), as well as the remaining balance of funds totalling US $119,681 plus agency support costs of US $15,559 approved for the first tranche of the plan (CUB/PHA/43/TAS/27), should be offset against approvals for France;

(h) the transfer of US $20,000 plus agency fees of US $1,500 from UNDP to UNIDO for project preparation for a fumigant (methyl bromide) project in Zimbabwe (ZIM/FUM/45/PRP/31) and to request the Treasurer to make the necessary adjustment; and

(i) that US $41,771,843 was available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 48th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/2, para. 28).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/4 and Add.1).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/4 and Add.1;

(b) the net level of funds being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 49th Meeting against project balances totalling US $4,324,771, including the return of US $650,450 from UNDP, US $50,803 from UNEP, US $216,855 from UNIDO, and US $3,406,663 from the World Bank;

(c) the net level of support costs being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 49th Meeting

against project support cost balances totalling US $532,132, including the return of US $82,209 from UNDP, US $12,076 from UNEP, US $26,190 from UNIDO, and US $411,657 from the World Bank;

(d) that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $14,550,486 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously, including US $366,760 plus support costs from UNDP, US $258,155 plus support costs from UNEP, US $223,151 plus support costs from UNIDO, and US $13,702,420 plus support costs from the World Bank; and

(e) that US $31,529,502 was available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 49th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/3, para. 36).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/4 and Add.1).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/4/Rev.1;

(b) the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 50th Meeting against project balances totalling US $423,773 and that this amount included the return of US $126,160 from UNDP, US $213,082 from UNEP, and US $84,531 from UNIDO;

(c) the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 50th Meeting against project support cost balances totalling US $47,184 and that the amount included the return of US $16,402 from UNDP, US $21,584 from UNEP, and US $9,198 from UNIDO;

(d) that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $12,944,539 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously and that the amount included US $341,151 plus support costs from UNDP, US $528,870 plus support costs from UNEP, US $232,034 plus support costs from UNIDO, and US $11,842,484 plus support costs from the World Bank; and

(e) that US $58,074,893 were available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 50th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62, Decision 50/2 para. 33).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/4/Rev.1).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/5 and Add.1;

(ii) the net level of funds being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 51st Meeting against project balances totalling US $206,668, which included the return of US $115,285 from UNDP, US $755 from UNEP, US $58,499 from UNIDO, and US $32,129 from the World Bank;

(iii) the net level of agency fees being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 51st Meeting against project support cost balances totalling US $24,678, which included the return of US $14,058 from UNDP, US $44 from UNEP, US $6,399 from UNIDO, and US $4,177 from the World Bank;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $3,077,442, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $408,173 plus support costs from UNDP, US $868,125 plus support costs from UNEP, US $1,562,328 plus support costs from UNIDO, and US $238,816 plus support costs from the World Bank;

(v) the return to UNIDO the amount of US $254,918 for the projects listed in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/5/Add.1 in the light of decision 50/44;

(vi) the return of US $250,860 from Sweden for the transfer of the Swedish components of Serbia's national ODS phase-out plan (YUG/PHA/43/TAS/22 and YUG/PHA/47/TAS/29) and the transfer to UNIDO of US $238,650, including US $16,650 in support costs;

(b) to note that US $57,031,609 were available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 51st Meeting;

(c) to approve the transfer of US $196,871 in project costs and US $17,718 in support costs for the chiller project in Cuba (CUB/REF/47/DEM/35) from Canada to UNDP and a reduction in the level of Canada's bilateral contribution by US $196,871 in project costs and US $25,593 in support costs; and

(d) to request the World Bank to report on balances from completed tranches of multi-year agreements, in line

with the other implementing agencies.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/4 para. 39).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/5 and Add.1).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on balances and availability of resources contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/4 and Add.1;

(b) to note the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 52nd Meeting amounting to US $1,525,904 against project balances, including the return of US $531,442 from UNDP, US $215,766 from UNEP, US $62,064 from UNIDO, and US $716,632 from the World Bank;

(c) to note the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 52nd Meeting amounting to US $180,933 against project support cost balances, including the return of US $60,419 from UNDP, US $27,199 from UNEP, US $4,814 from UNIDO, and US $88,501 from the World Bank;

(d) to note that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $14,129,095 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously, including US $161,406 plus support costs from UNDP, US $862,627 plus support costs from UNEP, US $678,677 plus support costs from UNIDO, and US $12,426,385 plus support costs from the World Bank;

(e) to urge UNEP to resolve the US $1,680,292 in unobligated balances and report thereon to the 53rd Meeting;

(f) to note that US $750 should be deducted from the bilateral contribution of Canada as a result of funds being returned from project preparation for the terminal phase-out management plan in Burkina Faso (BKF/PHA/47/PRP/19);

(g) to note that US $3,686 should be deducted from the bilateral contribution of Germany as a result of funds being returned from several projects (IND/FOA/36/INV/350, IND/FOA/36/INV/351, MAR/REF/28/TAS/12);

(h) to note that US $6,216 should be deducted from the bilateral contribution of Japan as a result of funds being returned from several projects (CPR/REF/31/TAS/359, IDS/FOA/37/INV/145, IDS/FOA/37/INV/146, NIR/FOA/32/INV/73).

(i) to note the transfer of US $60,667 from UNEP to UNDP for the institutional strengthening project in Georgia (GEO/SEV/51/INS/23);

(j) to approve US $4,550 in agency fees for UNDP to implement the institutional strengthening project in Georgia (GEO/SEV/51/INS/23);

(k) to note that US $84.5 million was available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 52nd Meeting; and

(l) to request the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to indicate whether it had any objection to the return of the remaining funds for the Electrical Household Appliance Manufacturing refrigeration project (LIB/REF/32/INV/03) by the 53rd Meeting, noting that without written objection the remaining funds from the project should be returned to the 53rd Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/2, para. 32).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/4 and Add.1).

The Executive Committee at its Fifty-third Meeting decided to note:

(a) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/4;

(b) the net level of funds being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 53rd Meeting amounting to US $60,211 against project balances, including the return of US $28,509 by UNDP; US $22,708 by UNEP and US $8,994 by UNIDO;

(c) the net level of support costs being returned by the multilateral implementing agencies to the 53rd Meeting of US $7,331 against project support cost balances, including the return of US $3,569 by UNDP; US $2,952 by UNEP and US $810 by UNIDO;

(d) that multilateral implementing agencies had balances totalling US $9,576,651, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously: US $119,512 for UNDP, US $899,062 for UNEP, US $669,352 for UNIDO, and US $7,888,725 for the World Bank;

(e) the transfer of US $510,659 plus agency fees of US $38,300 from UNDP to UNIDO for national methyl bromide projects in Kenya (KEN/FUM/44/INV/38 and KEN/FUM/50/INV/40);

(f) the transfer of US $12,000 plus agency fees of US $900 from UNDP to UNIDO for the terminal phase-out management plan project preparation project in Niger (NER/PHA/48/PRP/17); and

(g) that US $102,182,323 were available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 53rd Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/2, para. 28).
(Supporting documents:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/4).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/4;

(b) the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 54th Meeting amounting to US $598,760 against project balances, comprising the return of US $413 from UNDP, US $279,684 from UNEP, US $257,168 from UNIDO and US $61,495 from the World Bank;

(c) the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 54th Meeting amounting to US $55,746 against project support cost balances. This included the return of US $45 from UNDP, US $31,278 from UNEP, US $20,427 from UNIDO and US $3,996 from the World Bank;

(d) that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $11,023,102 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously, comprising US $387,718 from UNDP, US $1,041,526 from UNEP, US $662,682 from UNIDO, and US $8,931,176 from the World Bank;

(e) that US $24,100 should be deducted from the bilateral contribution of Australia as a result of funds being returned from the halon management and banking programme in India; and

(f) that US $86,439,073 were available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 54th Meeting
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/3, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/4).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/4;

(ii) The net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 55th Meeting amounting to US $2,282,273 against project balances. That included the return of US $167,062 from UNDP, US $108,253 from UNEP, US $10,689 from UNIDO and US $1,996,269 from the World Bank (including a return of US $1,198,947 against the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand (THA/REF/26/INV/104));

(iii) The net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 55th Meeting amounting to US $129,706 against project support cost balances. That included the return of US $21,718 from UNDP, US $9,760 from UNEP, US $948 from UNIDO and US $97,280 from the World Bank;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $6,169,728 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously. That included US $306,423 from UNDP, US $1,198,376 from UNEP, US $659,588 from UNIDO, and US $4,005,341 from the World Bank;

(v) That US $7,000 plus project support costs of US $910 should be deducted from the bilateral contributions of Canada;

(vi) That US $44,182 plus project support costs of US $5,744 should be deducted from the bilateral contributions of Sweden;

(vii) That US $113,739,340 were available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 55th Meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/2 para 29(a))

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/4;

(ii) the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 56th Meeting, amounting to US $1,107,116 against projects and the balance from advances for HCFC phase-out management plans

(HPMP). That included the return of US $267,698 from UNDP, US $443,000 from UNEP, and US $396,418 from UNIDO;

(iii) the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 56th Meeting amounting to US $123,488 against projects and the balance from advances for HPMP support costs. That included the return of US $20,581 from UNDP, US $55,840 from UNEP, US $29,816 from UNIDO, and US $17,251 from the World Bank;

(iv) that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $5,911,756, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously. That included US $412,783 for UNDP, US $1,322,165 for UNEP, US $623,517 for UNIDO and US $3,553,291 for the World Bank;

(v) that bilateral agencies had balances from completed projects totalling US $617,117 excluding support costs;

(vi) that bilateral agencies had balances totalling US $457,254 from projects completed over two years previously. That included US $42,162 for Australia, US $237,336 for France, US $676 for Italy, US $43,497 for Denmark, US $76,730 for Finland and US $56,853 for Japan;

(b) to request bilateral agencies to report to the Executive Committee at its 57th Meeting on their proposed disposition of balances from completed projects; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to continue monitoring completed projects with balances for bilateral agencies and to report to the Executive Committee thereon.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/2 para 30)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/4).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/4;

(b) to note the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 57th Meeting amounting to US $449,113 against projects, which included the return of US $41,294 from UNDP, US $364,421 from UNEP, and US $43,398 from UNIDO;

(c) to note the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies at the 57th Meeting amounting to US $34,800 against projects, which included the return of US $5,042 from UNDP, US $25,487 from UNEP and US $4,271 from UNIDO;

(d) to note the net level of funding and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies to the 57th Meeting amounting to US $1,005,112 against projects;

(e) to request the Treasurer:

(i) to reduce bilateral funding by the amount of US $448,876 for France which includes a balance of US $25,000 resulting from the applicable project support cost rate for UNIDO; US $23,798 for Italy; and US $57,965 for Japan; as reflected in Annex II of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/4;

(ii) to record US $432,849 in interest accrued and US $41,624 in exchange gain as miscellaneous income to the Fund on receipt of equivalent amounts in cash;

(f) to note that France had transferred the project on ODS phase-out in 50 existing centrifugal chiller units in Côte d'Ivoire (IVC/REF/37/INV/17) to UNIDO at the net level of funds of US $1,000,000 and support costs of US $75,000;

(g) to note that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $6,635,720 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $481,669 from UNDP, US $2,158,709 from UNEP, US $857,335 from UNIDO, and US $3,138,007 from the World Bank; and

(h) to note that bilateral agencies had balances totalling US $289,465 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $165,898 from France, US $43,947 from Denmark, US $80,225 from Finland, and minus US $605 from Italy.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/3 para 33)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/4).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/4;

(ii) the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 58th Meeting amounting to US $801,736 against projects, which included the return of US $59,829 from UNDP, US $209,562 from UNEP, US $64,015 from UNIDO, and US $468,330 from the World Bank;

(iii) the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 58th Meeting amounting to US $54,641 against projects, which included the return of US $4,396 from UNDP, US $14,621 from UNEP, US $6,426 from UNIDO, and US $29,198 from the World Bank;

(iv) the net level of funds and support costs being returned to the 58th Meeting by the bilateral agencies amounting to US $309,713 against projects;

(v) that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $5,290,966, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $519,466 from UNDP, US $1,530,274 from UNEP, US $521,077 from UNIDO, and US $2,720,149 from the World Bank;

(vi) that France had balances totalling US $165,917, including support costs, from projects completed over two years previously;

(vii) that the World Bank had informed the Committee at its 58th Meeting that it was returning the un-obligated balance of US $461,338 against two institutional strengthening projects and the total CFC phase-out for Turkey, which had been completed in 2005, as well as US $28,289 in support costs; and

(b) to request the Treasurer:

(i) to reduce bilateral funding by US $47,598 for Canada, US $43,947 for Denmark, US $76,855 for Finland, and US $78,451 for Italy; and to record US $59,363 in interest accrued; and

(ii) to apply US $62,862 for future bilateral projects against Germany's bilateral contribution for the previous triennia.to note the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/4.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/2 para 32)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/4).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/4;

(b) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 59th Meeting was US $874,815 against projects, comprising US $347,295 from UNDP, US $222,248 from UNEP, US $155,272 from UNIDO and a return of US $150,000 from the World Bank to be transferred to UNEP and UNIDO in equal shares;

(c) That the net support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 59th Meeting were US $441,446 against projects, comprising US $29,396 from UNDP, US $26,227 from UNEP, US $14,504 from UNIDO, US $371,319 from the World Bank from its 2008 core unit budget and the programme support costs associated with the transfer of the HCFC phase-out management plan preparation project in Ecuador;

(d) That the net funds and support costs of US $201,706 being returned by bilateral agencies to the 59th Meeting comprised US $200,945 returned by France and US $761 from Italy, and to request the Treasurer to follow up with France and Italy on the cash transfer of those amounts;

(e) That implementing agencies had a total balance of US $4,880,613, excluding support costs, from projects completed more than two years previously, which comprised US $530,378 from UNDP, US $1,061,888 from UNEP, US $874,893 from UNIDO and US $2,413,454 from the World Bank; and

(f) That Australia had balances totalling US $78,087, Finland US $34,022 and France US $87,848, including support costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/2 para 26)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/4).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/5;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 60th Meeting by the implementing agencies was US $66,944 against projects, which included the return of US $38,855 from UNDP, US $9 from UNEP and US $28,080 from UNIDO;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 60th Meeting was US $6,445 against projects, which included the return of US $3,912 from UNDP, US $1 from UNEP and US $2,532 from UNIDO; and

(iv) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies to the 60th Meeting was US $140,019, which reflected no return from Finland as a result from its intent to use its unspent balance on other projects, US $16 by France and US $140,003 by Sweden, and to request the Treasurer to follow up the cash transfer of those amounts with France and Sweden;

(b) To approve the transfer to UNIDO of two projects (ROM/PHA/45/TAS/31 and YUG/PHA/43/TAS/22) from Sweden, as well as the transfer of US $123,897 in project costs and US $9,292 in support costs for the two projects, as requested by Sweden in its letter to the Secretariat of 12 February 2010, and thereby:

(i) Reduce the bilateral funding approved for the Government of Sweden for the implementation of the project ROM/PHA/45/TAS/31 by US $83,219, plus agency support costs of US $10,818, and to increase the funding approved for UNIDO for implementation of the same project by US $83,219, plus agency support costs of US $6,241, as agreed mutually between the Governments of Romania and Sweden and UNIDO; the text of the present decision would form an amendment to the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Executive Committee; and

(ii) Reduce the bilateral funding approved for the Government of Sweden for implementation of the project YUG/PHA/43/TAS/22 by US $40,678, plus agency support costs of US $5,288, and to increase the funding approved for UNIDO for implementation of the same project by US $40,678, plus agency support costs of US $3,051, as agreed mutually between the Governments of Serbia and Sweden and UNIDO; the text of the present decision would form an amendment to the Agreement between the Government of Serbia and the Executive Committee;

(c) To note:

(i) That implementing agencies had total balances of US $4,579,745, excluding support costs, from projects completed more than two years previously, which comprised US $709,606 for UNDP, US $1,295,490 for UNEP, US $522,148 for UNIDO, and US $2,052,501 for the World Bank;

(ii) That UNEP had an unobligated balance of US $1,928,039 for completed projects; and

(iii) That there were balances totalling US $52,712 for Finland, US $87,864 for France, US $20,203 for Japan and US $26,841 for Spain, including support costs; and

(d) To request UNEP to report on the application of the financial rules regarding obligated cash advances by the 61st Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/3 para 39)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/5).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 61st Meeting by the implementing agencies was US $156,455 against projects, which included the return of US $52,327 from UNDP, US $3,520 from UNEP, US $26,351 from UNIDO and US $74,257 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 61st Meeting was US $221,184, which included the return of US $5,212 from UNDP, US $282 from UNEP, US $2,549 from UNIDO and US $213,141 from the World Bank;

(iv) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies to the 61st Meeting was US $27,112, which included a return in cash of US $31 from the Government of Canada and US $27,081 from the Government of Spain, noting that the return from Canada was already included in the

status of contributions and disbursements;

(v) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $3,930,493, excluding support costs, from projects completed more than two years previously, which included US $678,003 for UNDP, US $867,421 for UNEP, US $332,569 for UNIDO, and US $2,052,501 for the World Bank;

(vi) That there were balances totalling US $87,848 for France and US $20,203, for Japan, including support costs from projects completed more than one year previously;

(vii) UNEP's report on the application of the financial rules regarding obligated cash advances, which had been requested by decision 60/3, and the application of those rules as of the 61st Meeting;

(b) To request the Treasurer to continue to consult with the Government of Spain on the cash transfer of the returned amount by the Government of Spain mentioned in sub paragraph (a)(iv) above; and

(c) To approve the transfer from the World Bank to UNDP of US $60,000, plus agency costs of US $4,500, for the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan in Sri Lanka (SRL/PHA/57/PRP/36).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/2 para 22)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/4).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/4;

(b) To note that the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 62nd meeting was US $1,337,446 against projects, which included the return of US $54,908 from UNDP, US $74,282 from UNEP, US $712,927 from UNIDO and US $495,329 from the World Bank;

(c) To note that the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 62nd meeting was US $106,223 against projects, which included the return of US $5,977 from UNDP, US $9,657 from UNEP, US $53,470 from UNIDO and US $37,119 from the World Bank;

(d) To note that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $2,854,199, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $665,302 for UNDP, US $769,433 for UNEP, US $304,237 for UNIDO and US $1,115,227 for the World Bank;

(e) To note that Finland, as a bilateral agency, had a balance totalling US $34,022, excluding support costs, from a project completed over two years previously; and

(f) To request the Treasurer to assign any gains or losses from balances returned from completed bilateral activities to exchange rate losses or gains due to the fixed-exchange rate mechanism, including those funds returned to the 57th, 59th, and 60th meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/2 para 20)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/4).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 63rd meeting was US $147,387 against projects, which included the return of US $67,890 from UNDP, US $39,140 from UNEP, and US $40,357 from UNIDO;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies at the 63rd meeting was US $15,670 against projects, which included the return of US $8,707 from UNDP, US $3,591 from UNEP and US $3,372 from UNIDO;

(iv) With concern that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $3,301,923, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years prior to the meeting, which included US $886,174 for UNDP, US $1,124,885 for UNEP, US $634,543 for UNIDO, and US $656,321 for the World Bank;

(v) That bilateral agencies had balances totalling US $96,319, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years earlier, attributable to the Governments of France and Japan;

(vi) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies at the 63rd meeting was US $1,008,739, including the return of US $558,527 from the Government of Canada, US $52,712

from the Government of Finland, and US $397,500 from the Government of France;

(b) To request the Treasurer to follow up with the Governments of Canada, Finland and France the cash transfer of the amounts indicated in subparagraph (a)(vi) above;

(e) To request UNDP to follow up on clearing the obligated balances and to report progress made on the financially closed projects by the 64th meeting;

(f) To note the explanation by UNEP regarding the obligated balance against the institutional strengthening project in Peru, approved in 2002 at the 29th meeting of the Executive Committee, and to request UNEP to justify obligated balances for projects completed over two years previously at the 64th meeting; and

(g) To request UNIDO to expedite the financial completion of projects with obligated and unobligated balances for projects completed two years earlier with a view to returning the unobligated balances at the 64th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/2 para 27)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/4).

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To note that the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 64th meeting was US $976,400 against projects, which included the return of US $538,420 from UNDP, US $403,062 from UNEP, and US $34,918 from UNIDO;

(c) To note that the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 64th meeting was US $499,244 against projects, which included the return of US $58,920 from UNDP, US $46,538 from UNEP, US $3,080 from UNIDO and US $390,706 from the World Bank;

(d) To note that implementing agencies had balances totalling US $1,804,588, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $333,721 for UNDP, US $268,110 for UNEP, US $546,436 for UNIDO, and US $656,321 for the World Bank;

(e) To note that bilateral agencies had balances totalling US $139,340, excluding support costs attributed to France and Japan, from projects completed over two years previously;

(f) To note that the net level of funds and support costs being returned by Canada to the 64th meeting was US 23,736;

(g) To approve the transfer of the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan in Argentina (ARG/PHA/55/PRP/157) from UNDP to UNIDO, in accordance with decision 63/5(i), at the amount of US $43,657 in project costs, plus US $3,274 in support costs;

(h) To approve the transfer of the terminal phase-out management plan in Peru from UNEP and UNDP to UNEP and UNIDO and to request UNDP to return the remaining balance by the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(i) To note UNIDO's commitment to return unobligated balances from individual completed projects in full by the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/2 para 25)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/4).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 65th meeting was US $705,522 against projects, which included the return of US $253,695 from UNDP, US $18,808 from UNIDO and US $433,019 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 65th meeting was US $81,031 against projects, which included the return of US $19,121 from UNDP, US $1,416 from UNIDO and US $60,494 from the World Bank;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $1,717,559, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $257,492 for UNDP, US $277,674 for UNEP, US $526,072 for UNIDO, and US $656,321 for the World Bank;

(v) That bilateral agencies had balances totalling US $139,340, excluding support costs, attributed to France and Japan from projects completed over two years previously;

(vi) The return of the remaining balance of US $183,500 in project costs, plus US $13,763 in support costs already included in sub-paragraph (ii) above, owing to the transfer of the terminal phase-out management plan in Peru (PER/PHA/55/INV/41) from UNDP to UNIDO, in accordance with decision 64/2(h);

(vii) The return of the remaining balance of US $60,495 in project costs and US $4,835 in programme support costs for phase VII of the institutional strengthening project for the Philippines (PHI/SEV/60/INS/89) for the transfer of the project from the World Bank to UNEP, in accordance with decision 64/25;

(viii) The return of US $8,446 including US $972 agency fees to be offset against Germany's approvals at the present meeting

(b) To reiterate decision 31/2(a)(i) and (ii) and request UNIDO to update the Committee at the 66th meeting on the date at which the remaining unobligated balances for completed projects would be returned in full.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/2 para 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/4).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 66th meeting was US $2,773,074 against projects, which included the return of US $676,933 from UNDP, US $52,098 from UNEP, US $130,094 from UNIDO, and US $1,913,949 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 66th meeting was US $255,236 against projects, which included the return of US $73,257 from UNDP, US $6,773 from UNEP, US $13,866 from UNIDO, and US $161,340 from the World Bank;

(iv) That the return from the World Bank included the transfer of US $1,835,205, plus US $154,294 in support costs, from the World Bank to UNEP for the national CFC phase-out plan for the Philippines, in accordance with decision 65/10(e);

(v) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $1,235,799, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $362,381 for UNDP, US $266,972 for UNEP and US $606,446 for UNIDO;

(vi) That the Government of France had unobligated balances totalling US $78,440, excluding support costs, attributed to a project completed over two years previously;

(vii) That UNIDO's report to the 66th meeting reflected no unobligated balances for completed projects, as a follow-up to decisions 64/2(i) and 65/2(b);

(viii) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the Governments of Italy and Japan at the 66th meeting was US $382 and US $77,950, respectively, and to request the Treasurer to follow up with Italy and Japan on their returns in cash to the Fund;

(ix) Italy's return of accrued interest of US $261,583 as additional income directly to the Fund; and

(b) To request agencies with long-outstanding obligated balances on projects completed in 2005, 2006 and 2007 to return these balances as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/2 para 23).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/4).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/4;

(ii) The return of US $2,733 from Canada's bilateral technical assistance project to phase out the use of methyl bromide in Jamaica (JAM/FUM/47/TAS/22);

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 67th meeting was US $1,958,285 against projects, which included the return of US $1,190,304 from UNDP, US $296,503 from UNEP, US $295,883 from UNIDO and US $175,595 from the World Bank;

(iv) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 67th meeting was US $139,727 against projects, which included the return of US $72,986 from UNDP, US $25,094 from UNEP, US $22,274 from UNIDO and US $19,373 from the World Bank;

(v) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $1,073,513, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $282,707 from UNDP, US $199,653 from UNEP, and US $591,153 from UNIDO;

(vi) The feedback received from UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO on the projects with long outstanding obligated balances completed in 2005, 2006 and 2007;

(vii) That the Government of France still had unobligated balances totalling US $78,440, excluding support costs, attributed to a project completed over two years previously;

(b) To request the Treasurer to follow up with the Government of Sweden its return of a total of US $114,046 in cash to the Fund; and

(c) To request implementing agencies with projects completed in 2005, 2006 and 2007 to return the balances as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/3 para 25).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/4).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/4 and Add.1;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 68th meeting was US $309,652 against projects, which included the return of US $212,468 from UNDP and US $97,184 from UNIDO;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 68th meeting was US $417,111 against projects, which included the return of US $18,328 from UNDP, US $810 from UNEP, US $7,288 from UNIDO, and US $390,685 from the World Bank;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $720,382, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $145,202 for UNDP, US $130,669 for UNEP and US $444,511 for UNIDO;

(v) That the Government of France had balances totalling US $14,012, including support costs, for one project completed over two years previously;

(vi) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies to the 68th meeting was US $148,286, which included the return of US $146,869 from the Government of France and US $1,417 from the Government of Italy; and to request the Treasurer to follow up with the Governments concerned on the cash transfer of those amounts;

(vii) The Government of Spain's return of accrued interest of US $157,755 for the projects BRA/FUM/46/INV/272 and MEX/FUM/42/TAS/118 directly to the Treasurer as additional income to the Fund;

(b) To request implementing agencies with projects completed in 2007 and 2008 to return the balances as soon as possible;

(c) To approve an additional US $57,579 in support costs for UNEP for the national CFC phase-out plan for the Philippines (PHI/PHA/66/INV/94), in accordance with decision 66/2(a)(iv);

(d) With regard to the request by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia relating to its terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP), to approve:

(i) The transfer of the balance of US $5,000 of the second tranche of the TPMP from the Government of Canada to UNDP;

(ii) The transfer of US $375 for agency support costs from Canada to UNDP and the return of US $275 from the Government of Canada to the Multilateral Fund;

(iii) The revised Agreement between the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Executive Committee contained in Annex II to the present report;

(e) With regard to the national ODS phase-out plan for Tunisia, to approve:

(i) The transfer of the national ODS phase-out plan for Tunisia from the World Bank to UNIDO;

(ii) The transfer of the balance of US $758,432, including US $52,914 in agency support costs, from the World Bank to UNIDO; and

(iii) The revised Agreement between the Government of Tunisia and the Executive Committee contained in Annex III to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/2 para 29).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/4 and Add.1).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 69th meeting was US $635,063 against projects, which included the return of US $505,286 from UNDP, US $29,119 from UNEP, US $66,345 from UNIDO and US $34,313 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of agency support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 69th meeting was US $51,625 against projects, which included the return of US $39,758 from UNDP, US $3,785 from UNEP, US $4,994 from UNIDO, and US $3,088 from the World Bank;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $535,869, excluding agency support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $286,241 for UNDP, US $8,000 for UNEP and US $241,628 for UNIDO;

(v) That the Government of Japan's balance for completed projects not returned to the Fund, totalling US $52,906, excluding support costs, would be offset against future bilateral projects;

(vi) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies to the 69th meeting was US $176,122, which included the return of US $175,930 from the Government of France and US $192 from the Government of Portugal, and to request the Treasurer to follow up with the Government of Portugal on the cash transfer of US $192 to the Fund; and

(b) To request implementing agencies with projects completed in 2007 to 2009 to return the balances as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/3 para 25).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/4).

The Seventy Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/4 and the return of US $432,419 by UNEP of the 2012 CAP budget balance to the 70th meeting;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 70th meeting was US $1,013,088 against projects, which included the return of US $197,122 from UNDP, US $400,388 from UNEP and US $415,578 from UNIDO;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 70th meeting was US $78,105 against projects, which included the return of US $14,897 from UNDP, US $32,031 from UNEP and US $31,177 from UNIDO;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $752,396, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $112,182 for UNDP, US $401,094 for UNEP and US $239,120 for UNIDO;

(v) That the Government of Japan and the Government of France had balances totalling US $308,920 and US $40,150, excluding support costs, for a total of three projects completed over two years previously;

(vi) That the Government of Japan's balance for completed projects not returned to the Fund, totalling US $40,154, excluding support costs, would be offset against future bilateral projects;

(vii) That UNEP had reported obligated balances under two Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) activities completed in 2010 and 2011 and to request UNEP to review those balances with a view to returning the funds at the 71st meeting;

(viii) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies at the 70th meeting was US $5,603 from the Government of Canada;

(ix) That the Swedish International Development Agency had informed the Secretariat that the Government of Sweden would no longer have a Multilateral Fund bilateral programme;

(b) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies with projects completed from 2004 to 2009 to return the balances as soon as possible; and

(ii) The Treasurer to deduct the Government of Canada's return in cash to the Fund of the amount of US $5,650 as a follow-up to decision 68/2(d)(ii), and the return of US $5,603 against the completed projects in Jamaica (JAM/FUM/47/TAS) and in Saint Lucia (STL/PHA/56/INV/15) from the Government of Canada's regular contribution to the Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/2 para 34).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/4).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 71st meeting was US $3,918,245 against projects, which included the return of US $28,343 from UNDP, US $583,568 from UNEP, US $48,717 from UNIDO and US $3,257,617 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies at the 71st meeting was US $318,818 against projects, which included the return of US $2,380 from UNDP, US $53,981 from UNEP, US $3,655 from UNIDO and US $258,802 from the World Bank;

(iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $566,914, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $94,141 for UNDP, US $273,027 for UNEP and US $199,746 for UNIDO;

(v) That UNDP had already alerted its country offices to financially close those projects with balances completed over two years previously;

(vi) That UNEP would return funds for 16 of 21 projects not related to HCFCs or methyl bromide (MB) at the 72nd meeting;

(vii) That UNIDO would return balances by the 72nd meeting for three projects: China (CPR/PRO/47/INV/436), Pakistan (PAK/REF/59/PRP/74) and Saudi Arabia (SAU/FOA/60/PRP/07);

(viii) That the Government of Japan had balances totalling US $335, excluding support costs, for one project completed over two years previously;

(ix) That the Government of France's balances for two projects completed over two years previously and not yet returned to the Fund, totalling US $308,920, excluding support costs, would be returned to the Fund;

(x) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies at the 71st meeting was US $6,444, which included the return of US $3,260 from the Government of the Czech Republic, US $2,992 from the Government of Japan, and US $192 from the Government of Portugal; and to request the Treasurer to follow up with the respective Governments on the cash transfer to the Fund; and

(b) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances at the 72nd meeting, or as soon as possible thereafter; and

(ii) UNEP to return at the 72nd meeting all unobligated balances identified in document

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/4.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/2 para 32).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/4).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/4 and the updated information provided by the Secretariat at the meeting;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 72nd meeting was US $1,589,391 against completed projects, which included the return of US $377,453 from UNDP, US $1,088,529 from UNEP, and US $123,409 from UNIDO;

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 72nd meeting was US $4,479,994 against projects subject to decisions 70/7(b)(ii) and (iii), and 71/11(b), which included the return of: US $317,501 from UNDP, US $784,955 from UNEP, US $1,705,511 from UNIDO, and US $1,672,027 from the World Bank;

(iv) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies at the 72nd meeting was US $133,798 against completed projects, which included the return of US $28,823 from UNDP, US $95,717 from UNEP, and US $9,258 from UNIDO;

(v) That the net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies at the 72nd meeting was US $402,342 against projects subject to decisions 70/7(b)(ii) and (iii), and 71/11(b), which included the return of: US $26,109 from UNDP, US $102,045 from UNEP, US $127,974 from UNIDO, and US $146,214 from the World Bank;

(vi) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US $307,766, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously, which included US $8,332 for UNDP, US $138,187 for UNEP and US $161,247 for UNIDO;

(vii) That UNDP was working to financially close the 10 projects operationally completed in 2011 and intended to return the balance of US $8,332 to the 73rd meeting;

(viii) That the Government of France had balances for two projects (ETH/PHA/51/PRP/17 and IRA/PHA/45/INV/171) completed over two years previously but not returned to the Fund, totalling US $160,381, excluding support costs, and that these balances would be returned in 2014;

(ix) That the Government of Italy had balances for one project completed over two years previously but not returned to the Fund, totalling US $2,677, excluding support costs;-

(x) That the net level of funds and support costs being returned by the bilateral agencies at the 72nd meeting was US $7,104, which included the return of US $6,725 from the Government of Italy and US $379 from the Government of Japan, which would be offset against future projects;

(xi) That UNIDO had requested that the methyl bromide project in China (CPR/PRO/47/INV/436) be reinstated as "ongoing" owing to an ongoing contract on technical assistance for which the final payment was scheduled in December 2015;

(b) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances as soon as possible; and

(ii) UNEP to return all unobligated balances to the 73rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/2 para 31).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/4).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 73rd meeting by the implementing agencies against completed projects was US $4,139,113, which included: US $244,378, plus agency support costs of US

$41,057, from UNDP; US $271,563, plus agency support costs of US $27,974, from UNEP; US $767,378, plus agency support costs of US $58,978, from UNIDO; and US $2,143,080, plus agency support costs of US $584,704, from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 73rd meeting by the implementing agencies against projects completed by decision of the Executive Committee was US $1,014,384, which included: US $34,137, plus agency support costs of US $2,560, from UNDP; US $422,703, plus agency support costs of US $54,952, from UNEP; US $408,252, plus agency support costs of US $30,640, from UNIDO, including the partial return of US $250,000, plus agency support costs US $18,750, from a project for Tunisia (TUN/PHA/68/INV/54); and US $56,874, plus agency support costs of US $4,266, from the World Bank;

(iv) That UNIDO had balances totalling US $30,192, excluding support costs, from projects completed over two years previously;

(v) That the Government of France held balances from four completed projects and one project closed over two years previously, totalling US $378,985, excluding support costs, which would be offset against France's future approved bilateral activities;

(vi) That the Government of Italy held balances from one project completed over two years previously, totalling US $2,677, excluding support costs;

(vii)That the Government of Israel held balances for one project completed over two years previously, totalling US $68,853, excluding support costs;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances to the Fund by the 74th meeting;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to liquidate or cancel obligations not needed for completed projects and projects completed by decision of the Executive Committee in order to return balances to the Fund by the 74th meeting as follow up to decisions 70/7(b)(ii) and (iii) and 71/11(b);

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to return balances from all closed projects to the Fund by the 74th meeting; and

(iv) UNEP to return all unobligated balances to the Fund by the 74th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/2 para 28).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/4).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/4 and the update provided by UNIDO after the document had been issued;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 74th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $2,409,941, which included the return of US $353,703, plus agency support costs of US $28,024, from UNDP; US $1,772,803, plus agency support costs of US $153,290, from UNEP; and US $94,931, plus agency support costs of US $7,190, from UNIDO;

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 74th meeting by the bilateral agencies in cash against completed projects was US $12,363, which included US $6,529, plus agency support costs of US $849, from the Government of the Czech Republic; US $1,580, plus agency support costs of US $205, from the Government of Japan; and US $32, plus agency support costs of US $4 and interest of US $3,164, from the Government of Spain;

(iv) That the return of US $140,685 (US $94,500, plus agency support costs of US $12,285 for the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) (stage I, second tranche) for the Plurinational State of Bolivia; and US $30,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,900), for the verification report for stage I of the HPMP, from the Government of Germany owing to the change of implementing agency would be offset against future approved bilateral projects for the Government of Germany;

(v) That UNIDO had balances of US $15,053, excluding agency support costs, for one project completed over two years previously;

(vi) That UNEP had unobligated balances of US $50,000, excluding agency support costs, for one project completed over two years previously;

(vii) That the World Bank had unobligated balances of US $521,029, excluding agency support costs, for one project completed "by decision" of the Executive Committee;

(viii) That the Government of France had balances for one project closed and four projects completed over two years previously, totalling US $378,985, excluding agency support costs, which would be offset against future approved bilateral projects for the Government of France;

(ix) That the Government of Israel had balances for one project completed over two years previously, totalling US $68,853, excluding agency support costs;

(x) That the Government of Italy had balances for two projects completed over two years previously, totalling US $4,228 in obligated and US $3,043 in unobligated balances, excluding agency support costs;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances to the 75th meeting;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to liquidate or cancel obligations not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision" of the Executive Committee in order to return balances to the 75th meeting as a follow-up to decisions 70/7(b)(ii) and (iii) and 71/11(b);

(iii) UNEP and the World Bank to return all unobligated balances from completed projects and/or projects completed "by decision" of the Executive Committee to the 75th meeting;

(iv) The Government of Italy to return all unobligated balances to the 75th meeting;

(v) The Secretariat to adjust the additional funds allocated to UNEP for stage I of the HPMP for the Philippines from US $1,077,221, plus agency support costs of US $124,364, approved at the 68th meeting (decision 68/20) to US $1,033,575, plus agency support costs of US $123,693, to reflect the actual balance returned by the World Bank, as recorded in the report of the 66th meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54);

(vi) The Treasurer to follow up with the Governments of the Czech Republic, Japan, and Spain the respective return of balances to the Fund and to record the amount of US $3,164 as interest income for the Fund;

(c) To approve:

(i) The transfer of preparation of stage II of the HPMP (EGY/PHA/73/PRP/121) and related investment activities in the foam sector (EGY/FOA/73/PRP/120) for Egypt from UNIDO to UNDP, in the amount of US $20,000, plus agency support costs of US $1,400, for each of the two projects;

(ii) The transfer of preparation of stage II of the HPMP for Chile (CHI/PHA/73/PRP/182) from UNDP to UNIDO, in the amount of US $40,000, plus agency support costs of US $2,800;

(iii) The extension of the duration of the African chiller demonstration project being implemented by the Governments of France (AFR/REF/48/DEM/36) and Japan (AFR/REF/48/DEM/35) until December 2015 to enable the completion of assistance to Sudan; and

(iv) The extension of the duration of the national ODS phase-out plan in Yemen (YEM/PHA/55/INV/28 and YEM/PHA/60/INV/36) until June 2016 owing to the continued crisis and conflict in the country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/2 para 31).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/4).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/4/Rev.1;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 75th meeting by the implementing agencies against completed projects was US $625,064 which included: a refund of US $4,804 and a return of agency support costs of US $89, from UNDP; US $166,513, plus agency support costs of US $18,687, from UNEP; US $21,864, plus agency support costs of US $256, from UNIDO and US $74,889, plus agency support costs of US $5,617, and US $341,953 in core unit costs, from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned in cash to the 75th meeting by the bilateral agencies was US

$221, plus agency support costs of US $29, from the Government of Spain, and that the Treasurer would follow up on that process;

(iv) That UNEP had balances of US $97,790, excluding support costs, for six projects completed over two years previously;

(v) That the Government of France had balances for one project closed and four projects completed over two years previously, totaling US $378,985, excluding agency support costs, which would be offset against France's future approved bilateral projects;

(vi) That the Government of Germany had not-committed balances for one completed project totaling US $1,794, excluding agency support costs, which would be offset against Germany's future approved bilateral projects;

(vii) That the Government of Italy had balances for four completed projects totaling US $74,213, excluding agency support costs, which would be offset against Italy's future approved bilateral projects;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances to the 76th meeting;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and project completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" in order to return balances to the 76th meeting;

(c) To approve the transfer of survey of ODS alternatives at the national level for the Republic of Moldova (MOL/SEV/74/TAS/32) from UNEP to UNDP, in the amount of US $20,000, plus agency support costs of US $1,800; and

(d) To note that UNEP would return US $800 in agency support costs to the 75th meeting, which represented the difference in agency support costs between UNEP and UNDP for the transfer of survey of ODS alternatives, as per sub-paragraph (c) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/2 para 38).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/4).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 76th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $867,120, which included the return of: US $243,247 plus agency support costs of US $18,238 from UNDP; US $6,113 plus agency support costs of US $1,403 from UNEP; US $73,462 plus agency support costs of US $6,907 from UNIDO; and US $481,628 plus agency support costs of US $36,122 from the World Bank;

(iii) That UNIDO had balances of US $145,448, excluding support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously;

(iv) That the Government of France had balances for one closed project and four completed projects, totalling US $425,293, including agency support costs, which would be offset against bilateral projects approved for the Government of France at the 76th meeting;

(v) That the Government of Germany had balances for one completed project, totalling US $1,989, including agency support costs, which would be offset against bilateral projects approved for the Government of Germany at the 77th meeting;

(vi) That the Government of Italy had balances for five completed projects, totalling US $22,357, including agency support costs, which would be offset against bilateral projects approved for the Government of Italy at the 77th meeting;

(b) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances to the 77th meeting;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or to cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" in order to return balances to the 77th meeting;

(c) To request the Treasurer:
   (i) To adjust, by US $82,009, including agency support costs, the amount due in cash to the Multilateral Fund from the Government of Israel to reflect the balances associated with one project completed since December 2008; and
   (ii) To adjust, by US $53,765, including agency support costs, the amount due in cash to the Multilateral Fund from the Government of Portugal to reflect the balances associated with one project completed since July 2011.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/2, para 31(a)-(c))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/4).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/4;
   (ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 77th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $863,471, consisting of: US $244,115, plus agency support costs of US $18,478 from UNDP; US $126,301, plus agency support costs of US $17,643 from UNEP; US $42,829, plus agency support costs of US $2,664 from UNIDO; and US $411,441 in agency support costs from the World Bank;
   (iii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 77th meeting by the bilateral agencies was US $115,282, consisting of: US $76,711, plus agency support costs of US $8,783, and US $29,552 in accrued interest, from the Government of Italy; and US $209, plus agency support costs of US $27, from the Government of Japan;
   (iv) That UNEP had balances of US $138,818, excluding support costs, for nine projects completed over two years previously;
   (v) That UNIDO had balances of US $137,311, excluding support costs, for one project completed over two years previously;
   (vi) That the Government of Germany had non-committed balances for one completed and two ongoing projects, totalling US $1,989 and US $149,090, respectively, including agency support costs, which would be offset against bilateral projects submitted to the 77th meeting, if they were approved by the Executive Committee;
   (vii) That the Government of Spain had balances for two completed projects that had been completed over two years previously, totalling US $15,600 in agency support costs, which would be offset against bilateral projects submitted to a future meeting, subject to their approval;
(b) To request:
   (i) Bilateral and implementing agencies with projects completed over two years previously to return the balances to the 79th meeting;
   (ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and those completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" in order to return the balances to the 79th meeting;
   (iii) UNEP to return non-committed balances to the 79th meeting; and
   (iv) The Treasurer to follow up with the Governments of Italy and Japan on the return in cash as indicated in sub-paragraph (a)(iii) above.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/2, para 26(a)-(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/4).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/4;
   (ii) That the funds being returned to the 79th meeting by the implementing agencies amounted to US $1,960,282, consisting of US $1,291,131, plus agency support costs of US $147,728 from UNEP, and US $486,204, plus agency support costs of US $35,219, from UNIDO;
   (iii) The adjustment for UNDP, thereby crediting the agency with US $97,064, plus agency support costs of US $7,159, to rectify the mistaken return of those amounts to the 76th meeting, which made the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 79th meeting US $1,856,059;

(iv) That the net level of funds being returned to the 79th meeting by the bilateral agencies was US $203,182, consisting of US $177,992, plus agency support costs of US $23,139, from the Government of Italy, and US $1,837, plus agency support costs of US $214, from the Government of Spain;

(v) That UNDP held balances of US $10,062, excluding support costs, for projects completed two years previously;

(vi) That UNEP held balances of US $486,443, consisting of US $146,435 and US $340,008 in committed and not-committed balances, respectively, excluding support costs, for 13 projects completed over two years previously;

(vii) That UNIDO held balances of US $54,232, excluding support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously;

(viii) That the Government of Germany's not-committed balances, totalling US $5,961, including agency support costs, for one project that had been transferred, would be offset against any bilateral projects approved for the Government of Germany at the 79th meeting;

(ix) That the Government of Japan held balances totalling US $1,179,170, consisting of US $269,080 and US $910,090 in committed and not-committed balances, respectively, including agency support costs, for one completed project and two projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";

(b) To request:

(i) The Treasurer to follow up with the Governments of Italy and Spain on the return, in cash, of the US $203,182 being made to the 79th meeting as per sub paragraph (a)(iv) above;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to return, no later than the 80th meeting, the balances of all projects completed over two years previously;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and to return the balances to the 80th meeting; and

(iv) The Government of Japan and UNEP to return to the 80th meeting not committed balances no longer required for future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/3, para 25)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/4;

(ii) That the level of funds being returned to the 80th meeting by the implementing agencies amounted to US $5,432,309, consisting of US $558,552, plus agency support costs of US $44,491 from UNDP; US $2,609,791, plus agency support costs of US $229,320 from UNEP; US $652,068, plus agency support costs of US $47,948 from UNIDO; and US $1,142,011, plus agency support costs of US $148,128 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of funds to be returned to the Government of France was US $21,755, plus agency support costs of US $1,450;

(iv) That UNDP held balances of US $262,988, including agency support costs of US $18,358, for projects completed two years previously;

(v) That UNEP held balances of US $377,431, consisting of US $219,231 and US $158,200 in committed and not-committed balances, respectively, including agency support costs of US $33,403, for five projects completed over two years previously;

(vi) That the Government of Japan held balances of US $1,179,170, consisting of US $365,464 and US $813,706 in committed and not-committed balances, respectively, including agency support costs of US $122,696, for one completed project and two projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to return, no later than the 81st meeting, the balances of all projects completed over two years previously;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or to cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and project completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and to return balances to the 81st meeting;

(iii) The Government of Japan and UNEP to return to the 81st meeting not-committed balances no longer required; and

(iv) The Treasurer to increase France's bilateral approval by US $23,205.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/--, para --)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/--).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned to the 81st meeting by the implementing agencies was US $91,055, consisting of: US $10,467, plus agency support costs of US $802, from UNDP; US $124,964, plus agency support costs of US $9,107, from UNIDO; and, to rectify the premature return, by UNEP, of balances to the 80th meeting, an adjustment crediting the agency with US $52,867, plus agency support costs of US $1,418;

(iii) That UNEP held US $158,200, including agency support costs, in not-committed balances, for one project completed over two years previously;

(iv) That UNIDO held US $36,983, including agency support costs, in committed balances, for one project completed two years previously;

(v) That UNIDO did not hold any balances on projects completed by decision of the Executive Committee, and that the total balance withheld by UNIDO should read US $312,499 in Table 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/4;

(vi) That the net level of funds and agency support costs due to be returned by the bilateral agencies to the 81st meeting was US $742,272, consisting of: US $1,462 from the Government of Canada; US $282,500 from the Government of France; and US $458,310 from the Government of Japan;

(vii) That, of the return of US $458,310 by the Government of Japan referred to in sub-paragraph (vi) above, US $1,482, plus agency support costs of US $193 for the project PHI/FOA/62/INV/91, had already been returned in cash to the Fund, and that US $3,914 in accrued interest would be considered additional income to the Fund;

(viii) The return by the Government of Canada of accrued interest of US $1,703 for the project MEX/FUM/54/INV/138, which would be considered additional income to the Fund;

(ix) That the Government of France held US $14,854, including agency support costs, in committed balances, for one project completed by decision of the Executive Committee;

(x) That the Government of Japan held balances of US $713,741, consisting of US $712,196 and US $1,545 in committed and not-committed balances, respectively, including agency support costs, for two projects completed by decision of the Executive Committee;

(xi) That the Government of Spain held US $28,416, including agency support costs, in not-committed balances, for one project completed by decision of the Executive Committee;

(xii) The return to the Fund of US $966,254, consisting of US $777,000, plus agency support costs of US $54,390 for UNIDO, and US $120,000, plus agency supports costs of US $14,864 for UNEP, withheld by the Treasurer from the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Saudi Arabia in line with decision 77/54(f); and

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP and UNIDO to return, no later than the 82nd meeting, the balances from all projects completed over two years previously;

(ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and projects completed by decision of the Executive Committee and to return balances to the 82nd meeting;

(iii) The Government of Spain and UNEP to return to the 82nd meeting not-committed balances no longer required for future projects;

(iv) The Treasurer to follow up on the amounts of US $3,165 due from the Government of Canada, US $282,500 due from the Government of France and US $456,635 due from the Government of Japan excluding the amount already returned in cash referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(vii) above; and

(v) The Treasurer to offset US $5,275 against approvals for the Government of Canada at the 81st meeting in line with Annex IX of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/2)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/4).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 82nd meeting by the implementing agencies was US $3,102,557, consisting of: US $109,231, plus agency support costs of US $8,619 from UNDP; US $1,248,220, plus agency support costs of US $108,993 from UNEP; US $1,241,267, plus agency support costs of US $90,757 from UNIDO; and US $220,000, plus agency support costs of US $75,470 from the World Bank;

(iii) That UNEP held balances of US $158,200, including agency support costs, in not-committed balances, for one project completed over two years previously;

(iv) That UNEP held balances of US $301,042, including agency support costs, for seven ODS-alternative survey projects;

(v) That UNIDO held balances of US $12,773, including agency support costs, for two ODS-alternative survey projects;

(vi) That the net level of funds and agency support costs due to be returned by the bilateral agencies at the 82nd meeting was US $121,266, consisting of US $120,723 from the Government of France and US $543 from the Government of Spain;

(vii) The return by the Governments of France and Spain of accrued interest of US $3,774 and US $5,399, respectively, which would be considered additional income to the Fund;

(viii) That the Government of Japan held US $63, including agency support costs, in committed balances, for one completed project;

(ix) That the Government of Spain held US $3,092, including agency support costs, in committed balances, for one completed project; and

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse committed balances, or to cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and projects completed “by decision” of the Executive Committee and to return balances at the 83rd meeting;

(ii) UNEP and UNIDO to return balances outstanding from ODS-alternative survey projects before the 83rd meeting, in line with decision 80/75(c)(i); and

(iii) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of France, on the return, in cash, the amounts of US $121,266 and US $3,774, referred to in sub-paragraphs (a)(vi) and (vii) above, respectively.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/4).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 83rd meeting by the implementing agencies was US $5,278,006, consisting of: US $267,329, plus agency support costs of US $19,219 from UNDP; US $2,927,147, plus agency support costs of US $265,091 from UNEP; US $345,199, plus agency support costs of US $25,603 from UNIDO, and US $1,333,562, plus agency support costs of US $94,856 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned to the funding window established with the additional contributions for fast-start support for implementation of the HFC phase-down was US $225,992, plus agency support costs of US $15,819 from the World Bank;

(iv) That UNEP held balances of US $333,873, including agency support costs, for 11 projects completed over two years previously, including one institutional strengthening project completed in 2013;

(v) That UNEP held balances of US $56,500, including agency support costs, for one survey of ODS alternative project (ALG/SEV/74/TAS/82);

(vi) That UNIDO held balances of US $154,257, including agency support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously;

(vii) That the net level of funds and agency support costs due to be returned by the bilateral agencies to the 83rd meeting was US $3,100, consisting of: the return of US $53, plus agency support costs of US $7 from the Government of Japan; the return of US $2,736, plus agency support costs of US $356 from the Government of Spain; and a credit of US $48, plus agency support costs of US $4 to the Government of France;

(viii) The return, by the Government of France, of accrued interest of US $6,632, which would be considered additional income to the Fund;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to disburse or cancel commitments not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and to return the balances at the 84th meeting;

(ii) UNEP and UNIDO to disburse or cancel commitments for projects completed over two years previously and to return the balances at the 84th meeting;

(iii) UNEP to return the outstanding balance for the survey of ODS alternative project for Algeria (ALG/SEV/74/TAS/82) before the 84th meeting, in line with decision 80/75(c)(i); and

(iv) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of France on the return, in cash, of the amount of US $6,632, referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(viii) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/4).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 84th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $12,014,622, consisting of: US $438,499, plus agency support costs of US $30,902 from UNDP; US $2,088,984, plus agency support costs of US $162,970 from UNEP; US $1,050,133, plus

agency support costs of US $83,837 from UNIDO; and US $7,670,501, plus agency support costs of US $488,796 from the World Bank;

(iii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 84th meeting by the implementing agencies from projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions was US $28,064, consisting of: US $25,934, plus agency support costs of US $1,815 from UNDP, and US $294 plus agency support costs of US $21 from UNIDO;

(iv) That UNEP held balances of US $56,500, including agency support costs, for one ODS-alternative survey project, and US $58,363, including agency support costs, in not-committed balance for one project;

(v) That UNIDO held balances of US $152,209, including agency support costs, for one project completed over two years previously, and US $8,058, including agency support costs, for one project funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(vi) That the net level of funds and agency support costs returned by the bilateral agencies at the 84th meeting was US $920,287, consisting of: US $454,087, plus agency support costs of US $57,518 from the Government of France, and US $405,953, plus agency support costs of US $2,729 from the Government of Japan;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and for projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", and to return the associated balances at the 85th meeting;

(ii) UNIDO to return to the 85th meeting the balance of one completed project funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(iii) UNIDO to disburse or cancel commitments for one project completed over two years previously and to return balances at the 85th meeting;

(iv) UNEP to return the outstanding balances for one ODS-alternative survey project before the 85th meeting, in line with decisions 80/75(c)(ii) and 83/3(b)(iii);

(v) The Treasurer to follow up with the Governments of France and Japan, on the return, in cash, of the amount of US $920,287 referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(vi) above; and

(vi) The Treasurer to offset US $133,146 from the funds approved for the World Bank at the 84th meeting, representing the amount of the penalty payment received from the Government of China pursuant to decision 82/88(d).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/5).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 86th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $2,573,375, consisting of US $756,229, plus agency support costs of US $55,951, from UNDP; US $686,656, plus agency support costs of US $61,080, from UNEP; US $794,898, plus agency support costs of US $57,619, from UNIDO; and US $108,881, plus agency support costs of US $52,061, from the World Bank;

(iii) That UNIDO held balances of US $38, including agency support costs, for one project completed over two years previously and US $6,637, including agency support costs, for two projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of the HFC phase-down;

(iv) That the net level of funds being returned at the 86th meeting by the Government of Japan was US $126, plus agency support costs of US $16;

(v) That the Government of Italy held balances of US $5,350, including agency support costs, for one project funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", and to return the associated balances to the 87th meeting;

(ii) UNIDO to return to the 87th meeting the balance of two completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(iii) UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for one project completed over two years previously, and to return balances to the 87th meeting;

(iv) The Government of Italy to return to the 87th meeting the balance of one completed project funded using the additional voluntary contributions; and

(v) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of Japan, on the return, in cash, of the amount of US $142 referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(iv) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/4).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 87th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $2,308,358, consisting of: US $58,511, plus agency support costs of US $4,199, from UNDP; US $1,867,022, plus agency support costs of US $148,337, from UNEP, and US $214,743, plus agency support costs of US $15,546, from UNIDO;

(iii) That UNEP held balances of US $109,372, including agency support costs, from seven projects completed over two years previously, which included balances of US $434, including agency support costs, from one ODS-alternative survey project and US $10,110, including agency support costs, from one project funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase-down;

(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $2,132, including agency support costs, from one project funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(v) That the net level of funds being returned by the Government of France at the 87th meeting was US $6,247, plus agency support costs of US $500;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", and to return the associated balances to the 88th meeting;

(ii) UNEP to return to the 88th meeting the balance from one ODS-alternative survey project completed over two years previously, in line with decision 80/75(c)(i), and the balance from one completed project funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(iii) UNEP to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the remaining six projects completed over two years previously, and to return the balances to the 88th meeting;

(iv) UNIDO to return to the 88th meeting the balance from one completed project funded using the additional voluntary contributions; and

(v) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of France, on the return, in cash, of the amount of US $6,747 referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(v) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/4).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note
  (i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/4;
  (ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 88th meeting by the implementing agencies was US $6,320,237, consisting of US $2,261,506, plus agency support costs of US $168,607 from UNDP; US $3,165,404, plus agency support costs of US $241,892 from UNEP; US $36,946, plus agency support costs of US $2,678 from UNIDO; and agency support costs of US $443,204 from the World Bank;
  (iii) That UNDP held balances of US $25,773, including agency support costs, for three projects completed over two years previously, and US $22,223, including agency support costs, for three completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions for enabling activities for HFC phase-down;
  (iv) That UNEP held balances of US $116,344 including agency support costs, for two projects completed "by decisions of the Executive Committee";
  (v) That the net level of funds being returned at the 88th meeting by the Government of Australia was US $2,070, plus agency support costs of US $269;
(b) To request:
  (i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", and to return the associated balances to the 90th meeting;
  (ii) UNDP to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the remaining three projects completed over two years previously, and to return balances to the 90th meeting;
  (iii) UNDP to return to the 90th meeting the balances of three completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions;
  (iv) UNEP to return to the 90th meeting, the balances of two projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", in line with decision 86/16(f)(i); and
  (v) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of Australia, on the return, in cash, of the amount of US $2,339 referred to in sub-paragraph (a)(v) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/4).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
  (i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/4;
  (ii) That the net level of funds being returned at the 90th meeting, by the implementing agencies, was US $3,360,846, consisting of US $2,156,038, plus agency support costs of US $161,346, from UNDP; a credit adjustment of US $17,118, plus agency support costs of US $23,719, from UNEP; and US $968,631, plus agency support costs of US $68,230, from UNIDO;
  (iii) That UNDP held balances of US $31,206, including agency support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously, and US $119,016, including agency support costs, for one project completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";
  (iv) That UNEP held balances of US $54,511, including agency support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously, and US $240,643, including agency support costs, for three projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";
  (v) That UNIDO held balances of US $46,514, including agency support costs, for one project completed over two years previously, and US $893,905, including agency support costs, for three projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";
(b) To request:
  (i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", and to return the associated balances at the 91st meeting;

(ii) UNDP to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the remaining two projects completed over two years previously, and to return the associated balances at the 91st meeting;
(iii) UNEP to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the remaining two projects completed over two years previously, and to return the associated balances at the 91st meeting; and
(iv) UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the remaining project completed over two years previously, and to return the associated balance at the 91st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/4).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/4;
(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 91st meeting was US $3,085,700, consisting of US $38,438, plus agency support costs of US $2,887, from UNDP; US $2,578,802, plus agency support costs of US $219,667, from UNEP; US $225,813, plus agency support costs of US $16,526, from UNIDO; and US $3,334, plus agency support costs of US $233, from the World Bank;
(iii) That UNDP held balances of US $30,298, including agency support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously, and US $43,987, including agency support costs, for four completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase down;
(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $5,931, including agency support costs, for one project completed over two years previously, US $23,307, including agency support costs, for two projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and US $210,806, including agency support costs, for seven projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase down;
(v) That the World Bank held a balance of US $334, including agency support costs, for one project funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast start activities for the implementation of HFC phase down;
(vi) That the net level of funds being returned at the 91st meeting by the Government of France was US $21,199, consisting of US $18,488, plus agency support costs of US $1,479, and accrued interest of US $1,232, which would be considered additional income to the Fund;
(b) To request:
(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and to return the associated balances at the 92nd meeting;
(ii) UNDP and UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the projects completed over two years previously and to return the balances at the 92nd meeting;
(iii) UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to proceed with disbursement or return at the 92nd meeting the balances from completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions;
(iv) UNIDO to return at the 92nd meeting the balances of two projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee", in line with decision 86/17(i)(i); and
(v) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of France regarding the return, in cash, of the amount of US $21,199 referred to in subparagraph (a)(vi) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/4).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/4;
(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 92nd meeting was US $2,508,725 consisting of US $334,630, plus agency support costs of US $23,485 from UNDP; US

$277,372, plus agency support costs of US $17,732, from UNEP; US $1,728,863, plus agency support costs of US $123,876, from UNIDO; and US $2,586, plus agency support costs of US $181, from the World Bank;

(iii) That UNDP held balances of US $50,243, including agency support costs, for five projects completed over two years previously and US $23,411, including agency support costs, for one completed project using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase-down;

(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $119,069, including agency support costs, for two completed projects using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase-down;

(b) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and to return the associated balances at the 93rd meeting;

(ii) UNDP to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the projects completed over two years previously and to return balances at the 93rd meeting;

(iii) UNDP and UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or return at the 93rd meeting the balances of completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions;

(iv) The Government of Germany to return at the 92nd meeting the balance from stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the amount of US $803,872, plus agency support costs of US $91,434, consisting of:

a) US $93,017, plus agency support costs of US $10,580, from the second tranche (IRA/PHA/84/INV/236);

b) US $145,255, plus agency support costs of US $16,521, from the third tranche (IRA/PHA/86/INV/250);

c) US $502,500, plus agency support costs of US $57,156, and US $63,100, plus agency support costs of US $7,177, from the fourth tranche (IRA/PHA/90/INV/259 and IRA/PHA/90/INV/260, respectively);

(v) The Treasurer to transfer at the 92nd meeting the funds returned for the projects referred to in subparagraph (b)(iv) above to UNDP for the implementation of the fourth tranche, in the amount of US $803,872, plus agency support costs of US $56,271, consisting of:

a) US $93,017, plus agency support costs of US $6,511 for the second tranche (IRA/PHA/84/INV/236);

b) US $145,255, plus agency support costs of US $10,168 for the third tranche (IRA/PHA/86/INV/250);

c) US $502,500, plus agency support costs of US $35,175, and US $63,100, plus agency support costs of US $4,417 for the fourth tranche (IRA/PHA/90/INV/259 and IRA/PHA/90/INV/260, respectively);

(vi) The Government of Germany to return at the 92nd meeting the balance from the preparation of stage III of the HPMP for the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the amount of US $30,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,900, consisting of:

a) US $5,000, plus agency support costs of US $650, from the preparation of the overarching strategy (IRA/PHA/87/PRP/251);

b) US $25,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,250, from the preparation of investment activities in the industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (IRA/PHA/87/PRP/252);

(vii) The Treasurer to transfer at the 92nd meeting the funds returned for the projects referred to in subparagraph (b)(vi) above to UNDP for implementation, in the amount of US $30,000, plus agency support costs of US $2,100, consisting of:

a) US $5,000, plus agency support costs of US $350 for the preparation of the overarching strategy (IRA/PHA/87/PRP/251);

b) US $25,000, plus agency support costs of US $1,750 for the preparation of investment activities in the industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (IRA/PHA/87/PRP/252);

(viii) UNEP to return at the 92nd meeting the balance from the preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan for Turkmenistan (TKM/KIP/87/PRP/18), in the amount of US $10,000, plus agency support costs of US $1,300;

(ix) The Treasurer to transfer at the 92nd meeting the funds returned for the project referred to in subparagraph (b)(viii) above to UNIDO for implementation, in the amount of US $10,000, plus agency support costs of US $700;
(x) The World Bank to return at the 92nd meeting the balance from the preparation of stage III of the HPMP for Jordan (overarching) (JOR/PHA/88/PRP/110), in the amount of US $35,000, plus agency support costs of US $2,450; and
(xi) The Treasurer to transfer at the 92nd meeting the funds returned for the project referred to in subparagraph (b)(x) above to UNIDO for implementation, in the amount of US $35,000 and agency support costs of US $2,450.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/4).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/4;
(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 93rd meeting was US $4,235,786, consisting of US $562,920, plus agency support costs of US $39,505, from UNDP; US $2,245,847, plus agency support costs of US $175,064, from UNEP; US $551,323, plus agency support costs of US $38,603, from UNIDO; and US $320,000, plus agency support costs of US $302,524, from the World Bank;
(iii) That UNDP held balances of US $109,930, including agency support costs, for seven projects completed over two years previously, and US $7,953, including agency support costs, for two completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast start activities for the implementation of HFC phase-down;
(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $1,828,437, including agency support costs, for two projects completed over two years previously, and US $122,134, including agency support costs, for five completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast start activities for the implementation of HFC phase down;
(v) That the level of funding being returned at the 93rd meeting by the Government of France was US $50,850, consisting of US $45,000, plus agency support costs of US $5,850;

(b) To request:
(i) UNDP and UNIDO:
a. To proceed with disbursement or cancel committed and not committed funds that were not needed for completed projects, and to return the associated balances at the 94th meeting;
b. To proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the projects completed over two years previously, and to return the balances at the 94th meeting;
c. To proceed with disbursement or return, at the 94th meeting, the balances from completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions; and
(ii) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of France on the return, in cash, of the amount of US $50,850 referred to in subparagraph (a) (v) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/4).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/4;
(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 94th meeting was US $1,362,594 consisting of US $239,606, plus agency support costs of US $17,619, from UNDP; US $469,599, plus agency support costs of US $44,402, from UNEP; and US $551,985, plus agency support costs of US $39,383, from UNIDO;
(iii) That UNDP held balances of US $71,695, including agency support costs, for seven projects completed over two years previously;

(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $72,926, including agency support costs, for five projects completed over two years previously, US $823,615, including agency support costs, for three projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and US $116,758, including agency support costs, for four completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase down;

(b) To request UNDP and UNIDO:
   (i) To proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed and not-committed funds that were not needed for completed projects, and to return the associated balances at the 95th meeting;
   (ii) To proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the projects completed over two years previously, and to return balances at the 95th meeting; and

(c) To request UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or return at the 95th meeting the balances of the projects completed "by decision of the Executive Committee" and the completed projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/4).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
   (i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/4;
   (ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 95th meeting was US $2,906,091, consisting of US $49,738, plus agency support costs of US $3,589, from UNDP; US $1,394,049, plus agency support costs of US $115,804, from UNEP; US $567,175, plus agency support costs of US $41,415, from UNIDO; and US $620,456, plus agency support costs of US $113,865, from the World Bank;
   (iii) That UNDP held balances of US $62,043, including agency support costs, for five projects completed over two years previously;
   (iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $2,339,326, including agency support costs, for six projects completed over two years previously, and US $95,945, including agency support costs, for three projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions made by a group of donor countries to finance fast-start activities for the implementation of HFC phase-down;
   (v) That UNEP was returning, at the 95th meeting, balances from stages I and II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and institutional strengthening project for Afghanistan in the amount of US $401,361, plus agency support costs of US $27,217, consisting of:
      a. US $28,453, plus agency support costs of US $3,699, from the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP (AFG/PHA/85/TAS/27);
      b. US $180,908, plus agency support costs of US $23,518, from the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP (AFG/PHA/85/TAS/29);
      c. US $192,000 from the extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X) (AFG/SEV/87/INS/31);
   (vi) That the Government of Japan was returning, at the 95th meeting, US $2,600, including agency support costs, for one project;

(b) To request:
   (i) UNDP and UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed funds that were not needed for completed projects, and to return the associated balances at the 96th meeting;
   (ii) UNDP and UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the projects completed over two years previously, and to return balances at the 96th meeting;
   (iii) UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or return, at the 96th meeting, the balances of the projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions;
   (iv) The Treasurer to transfer, at the 95th meeting, to UNIDO, for implementation, taking into account the funds returned by UNEP from the projects referred to in subparagraph (a)(v) above, the amount of US $401,361, plus agency support costs of US $32,283 consisting of:
      a. US $28,453, plus agency support costs of US $2,561, from the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP (AFG/PHA/85/TAS/27);

b. US $180,908, plus agency support costs of US $16,282, from the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP (AFG/PHA/85/TAS/29);
c. US $192,000, plus agency support costs of US $13,440, from the extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X) (AFG/SEV/87/INS/31); and

(v) The Treasurer to follow up with the Government of Japan on the return, in cash, of US $2,600 as per sub-paragraph (a)(vi) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/4).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/4;
(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 96th meeting was US $926,271, consisting of US $307,094, plus agency support costs of US $24,914, from UNDP; US $506,119, plus agency support costs of US $56,387, from UNEP; and US $29,457, plus agency support costs of US $2,300, from UNIDO;
(iii) That UNDP held balances of US $102,335, including agency support costs, for three projects completed over two years previously;
(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $144,709, including agency support costs, for seven projects completed over two years previously, and US $1,424, including agency support costs, for one project completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";
(v) That UNEP had returned at the 96th meeting the balances from the institutional strengthening project for South Africa (phase I) (SOA/SEV/94/INS/18), in the amount of US $500,000;
(vi) That UNIDO had returned at the 96th meeting the balances from the HCFC phase-out management plan for Chile (stage III, first tranche) (CHI/PHA/88/INV/205), in the amount of US $38,409, plus agency support costs of US $2,689;

(b) To request UNDP and UNIDO:
(i) To proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and to return the associated balances at the 97th meeting;
(ii) To proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for the projects completed over two years previously and to return balances at the 97th meeting;

(c) To request UNIDO to proceed with disbursement or return at the 97th meeting the balances of the project completed "by decision of the Executive Committee";

(d) To request the Treasurer:
(i) To transfer to UNIDO, at the 96th meeting, the funds, returned by UNEP, for the implementation of the institutional strengthening project for South Africa (phase I) (SOA/SEV/94/INS/18) referred to in subparagraph (a)(v), above, in the amount of US $500,000, plus agency support costs of US $35,000; and
(ii) To transfer to UNDP, at the 96th meeting, the funds, returned by UNIDO, for the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (stage III, first tranche) (CHI/PHA/88/INV/205) referred to in subparagraph (a)(vi), above, in the amount of US $38,409, plus agency support costs of US $2,689.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/4).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/4;

(ii) That the net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies at the 97th meeting was US $4,977,871, consisting of US $2,829,839, plus agency support costs of US $195,450, from UNDP; US $1,328,190, plus agency support costs of US $119,792, from UNEP; US $282,284, plus agency

support costs of US $21,088, from UNIDO; and US $178,512, plus agency support costs of US $22,716, from the World Bank;

(iii) That UNDP held balances of US $305,385, including agency support costs, for 10 projects completed over two years previously; and US $8,742, including support costs, for one project funded from the additional voluntary contributions;

(iv) That UNIDO held balances of US $125,952, including agency support costs, for five projects completed over two years previously;

(v) That UNEP was returning, at the 97th meeting, balances from projects for Armenia, in the amount of US $124,300, plus agency support costs of US $16,159, consisting of:

a. US $58,300, plus agency support costs of US $7,579, from the HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP) (stage III, first tranche) (ARM/PHA/96/TAS/34);

b. US $66,000, plus agency support costs of US $8,580, from the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) (stage I, first tranche) (ARM/KIP/94/TAS/32);

(vi) That the World Bank was returning, at the 97th meeting, the balance from the extension of institutional strengthening project for Jordan (phase XIII: 1/2019–12/2020) (JOR/SEV/82/INS/105) in the amount of US $77,483, plus agency support costs of US $5,424;

(vii) That the Government of Germany was returning US $66,267, including support costs, for two completed projects;

(b) To request UNDP and UNIDO:

(i) To proceed with disbursement or to cancel committed funds that were not needed for completed projects and to return the associated balances at the 98th meeting;

(ii) To proceed with disbursement or to cancel commitments for projects completed over two years previously, and to return balances at the 98th meeting;

(c) To request UNDP to proceed with disbursement or return at the 98th meeting, the balances of the project funded from the additional voluntary contributions;

(d) To request the Treasurer:

(i) To offset, against future UNEP approvals at the 97th meeting, the US $330,670 that had been allocated for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Guatemala (phase X: 6/2024–5/2027) (GUA/SEV/94/INS/68);

(ii) To transfer to UNIDO, at the 97th meeting, the funds returned or offset for the projects referred to in subparagraphs (a)(v), (a)(vi) and (d)(i) above, in the amount of US $532,453, plus agency support costs of US $41,232, consisting of:

a. US $58,300, plus agency support costs of US $4,081, for the HPMP for Armenia (stage III, first tranche) (ARM/PHA/96/TAS/34);

b. US $66,000, plus agency support costs US $8,580, for the KIP for Armenia (stage I, first tranche) (ARM/KIP/94/TAS/32);

c. US $330,670, plus agency support costs of US $23,147, for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Guatemala (phase X: 6/2024–5/2027) (GUA/SEV/94/INS/68); and

d. US $77,483 plus agency support costs of US $5,424, for the extension of the institutional strengthening project for Jordan (phase XIII: 1/2019–12/2020) (JOR/SEV/82/INS/105).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/2)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/4)

Guidelines for the return of unobligated balances from completed projects

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the following guidelines for the return of unobligated balances from completed projects:

(i) Implementing Agencies should return remaining unobligated (unencumbered) balances as soon as possible, but not later than one year following project completion, with the amount returned specified

by project;

(ii) Implementing Agencies should report on the reasons why any unobligated (unencumbered) balances could not be returned within the required time-frame and when they would be returned;

(iii) full accounting of funds returned during the calendar year of reporting should be provided by project in the annual progress and financial reports;

(b) to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to develop procedures and formats for applying the above guidelines and to investigate ways of dealing with the balances from recurring projects. The format should include the date of completion, the level of approved funding, the amount dispersed to date and, of the balance, how much had been obligated, how much was unobligated, and how much had been returned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/2, para. 18(a, b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/6).

High-cost projects

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that projects in the consumption sector with a requested level of funding of more than US $5 million should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat in full, 12 weeks in advance of the Executive Committee meeting at which they were to be considered;

(b) for projects other than umbrella projects:

(i) that the submitting agency should, if requested, provide additional information, such as detailed baseline information beyond that normally provided, plant layouts, description, justification and costing of all significant items;

(ii) that the analysis and review process could involve a joint visit, if warranted, by the Fund Secretariat's reviewer and the relevant Implementing Agency.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/7, para. 18 (a, c).

Retroactive funding

The Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee recommended that the resources of the Fund can cover expenses incurred for CFC phasing-out activities undertaken only after a country has ratified the Montreal Protocol and qualified as an Article 5 Paragraph 1 country. It also concluded that the resources of the Fund may be extended to cover the agreed incremental costs of projects that had not received prior approval by the Executive Committee (retroactive funding) provided that:

(a) they were incurred by an Article 5, paragraph 1 country subsequent to the date on which it became a Party to the Montreal Protocol, and

(b) they meet the eligibility criteria.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 85 and Annex V).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex V).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a policy paper for consideration at the Twenty-first Meeting on the issue of retroactive funding as a whole, covering *inter alia* the years to be used as a basis for determining ODS consumption, in order to give guidance to the Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/26, para. 37).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the suggestion made by one member to the effect that, because very few projects were being submitted for retroactive funding, it might be necessary to encourage the submission of such projects, for example by waiving the need to apply the cost-effectiveness thresholds to them. The Committee decided to take note of the report of the Secretariat on retroactive funding and of the above comments made by one member.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/72 (paras. 102, 103).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/75).

Administrative costs in retroactive projects

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that there was general agreement among members of the Sub-Committee that the current level of

support costs for retroactive projects was too high;

(b) that no new level of support costs for retroactive projects could be decided upon at the current meeting and that the proposal should be taken up again in the general framework of the review of the question of administrative support costs to be undertaken in accordance with decision 26/41.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/17, para. 42).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the level of administrative support costs for retroactive projects would be set at 6 per cent.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/72, para. 114).

Types of retroactive projects

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that there were different types of retroactive projects, depending on what proportion of the project was actually in place by the time the Implementing Agency became involved, noted that differing levels of support costs might be appropriate to those different types, and decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide more information on the different types of retroactive projects;

(b) to request the World Bank to give further clarification on the figure of three per cent for the financial intermediary fee at the following meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to identify the approved projects which could be classified as SMEs in accordance with the definition of SMEs provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/54 and report on their administrative costs to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/49, para. 93).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the World Bank to provide the support cost per project for all the projects approved up to the 16th Meeting by pro-rating the administrative costs approved up to that Meeting on an annual basis, while noting that any evaluation of agency support costs for the Bank would take into account the method by which support costs for the Bank were originally approved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/4, para. 22(f)).

Bankruptcy

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Implementing Agencies:

  (i) to carry out some preliminary screening of the financial viability of companies when preparing project proposals;

  (ii) to take appropriate action, in consultation with the ozone unit in the country concerned, if there was any indication of a possibility of bankruptcy;

  (iii) to report to the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance any slowdown expected as a result of bankruptcy and to present the most cost-effective options to protect the Fund's assets, in collaboration with the ozone unit;

  (iv) to sell or redeploy equipment within an appropriate time-frame in accordance with the recommendations made by the Implementing Agencies and the ozone unit and approved by the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance and the Executive Committee;

  (v) to reflect instances of bankruptcy and their impact on ODS phase-out in project completion reports;

(b) to consider seeking advice from external auditors or lawyers, as appropriate, on bankruptcy issues with a view to protecting the Fund's assets.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/3, para. 24).

Agreed set of cost range

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided at its that Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat should work together to prepare a document for the Executive Committee's endorsement (the work commenced in the Bank on documenting real costs, collected from approved projects, will be extended to include input from the Secretariat and the other agencies. The resultant draft document would be reviewed jointly before it is submitted to

the Executive Committee).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71b, and Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/13).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested Implementing Agencies to make available real historical data on projects coming to conclusion, so that it could be used by other agencies and by the Secretariat in reviewing other projects in the future. The Implementing Agencies will develop a draft format for consideration by the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 71b, and Annex II).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/13).

Database of estimated costs of major equipment items

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided, in relation to the dissemination of information,:

(i) to request the Fund Secretariat to prepare and maintain, for dissemination to the Implementing Agencies, a database of estimated costs of major equipment items obtained from approved investment projects and other sources by the Fund Secretariat;

(ii) that the database should include information on completed and ongoing projects where the equipment procurement process had been concluded, when such information became available;

(iii) to request the Implementing Agencies, when the database had been completed, to take steps to ensure that consultants preparing projects were familiar with its contents: this should be facilitated through a conference or seminar, the modalities and timing of which would be finalized by the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies in the course of their regular coordination meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/7, para. 18 (c).

Equipment to be replaced by the projects

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the projects recommended for blanket approval on the understanding that the Implementing Agencies would take strong steps to ensure that equipment to be replaced by the projects was destroyed or rendered unusable;

(b) that in future project submissions, the Implementing Agencies should provide a list of the equipment to be destroyed or rendered unusable;

(c) to request the Implementing Agencies to provide in their project completion reports information on the actions taken to ensure that specific equipment or components replaced had in fact been destroyed or rendered unusable. The reports should also cover the fate of old equipment in those cases where funds had been approved for retrofitting and the enterprise concerned had subsequently decided to replace the equipment rather than to retrofit. The Secretariat could then transmit this information to a future meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) to approve the projects recommended for approval on the understanding that the Implementing Agencies would ensure that the safety measures paid for were implemented;

(e) to request the Implementing Agencies to explain in their project completion reports how they ensured that funds allocated for safety-related costs were actually used for this purpose.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/38, para. 55).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve all investment projects on the understanding that project implementation would not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable had been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction would be carried out;

(b) that projects should not be prepared in cases where the countries or enterprises involved did not agree to destruction of the equipment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/56, para. 84).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to reaffirm decision 22/38 on equipment destruction and decide that, in order to clarify the issue of phase-out claimed as a result of projects "completed", the following language should be added to the definition of "completed project" contained in decisions 17/22 and 19/23: "that no further use of CFCs is in evidence,

that the alternative product is being produced and/or production has begun, and that the CFC-using equipment has been destroyed/dismantled/ rendered unusable with CFCs";

(b) that formal agreements should be concluded among the national government, the enterprise and the Implementing Agency requiring that replaced equipment should be destroyed/dismantled/rendered unusable and that no CFCs should be used after completion of projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/2, para. 16).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to add the following paragraph to Decision 28/2: "To request the agencies to withhold, wherever possible, part of the project funding or reimbursement of cost until proof of disposal and destruction of equipment has been provided."
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/6, para. 22(c)).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request the Secretariat to establish, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, lists of key parts for standard equipment which need to be destroyed or rendered unusable, while other parts to be specified could be used as spare parts or in a service department, e.g. leak detectors, and in so doing to identify suitable mechanisms to verify destruction.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/6, para. 22(d)).

Safety issues and related costs of hydrocarbon technology

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) safety standards should follow international standards, where these are higher than standards in the country concerned. The practical application of established standards should be based on industry norms and practice in European countries.

(b) projects should be prepared and reviewed on the basis of this principle.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/18, para. 39).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study to be used as guidance for the Implementing Agencies, for enterprises in Article 5 countries in the preparation of investment projects and for the Secretariat in reviewing the submitted projects (Note: an executive summary of the paper is presented in Annex IX.7).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/47, para. 48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/54).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies, in co-operation with the National Ozone Units, to conduct safety inspections where applicable and to prepare a report on incidences of fires resulting from conversion projects and to report thereon at its Thirty-fifth Meeting. As a follow-up, Implementing Agencies and sector experts might need to update safety guidelines as required.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(n)).

FRAMEWORK FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Mechanisms for releasing funds

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee recommended the following procedure for use by the Committee for releasing funds exclusively to projects cleared for approval during the Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee:

1. the Executive Committee will add a new procedure called `cleared for approval pending availability of funds'. Projects cleared for approval will be identified in the Report of the Meeting with their corresponding recommended levels of funding.
2. to comply with the Terms of Reference for the Multilateral Fund, the projects cleared for approval do not constitute a financial commitment from the Committee until sufficient contributions are received.
3. when sufficient funds have been received, the Treasurer, through the Fund Secretariat, will notify all members of the Executive Committee and will release the recommended levels of funding to the pertinent agency. Such release of funds will be recorded in the Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
4. projects cleared for approval at the Fifteenth Meeting will take precedence over other projects submitted subsequently to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 121).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee approved a framework that was transparent, objective and fair, and addressed the situation where the projects submitted exceeded the resources available (under the framework,

resources would be divided into distinct slices for various categories of projects, including slices for low-consuming countries and support projects).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20 (paras. 17, 23).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to implement on a trial basis for projects submitted to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee the following operation framework whereby projects could be prioritized, and that it should be reviewed at the Eighteenth Meeting: the Executive Committee will approve eligible projects, but if the projects submitted exceeded the resources available it would approve projects up to the amounts available. Any remaining eligible projects would be for priority funding at the next meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20 (paras. 24, 32a).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to reserve:

(a) US $8,379,591 as a discretionary fund which could be applied to projects, sectors, or countries it might wish to target or give special consideration to in 1995;

(b) US $3,900,000 for funding recycling projects (including halon banking);

(c) US $6,630,000 exclusively for allocation to projects from low-ODS-consuming countries. This amount would be in addition to any funds received as a result of approval of projects from low-ODS-consuming countries that qualified under the cost-effectiveness thresholds listed above;

(d) US $5 million to cover 1995 Implementing Agency work programmes and support projects, US $3,157,851 of which had been approved at the current meeting under agenda item 6; and

(e) US $13 million to account for bilateral activities that could be applied against 1995 contributions from non-Article 5 countries.

(f) the Executive Committee noted that it was difficult to determine cost-effectiveness thresholds for the mobile air conditioner and compressor sub-sectors and therefore agreed that an amount of US $8,900,000 should be reserved for funding these projects in 1995.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 32).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted a framework for resource allocation, the solution set out in Annex IX.8. Under that solution, projects that had been recommended for blanket approval at the Seventeenth Meeting would be submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval up to the limit of funds available. Any projects with blanket approval not funded at the Seventeenth Meeting would go to the Eighteenth Meeting without further review. In addition, projects listed in Annex I of the overview of issues identified during project review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/3 Rev.1), together with projects listed in Annex II of the report of the Sub-Committee on Project Review if resubmitted by the Implementing Agencies, would be reviewed by the Secretariat and the Project Review Sub-Committee prior to the Eighteenth Meeting. Both those categories would be funded ahead of new projects received. Projects in these categories recommended for approval would form a consolidated list with the blanket approval projects remaining from the Seventeenth Meeting, and that list of projects would have priority for funding over any new projects submitted to the Eighteenth Meeting. Similarly, eligible projects not funded at the Eighteenth Meeting would be carried over to the Nineteenth Meeting and be funded ahead of any new projects received.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/20 para. 29a).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided :

(a) that any new project proposals submitted to, but not funded at, the Eighteenth Meeting should form part of the 1996 business plans of the Implementing Agencies and be funded ahead of new projects submitted to the Nineteenth Meeting. Commencing in 1997, all new projects approved by the Executive Committee would receive funding in accordance with the business plans;

(b) that, when allocating resources for 1996, the Executive Committee should adhere to the framework, sector allocations and methodologies agreed and applied at its Sixteenth and Seventeenth Meetings.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/11a, b para. 23).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) in accordance with decision 18/11, subparagraph (a), to approve for funding at the Nineteenth Meeting the projects and activities approved as eligible for funding, but not funded, at the Eighteenth Meeting, as indicated in Annex IV to the report of that Meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75);

(b) to approve as eligible for funding the projects and activities listed in Annex IV to the final report of the meting;

(c) to note that, since the projects carried over from the Eighteenth Meeting, the four institutional-strengthening extensions and the UNEP work programme together totaled US $28,106,763, giving a remaining balance of US $1,715,388, no funds were currently available for the new investment projects, the cost of which amounted to approximately US $21.8 million; and

(d) in view of the likelihood that an amount of funds to cover the new projects approved for funding would be deposited relatively soon, as stated by the Treasurer and certain members of the Executive Committee in the course of the Meeting, to request the Treasurer, when sufficient funds have been received, to notify all members of the Executive Committee, through the Fund Secretariat, and to release the recommended levels of funding to the pertinent agencies, in order to fund simultaneously all of the new projects approved for funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/14, para. 32).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to work together with the Implementing Agencies to charge some items in the non-investment category to other categories in order to allow more room in the non-investment category;

(b) to request the Secretariat to define separately a specific figure for institutional strengthening projects under the non-investment category.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/45, para. 73).

At the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee the balance of the Multilateral Fund resources available for committal stood at about US $19.6 million, while the projects recommended for approval at the meeting totaled about US $83.6 million. Therefore, the Executive Committee decided that the Work Programme Amendments and the UNEP Work Programme for 2000 should be funded first, followed by the most cost-effective projects, to be determined on a percentile basis. As further contributions were received, the Treasurer would be instructed to release the funds for approved projects immediately to the Implementing Agencies concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/66, paras. 95 and96).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee recommended to develop a process whereby an approved project that remained unimplemented for a certain period would be reviewed with a view to amendment or cancellation (the meeting did not discuss the details of what an appropriate period would be, which was a matter to be agreed upon in consultation with the Implementing Agencies).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, paras. 18, 19).

Priority for projects in countries with delays in commencing implementation

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that when preparing projects in countries where serious delays in implementation were likely to occur, the Implementing Agencies could raise these issues with the Executive Committee in those cases where it seemed that the Executive Committee might be able to help remove the impediment, and should submit projects only when such impediments had been resolved;

(b) noting that it could be the case that one agency's projects in a given country were proceeding smoothly, while another's were seriously delayed, an agency not encountering such major delays should continue to submit projects for that country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/12, para. 23).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Implementing Agencies to provide the Executive Committee at its Twenty-second Meeting with a list of projects where there had been no significant activity in the last two years.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/28, para. 41).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) where no disbursement had occurred 18 months after the date of approval of a project, a full explanation of the reason for the delay should be submitted by the Implementing Agency to the next meeting of the Executive Committee for review. Those reports should contain the comments received from the Article 5 countries and enterprises concerned;

(b) where a project had not been completed 12 months after the proposed completion date in the progress report of the Implementing Agencies to the Executive Committee, a full explanation of the reason for the delay

should also be submitted by the Implementing Agencies to the next meeting of the Executive Committee for review. Those reports should contain the comments received from the Article 5 countries and enterprises concerned;

(c) to review the reports on a case-by-case basis and decide upon the action required;

(d) on the basis of the experience gained through consideration of these reports, to consider the development of guidelines to ensure that the project preparation process included measures to prevent any delays in implementation or completion in the future.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/61, para. 81).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee noted the Sub-Committee's decision to address, at its next meeting, the following additional reasons for delays in implementation:

(a) changes in project specification by the beneficiary;

(b) enterprises refrained from implementing their projects until their competitors' projects had been approved or government regulations had been enacted;

(c) the bidding process resulted in higher costs;

(d) the difficulty of obtaining agreements on the transfer of technology;

(e) prolonged contract negotiations;

(f) changes in technology;

(g) differences in appraised tonnage;

(h) completion of grant agreements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/62, para. 82).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to encourage the Implementing Agencies to facilitate, where possible, the transfer of technologies and make greater efforts to assist in the negotiation of technology transfer agreements between the supplier and the recipient where those were necessary;

(b) to request the World Bank to continue its efforts to obtain exemption from taxes for equipment purchased under the Multilateral Fund and to produce a progress report on the matter in time for the Sub-Committee's fourth meeting;

(c) to request the Sub-Committee to maintain a watching brief on project implementation delays.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/4, para. 16).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that as projects suffering from serious delays were relatively few, they could be highlighted on a case-by-case basis at each meeting, when any appropriate guidance could be provided to the Implementing Agencies;

(b) to urge the Implementing Agencies to make greater efforts to overcome existing delays and to take appropriate measures to avoid such delays in the future; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to analyze specific types of delay, such as bankruptcy, with the Implementing Agencies and present a paper on the subject to its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/7, para. 25).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that no project preparation proposals should be put forward by Implementing Agencies if there were impediments at policy level in the country concerned to active and expeditious implementation. Furthermore, in cases where counterpart contributions were needed to ensure implementation, in order to avoid delays in the projects' implementation, those counterpart contributions should be known to the Implementing Agency to be in place before the projects were submitted.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/49, para. 77).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that reports on projects with implementation delays to be submitted to its Twenty-ninth Meeting should be based on the Secretariat's list of projects with implementation delays, including project preparation and those projects where disbursement had begun after no disbursement had taken place for a period of 18 months.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/8, para. 22).

Procedures for cancellation of projects

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to develop a procedure and criteria for cancellation of projects, bearing in mind the need to ensure that cancelled projects were not resubmitted within a period of time to be specified, and to consider this within the context of the business planning process.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/10, para. 32 (e)).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to endorse two procedures for project cancellation:

(a) first, that projects can be cancelled through mutual agreement among the Implementing Agencies, the Government concerned and the beneficiary enterprise where applicable. Agencies should indicate their proposed cancellations to the Executive Committee through their annual progress reports and/or reports on projects with implementation delays, bearing in mind the definition of project implementation delays adopted at the Twenty-second Meeting (decision 22/61);

(b) second, that projects with implementation delays identified by the Executive Committee at its second meeting in each year could be considered for cancellation if the following two criteria were met:

  (i) Criterion 1: If no progress is reported after a project has been classified in the latest progress report as having an implementation delay, the Secretariat on behalf of the Committee may, at the meeting following classification, issue a notice of possible cancellation of the project to the Implementing Agency concerned and the recipient country Government.

  (ii) Criterion 2: If no progress is reported to two consecutive meetings of the Executive Committee for a project classified as having an implementation delay, the Committee may, taking into account the response to the notice of possible cancellation, decide on cancellation of the project on a case-by-case basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/2, para. 15).

The Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to discuss how to deal with all the consequences of project cancellation at its next meeting and to report back to the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/9, para. 29).

Beneficiary delays

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) no project preparation proposal should be put forward unless it was clear to everyone concerned that, once a project was approved, it must move ahead immediately;

(b) beneficiary delays should be dealt with by existing procedures on implementation delays and there was no need for separate, additional procedures.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/5, para. 19).

Reports on cancellation of projects and implementation delays

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note, with appreciation, the cancellation report of the Government of Australia and decide that project cancellation reports should be submitted for all projects that had incurred disbursements;

(h) to agree that projects that have experienced some progress and are recommended for continued monitoring should include:

  (i) those institutional strengthening projects which have not moved from one milestone to another, the delay in which has not been clearly removed, or which have additional implementation delays;

  (ii) those other projects approved within the last three years which have not moved from one milestone to another, the delay in which has not been clearly removed, or which have additional implementation delays, and which, despite additional actions taken by the agency, government or beneficiary, still experience implementation delays;

(i) to agree that projects which should be considered for cancellation in accordance with the Executive Committee's project cancellation guidelines (Decision 26/2) should include:

(i) projects which have made no progress;

(ii) projects approved more than three years previously which have not moved from one milestone to another, the delay in which has not been clearly removed, or which have additional implementation delays, and which, despite additional actions taken by the agency, government or beneficiary, still experience implementation delays.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/4, para. 15(a, h, i)).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to confirm that the Secretariat's interpretation of progress reflected the understanding of the Executive Committee;

(c) that, as of the Thirty-third Meeting, projects which had been approved more than three years previously and had been classified as experiencing implementation delays should remain on the list of projects for continued monitoring.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/10, para. 27(a, c)).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies should take necessary actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress and some progress, and should report and notify governments as required;

(c) to note that the Secretariat would be conducting a comprehensive review of the status of projects with implementation delays and to authorize the Secretariat to modify its classifications of progress and some progress based on the results of the assessment, and to report on this to the 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(l) in order to ensure project implementation did not proceed until the preconditions necessary for sustainability were in place, to urge all Implementing Agencies to re-assess planned completion dates in the context of their annual progress report to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/13, para. 41 (b, c, l)).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to remove institutional strengthening, halon banking, customs training, recovery and recycling, and demonstration projects from the list of projects with implementation delays, but to continue to monitor them, as appropriate;

(c) to note that the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies would take actions according to the assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, as mandated in Decision 34/13.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/14, para. 48 (b, c)).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(h) to request the Secretariat to prepare a working paper on how to deal with project cancellations in an overall, strategic manner in light of country compliance rather than on a case-by-case basis;

(i) to note that actual ODS phase-out from cancelled projects should be recorded, and request the Secretariat to provide options on how that could be achieved.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/8, para. 34 (h), (i)).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, and report and notify governments as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/6, para. 37(a iii)).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, and report to and notify governments as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/17, para. 56 (c)).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress and report and notify governments and Implementing Agencies as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/11, para. 82 (c)).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that the Secretariat and Implementing

Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress and report and notify governments and Implementing Agencies as required.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/12, para. 72(b)).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to note that the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e. progress, some progress, or no progress, and report and notify governments and Implementing Agencies as required;

(j) to take note of the report on how to avoid project implementation delays, and to encourage bilateral and Implementing Agencies to take the findings into account in future project design and implementation.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/15, para. 82 (b, j)).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation the additional status reports and the reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the four implementing agencies as contained in the document on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/9);

(iv) that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, and report and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(c) that policy and technical assistance projects were not subject to the procedure for project cancellation;

(d) for policy and technical assistance projects suffering persistent delays, to request the Secretariat to write letters of concern to the relevant country or agency, requesting an update on the status of the project, an estimated date of completion, and an action plan for the future completion.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/7, para. 48 (a (i, iv), c, d).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/9).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note:

(a) with appreciation the additional status reports and the reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the four implementing agencies, as contained in the document on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/16);

(b) that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(c) the completion of 14 out of the 56 projects listed with implementation delays.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/14, para. 91 (a-c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/16).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) with appreciation, the reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by France, Italy, Sweden and the four implementing agencies, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/16;

(b) that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(c) the completion of four of the 38 projects listed with implementation delays.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/14, para. 90 (a-c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/16).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Governments of Portugal and Switzerland to provide progress reports to the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(b) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the four implementing agencies and the progress report submitted by the United States of America as contained in the document on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/12);

(ii) that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(iii) the completion of 15 out of the 102 projects listed with implementation delays;

(d) to request implementing agencies to suggest ways of encouraging the timely implementation of projects subject to letters of possible cancellation and to emphasize the importance of projects to achieve compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/10 para. 70 (a, b, d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/12).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and the four implementing agencies, and the progress report submitted by Switzerland as contained in the document on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/15);

(ii) that the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(iii) the completion of 19 of the 66 projects listed with implementation delays;

(k) to request the Fund Secretariat to include in its report to the 52nd Meeting on projects with implementation delays information on the procedures that were in place and the studies that had been undertaken in the past with respect to addressing projects with implementation delays.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/ para. 96 (a, k)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/15).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the four implementing agencies (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/17);

(ii) that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(iii) the completion of seven out of the 34 projects listed with implementation delays;

(b) to request high-level contacts with the Governments of Algeria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning ongoing difficulties in obtaining the required government approval for implementing components of projects approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/15, para. 88 (a, b))).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/17).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, and Sweden, and the four implementing agencies, and the 2006 progress report from the Government of Sweden addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/12;

(ii) that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress, some progress, or no progress) and report to, and notify, governments and implementing agencies as required;

(iii) the completion of eight of the 60 projects listed with implementation delays;

(e) to request the Governments of Finland and the United States of America to submit progress reports to the 54th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/9, para.67 (a,e))).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/12).

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, and the four implementing agencies, and the 2006 progress report from the Government of the United States of America addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5;

(ii) the completion of 13 of the 41 projects listed with implementation delays;

(e) to request the Government of Finland to submit its progress report to the 55th Meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/4 para 40 (a e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, and Spain, and by the four implementing agencies, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/6;

(ii) the completion of four of the 27 projects listed with implementation delays;

(c) to note the cancellation by mutual agreement of the project "Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co. (SYR/REF/29/INV/53)" in the Syrian Arab Republic, for implementation by France;

(d) to request the Government of Japan to submit implementation delay reports to the 56th Meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/4, para 380 (a c,d).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/6).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(ii) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted by the Governments of Australia, France and Japan, and the four implementing agencies, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/6;

(iii) The completion of three of the 19 projects identified as having implementation delays;

(iv) That the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress or some progress) and report to, and notify, governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i) Additional status reports on the following projects:

Code	Agency	Project title
BHE/SEV/43/INS/19	UNIDO	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase II) in Bosnia and Herzegovina
KUW/PHA/52/TAS/10	UNEP	Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (first tranche) in Kuwait

(ii) That letters of possible cancellation should be sent in respect of the project for the technical assistance for methyl bromide reduction and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume-consuming countries in the African region (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32), implemented by UNDP;

(c) To cancel the following projects:

Code	Agency	Project title
ETH/REF/44/TAS/14	France	Implementation of the refrigerant management plan (RMP) update in Ethiopia
KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07	UNIDO	Preparation of a halon phase-out plan in Kuwait
LIB/HAL/47/TAS/26	UNIDO	Plan for the phase-out of import and net consumption of halons in the fire fighting sector in Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

(d) To cancel, by mutual agreement between the Government of Romania and UNIDO, the remaining elements of the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) for the CTC production/consumption for process agent uses in Romania (ROM/PAG/50/INV/36) relating to the establishment of a new production line with no CTC use; and

(e) To request UNIDO to return the balance of funds from the CTC production/consumption project for process agent uses in Romania (ROM/PAG/50/INV/36) to the 62nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/4, para26.
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/6 and Add.1).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The status of implementation of delayed projects and prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/6 and Add.1;

(ii) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Fund Secretariat by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, and the four implementing agencies, addressed in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/6 and Add.1;

(iii) The completion of three of the 34 projects listed with implementation delays;

(iv) That the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Fund Secretariat's assessments (progress or some progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes II and III to the present report;

(ii) That letters of possible cancellation be sent in respect of the following projects:

a. The elimination of CFCs in the domestic refrigerator manufacturing plant of Neba, S.A. in Argentina (ARG/REF/18/INV/39), implemented by the World Bank; and

b. The sub-regional project on harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa (AFR/SEV/45/TAS/33), implemented by UNEP;

(iii) The Governments of Israel, Portugal and Spain to provide their implementation delay reports to the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) To note the possible cancellation of the renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase II) in Brunei Darussalam (BRU/SEV/43/INS/05), implemented by UNEP, if the project document had not been signed by the 63rd meeting, with the possibility of resubmission when the Government was in a position to sign a project document;

(d) To request additional information from the lead agency of HCFC phase-out management plans on the application of licensing systems to the importation of HCFC-containing equipment and to continue requesting reports on those countries that had not taken the 2007 adjustments to the HCFC control measures into account;

(e) To note the cancellation of the chiller project in the Caribbean (LAC/REF/47/DEM/36) if no additional chillers had been identified for inclusion in the project by the 63rd meeting;

(f) To request UNEP and Germany to provide to the 63rd meeting information on the status of actions undertaken to obtain co-financing for the countries for which such information had not been provided according to the categories used in table 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/6/Add.1; and

(g) Also to request UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to update the information they had provided to the 62nd meeting on the status of actions undertaken to obtain co-financing, as appropriate, for submission to the 63rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/4, para25).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/6 and Add.1).

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the Governments of Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Spain and the four implementing agencies, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/6;

(ii) That only 11 country programme (CP) reports for the year 2009 had been submitted through the web-based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(iii) The completion of 12 of the 26 projects with implementation delays;

(iv) That the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress or some progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i) The Secretariat to consult with the implementing agencies in order to ascertain why so few countries had submitted CP reports through the web-based portal and to report back to the Committee at its 64th meeting;

(ii) That CFC, CTC and halon be removed from the CP report format, as shown in Annex II to the present report, starting with the report on 2012 data due on 1 May 2013;

(iii) The UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) to ascertain the reasons for which licensing systems in the Cook Islands, Haiti, Kiribati, Mauritania, the Federated States of Micronesia and Senegal were not operating satisfactorily and the countries' plans to improve their operation; and why licensing systems in Ethiopia and Lesotho had not been established;

(iii) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes III and IV to the present report, as well as on the following project subject to an existing decision (decision 54/4(c):

Agency	Code	Project title	Existing decision
UNEP	SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01	Formulation of national phase-out strategy	Milestone: Funding for country programme preparation to be obligated on the basis of a visit to Somalia by UNEP. Deadline: Six months following the UNEP visit, which would occur as soon as security conditions allowed. (decision 54/4(c))

(v) The Governments of France, Israel and Portugal to provide their reports on implementation delays to the 64th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) To encourage the Government of Angola to deposit the instruments of ratification of the four outstanding amendments to the Montreal Protocol with the United Nations in New York as soon as possible and to encourage the Government of Guinea to continue its efforts to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment so as to enable it to access funding for HCFC phase out, as required by decision 53/37; and

(d) To note the report by UNIDO on the results of its consultations with Kyrgyzstan on the 2009 business plans' qualitative performance evaluations, in line with decision 61/17(d).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/4, para 34).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/6).

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat

by the Governments of Canada, France and the four implementing agencies, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/6;

(ii) That 29 country programme reports for the year 2010 had been submitted through the web-based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(iii) The completion of one of the 15 projects listed with implementation delays;

(iv) That the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress or some progress) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes II and III to the present report;

(ii) The Governments of Israel, Japan and Portugal to provide their implementation delay reports to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(c) To urge the Government of Ethiopia to approve its licensing system as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/4, para 29).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/6).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) With appreciation, the status reports and reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the implementing agencies and the Governments of Australia, France, Italy and Japan, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/6;

(ii) That 51 country programme reports for the year 2010 had been submitted through the web based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(iii) The completion of four of the 34 projects listed with implementation delays, as indicated in Annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/6;

(iv) That the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress and some progress as per Annexes IV and V to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/6) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i)That letters of possible cancellation be sent in respect of the following projects:

Agency	Code	Project title
UNIDO	ALG/REF/44/INV/62	Conversion of CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the last group of commercial refrigerator manufacturers (refrigeration sector terminal project) in Algeria
UNDP	CHI/REF/48/INV/160	Terminal umbrella project for phase-out of the use of CFC-11, CFC-12 and R-502 (CFC-115) in the manufacture of refrigeration equipment in Chile
UNIDO	KEN/SOL/57/TAS/47	Technical assistance for the total phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector in Kenya

(ii) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes II and III to the present report;

(iii)Bilateral and implementing agencies to report to the 66th meeting on the signing of project documents/agreements/small-scale funding agreements or when working arrangements had been put in place for approved HCFC phase-out management plans;

(iv)The Governments of Israel, Portugal and Spain to provide their implementation delay reports to the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(v)The Fund Secretariat to write to the following countries enquiring why they had reported that their

licensing systems were not operating satisfactorily: the Cook Islands, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lesotho.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/4, para 35).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/6).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) With appreciation, the status reports and reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the implementing agencies and the Governments of France, Italy, Japan and Portugal addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/6;

(ii) That 59 country programme implementation reports for the year 2010 had been submitted through the web based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(iii) The completion of seven of the 22 projects listed with implementation delays, as indicated in Annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/6 and as updated at the meeting;

(iv) That the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (some progress as per Annex IV to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/6) and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i) That a letter of possible cancellation be sent in respect of the project Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector (GLO/REF/48/TAS/275) implemented by UNEP;

(ii) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes II and III to the present report;

(iii) The Governments of Israel and Spain to provide their report on projects with implementation delays to the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(iv) The cancellation by mutual agreement of the project Phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacturing of polyurethane rigid foam at Pavusin (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34) implemented by UNIDO.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/4, para 30).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/6).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) With appreciation, the status reports and reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the implementing agencies and the Governments of France, Japan and Spain addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/6;

(ii) That 47 country programme (CP) implementation reports for the year 2011 had been submitted through the web based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(iii) That the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (some progress as per Annex II to the present report) and report to and notify governments and bilateral and implementing agencies as required;

(iv) The significant reduction in reporting resulting from the streamlining decision to date, which has led to the elimination of 81 tranche implementation plan reports for 81 non-HCFC multi-year agreements (MYAs), and 96 tranche implementation plan reports for HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) in 62 countries at the 67th meeting, with some involving tranches from multiple agencies;

(b) To address requests for technology changes under the agenda item on investment projects;

(c) To urge the following countries that had not yet submitted 2011 CP data to do so before the 68th meeting: China, the Cook Islands, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic;

(d) To request:

(i) Implementing agencies to ensure that the requirements of decision 66/16(b)(ii) were fulfilled in the future as a condition for submission of tranche implementation plans to meetings following the 67th meeting;

(ii) The Government of South Africa to provide CP data relating to HCFCs following approval of its HPMP;

(iii) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes III and IV to the present report;

(iv) The Government of Israel to provide its implementation delay reports to the 68th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(v) The submission to the 69th meeting of additional specific status reports on the remaining 34 projects listed in Annex V to the present report;

(e) With respect to the HCFC demonstration project:

(i) To note with appreciation the report entitled "HFO-1234ze as a blowing agent in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam boardstock: An assessment for the application in MLF projects", submitted by UNDP;

(ii) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to share the UNDP assessment report on HFO-1234ze, together with information on other alternatives, when assisting Article 5 countries in preparing projects for the phase-out of HCFC 142b/HCFC-22 in extruded polystyrene foam applications; and

(f) With respect to resource mobilization for climate co-benefits, to note the interim reports on resource mobilization for climate co-benefits submitted by UNDP and UNIDO and to urge them to submit final reports on those projects by the 69th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/5 para 30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/6).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) With appreciation, the status reports and reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the implementing agencies and the Governments of Germany and Spain addressed in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/6 and Add.1;

(ii) That the total production of CTC for China indicated in paragraph 10 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/6 should be revised to 415.06 metric tonnes, consisting of 179.92 metric tonnes for process agent uses and 235.14 metric tonnes for laboratory uses;

(iii) That 65 country programme (CP) implementation reports for the year 2011 had been submitted through the web-based system, which had been initiated on 25 April 2007;

(iv) That the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments and report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required;

(b) To request:

(i) The implementing agencies to consider the need for additional methyl bromide (MB) projects, taking into account the evaluation of the MB projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/11, in the potential countries that had remaining consumption of MB not covered under approved projects or were exempt from compliance pursuant to decision XV/12 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(ii) The implementing agencies to include in their 2013-2015 business plans stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for the following countries that had not yet submitted their HPMPs: Barbados, Botswana, Libya, Mauritania, South Sudan and Tunisia;

(iii) The Governments of Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Panama, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste to report to the Secretariat, as a matter of urgency, on whether their licensing systems were functioning "satisfactorily", "very well" or "not so well";

(iv) The Governments to report, on a voluntary basis, on an average import Free on Board (FOB) price for each ODS and ODS substitute in the revised CP format mandated by decision 63/4(b)(ii);

(v) That letters of possible cancellation be sent in respect of the following projects:

Agency	Code	Project title
UNDP	PAK/ARS/56/INV/71	Plan for phase-out of CFCs in the manufacture of pharmaceutical MDIs
UNEP	GLO/REF/48/TAS/275	Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector

UNIDO	SYR/FUM/49/TAS/95	Methyl bromide national phase-out plan (soil fumigation)

(vi) Additional status reports on the projects listed in Annexes VI and VII to the present report;

(vii) The Governments of the Czech Republic, France, Israel and Japan to provide their implementation delay reports to the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(viii) The submission to the 69th meeting of additional specific status reports on the remaining five projects with specific reporting requirements (BRA/PHA/50/INV/278, BRA/PHA/53/INV/280, BRA/PHA/56/INV/284, BRA/PHA/59/INV/293 and COL/FOA/60/DEM/75), as shown in Annex VIII to the present report;

(c) With respect to resource mobilization for climate co-benefits:

(i) To take note of the important information on resource mobilization provided in the desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/10 and noted in paragraphs 48 to 54 of the present report;

(ii) To request that UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank take into account the information provided in the desk study, where relevant, and incorporate such information in the final reports on resource mobilization for climate co-benefits to be presented to the 69th meeting in the context of the terms of reference set out in decisions 63/20, 63/22, 63/23 and 63/24;

(iii) To request the Secretariat, in its review and summary of the final reports, to include an elaboration of the elements called for in the decisions of the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee, in consultation with the respective implementing agency, and to provide its recommendations to the 69th meeting on criteria identified in those final reports that could facilitate consideration of whether to engage in a short-term pilot scheme for mobilization of financing for non-eligible projects;

(d) With respect to the verification report on the Process agent sector plan (phase II) in China: status of CTC phase-out in process agent applications, to request the World Bank, on behalf of the Government of China, to submit a project completion report for phase II of the plan, accompanied by a revised 2010 verification report for the sector, together with a report on CTC production and consumption, in line with decision 65/10(i), no later than the 70th meeting;

(e) With respect to the Progress report on final implementation (2010-2012) and consumption verification report for 2009 and 2010 in Nigeria:

(i) To note the verification report for CFC consumption in Nigeria for 2009 and 2010;

(ii) To note the submission of a report on the implementation of the national CFC phase-out plan for Nigeria from 2010 to 2012;

(iii) To approve use of part of the remaining funds for a publication and the return of the balance to the Multilateral Fund, as proposed in the submission;

(f) With respect to the verification report on the National ODS phase-out plan in Tunisia (2010 verification report on the consumption of CFCs and halons), to note the verification report on CFC and halon consumption in Tunisia for 2010;

(g) With respect to the methyl bromide (MB) project in Costa Rica:

(i) To note the 2011 annual progress report on the implementation of the fifth tranche of the project for the total phase-out of MB used as a fumigant for melons, cut flowers, bananas, tobacco seedbeds and nurseries, excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications, in Costa Rica;

(ii) To authorize the disbursement of US $297,300 by UNDP to the Government of Costa Rica as part of the fifth tranche of the project;

(iii) To request UNDP to submit the project completion report to the Executive Committee soon after completion of the fifth tranche of the project; and

(h) With respect to UNEP's progress report on the implementation of Executive Committee decision 66/15 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to note the progress report submitted by UNEP on the implementation of Executive Committee decision 66/15 on the institutional strengthening project for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/4 para 37).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/6 and Add.1).

Project cancellations in light of country compliance

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to authorize the Secretariat, in coordination with the country concerned and the Implementing Agencies, to implement the procedures for project cancellation leading to the possible automatic cancellation of projects except in those cases where the Secretariat and the Implementing Agency concerned did not agree to cancel the project and in those cases where the project was critical to a country's compliance with existing or future control measures of the Montreal Protocol;

(b) to request countries with projects considered for cancellation, where the cancellation was critical to a country's compliance with existing or future control measures of the Montreal Protocol, to present its views on the cancellation along with any actions that the government would take to reactivate the project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/8, para. 39).

Consequences of project cancellation

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to discuss how to deal with all the consequences of project cancellation at its next meeting and to report back to the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/9, para. 29).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to clarify the technical reasons involved when referring to projects that had been cancelled because the funding level originally approved had been determined to be insufficient due to technical reasons;

(b) to determine the potential frequency of such projects, given the assumption that they would be rare;

(c) to establish the financial implications of allowing such projects to be resubmitted;

(d) to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a document on these issues; and

(e) to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider the recommendation further at its Ninth Meeting, taking into account the above points, and to report back to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-ninth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/19, para. 34).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request the representatives of the Implementing Agencies to identify the reasons for which projects had been cancelled or for which it was proposed to cancel projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/20, para. 35).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that no reapplication for assistance from the Multilateral Fund should be allowed for projects that had been cancelled for the following reasons:
  (i) transfer of ownership to a non-Article 5 country;
  (ii) bankruptcy.

(b) that reapplication for assistance from the Multilateral Fund at a level of funding no greater than that previously approved, following a new decision to be taken on a case-by-case basis, should be allowed for projects that had been cancelled for other reasons such as:
  (i) request of the company/financial situation;
  (ii) persistent project delays (after making sure that the causes of earlier delays had been removed);
  (iii) lack of response from the beneficiary.

In cases where reapplication was allowed pursuant to subparagraph (b) above, it could not take place within 24 months from cancellation.

Furthermore, second requests for project preparation, pursuant to subparagraph (b) above, could be considered as eligible incremental costs on a case-by-case basis, but should not exceed 30 per cent of initial project preparation funds.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/8, para. 26).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that enterprises with cancelled projects eligible for resubmission pursuant to Decision 29/8 may be allowed to submit a request to reinstate the cancelled projects with the incremental costs adjusted by the amount of funds disbursed on the cancelled projects, and the level of phase-out based on the original approval as modified by Decision 39/13(b).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/16, para. 55 (e).

Options on how phase-out from cancelled projects should be recorded

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a working paper providing options on how phase-out from cancelled projects should be recorded, for presentation to the 39th Meeting of the Executive Committee, taking into account the comments made by members during their discussion of this issue at the 37th Meeting, and inviting further input subsequent to the Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/6, para. 37 (d)).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the ODS phase-out from cancelled projects contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/16;

(b) to adopt the following two options:

  (i) if an enterprise was provided with equipment needed for conversion to non-ODS technology, the full amount of ODS envisioned for phase-out in the approved project should be recorded as the phase-out;

  (ii) if an enterprise was provided with some items of equipment and such items could not be transferred by the Implementing Agency concerned to another enterprise(s) in the country or the region, the cost-effectiveness of the approved project should be used to calculate an amount of ODS phase-out proportional to the cost of equipment items and other associated costs, by dividing the amount of funds disbursed to the enterprise by the cost-effectiveness value. The resulting amount should be recorded as the phase-out;

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare, by the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee, advice on how to deal with the issue of funding levels when reapplying for assistance for projects that had previously been cancelled.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/13, para. 47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/16).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the document on phase-out from cancelled projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/22);

(b) to request that reasons for project cancellation be specified by the Implementing Agencies and taken into account by the Executive Committee in its decisions on project cancellation;

(c) that projects cancelled due to the non-provision by the beneficiary of its non incremental counterpart contributions may be resubmitted on a case-by-case basis;

(d) to consider, on a case-by-case basis, the resubmission of cancelled projects in cases where their completion enables compliance with control measures, provided that the enterprise is determined to be financially viable and, preferably, that the implementation timeframe is accelerated.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/16, para. 55 (a – d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/22).

Implementation delays as a result of an inability to reallocate funds

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request all the Implementing Agencies to report to the 35th Meeting on any Executive Committee decisions that might have led to implementation delays as a result of an inability to reallocate funds among a project's budget components.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/10, para. 28).

Return agency fees associated with remaining funds from projects

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies to return all agency fees associated with remaining funds from projects. If expenditures had been incurred for support costs, the Implementing Agencies should provide an explanation and return the balance of funds.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/13, para. 41 (k)).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the World Bank to return agency support costs for all project savings and cancelled projects as stipulated in Executive Committee Decision 35/13(k), while noting that the issue of the return of agency support costs should be considered in the context of reconciliation of the Accounts of the Multilateral Fund and the Implementing Agency progress reports.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/7, para. 33 (e)).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to withhold $1,159,980 from fund transfers to the World Bank at the 38th Meeting as the World Bank had not provided sufficient explanations for not returning those support costs and any further consideration of the matter should be made contingent on the World Bank providing information required by the Secretariat for its assessments of the Bank's compliance with Decision 35/13(k);

(d) to note that the only circumstances under which it would be possible for a portion of the support costs from cancelled projects and completed projects with savings not to be returned according to United Nations practice was when a fee was paid by the Implementing Agency to a financial intermediary to undertake a financial evaluation of the enterprise before project implementation, and the project was subsequently cancelled.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/7, para. 38 (c, d)).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the reports submitted to the Secretariat on projects with implementation delays provided by Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Poland, and the four Implementing Agencies, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/10;

(b) to request the Government of Japan to provide a report on the projects classified with implementation delays as a matter of urgency;

(c) to note that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, and to report and notify Governments and Implementing Agencies as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/8, para. 39(a, b, c)).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the reports submitted to the Secretariat on projects with implementation delays provided by Belgium, Canada, Germany and the four Implementing Agencies, as contained in the document on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/15);

(b) to request the Government of France to provide reports on the projects classified with implementation delays as a matter of urgency;

(c) to note that the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, and report and notify governments and Implementing Agencies as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/15 (a, b, c), para. 70 (a-c)).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the reports submitted to the Secretariat on projects with implementation delays provided by Canada, France, Germany and the four Implementing Agencies, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/17;

(b) to request UNEP, on behalf of the Government of Japan, to provide a report to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee on the project "Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol" in Nigeria, which had been classified as a project with implementation delays;

(c) to note that the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessment of status, i.e., progress, some progress, or no progress, and notify governments and Implementing Agencies as required and report thereon to the next Executive Committee Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/12 (a, b, c), para. 68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/16).

COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Threshold values

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the following sector and sub-sector cost-effectiveness threshold values to be applied to projects submitted to the Seventeenth Meeting, and to review them at its Eighteenth Meeting:

Sector		US $/kg ODP
Aerosol		
	Hydrocarbon	4.40
Foam		
	General	9.53
	Flexible polyurethane	6.23
	Integral skin	16.86
	Polystyrene/polyethylene	8.22
	Rigid polyurethane	7.83
Halon		
	General	1.48
Refrigeration		
	Commercial	15.21
	Domestic	13.76
Solvent		
	CFC-113	19.73
	TCA	38.50

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20 (paras. 32c, 32d).

Cost-effectiveness for refrigeration projects

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee recognized that in some domestic refrigeration projects using hydrocarbon technologies there are significant costs related to the provision of safety equipment and agreed that in calculating the cost-effectiveness of such projects, the safety-related costs should be identified and deducted from the total project cost before the cost-effectiveness calculations are made. These costs would, however, be considered in determining the level of project costs and funding.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 32e).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, noting its decision at its Fifteenth Meeting to presume against the use of HCFCs in investment projects, recognizing the higher cost of hydrocarbon technologies, primarily due to safety factors, and desiring to ensure an equality between technology options consistent with that decision, decided:

(a) that for the purposes of calculating the cost-effectiveness value of projects utilizing such technologies, the numerator should be discounted by up to 35 per cent. It is expected that these figures will be adjusted in the light of experience and a study on safety matters to be conducted by the Secretariat;

(b) to request the Secretariat to analyze projects in the pipeline for the commercial refrigeration sector and the rigid polyurethane sector where hydrocarbon technologies are used, and to inform the Executive Committee of the results at its Eighteenth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/14 para. 23).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided,

(a) with regard to domestic refrigeration projects:

  (i) there was an increase in both the capital and total cost per unit for all-hydrocarbon technologies compared to HCFC/HFC-based technologies. The increase in the total project cost (capital plus operating costs) ranged between 15.6 per cent to 55.1 per cent for different categories of projects;

  (ii) discounting the numerator by 35 per cent was sufficient to maintain parity between HCFC-141b/HFC-134a and cyclopentane/HFC-134a technology options in the domestic refrigeration sector;

  (iii) the number of projects approved for cyclopentane/isobutane technology was not sufficient to enable reliable conclusions to be drawn;

(b) with regard to the commercial refrigeration projects there was no need for the introduction of a discounting factor to account for the additional safety costs needed for hydrocarbon technology, because on average, projects using hydrocarbon technologies were within one per cent of the cost-effectiveness threshold for the sector and therefore would not be disadvantaged for consideration for funding;

(c) that the Secretariat should, however, consider further information on conversion in the commercial refrigeration sector and report back to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-second Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/45, para. 45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/65).

Cost-effectiveness for rigid polyurethane foam projects

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided, with regard to rigid polyurethane foam projects, there was no need for the introduction of a discounting factor to account for the additional safety costs for hydrocarbon technology, because the above statistical analysis showed that on average, projects using hydrocarbon technology were already below the cost-effectiveness threshold for the sector, and thus would not be disadvantaged for consideration for funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/45, para. 45 (a(iii)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/65).

Cost-effectiveness for multinational corporations

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that:

(b) the cost-effectiveness of projects for enterprises with multinational corporation ownership and enterprises that exported to non-Article 5 countries should be determined using as a basis the eligible amount of the grant;

(c) consumption should be calculated in accordance with the decision contained in paragraph 32 (b) of the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/10 para. 10).

Threshold values for low-ODS consuming countries

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that there should not be a separate set of cost-effectiveness thresholds to be applied to projects from low-ODS-consuming countries that did not meet the general threshold values agreed by the Executive Committee at its Sixteenth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/11 para. 19b).

SECTORAL PRIORITIES

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that the Sub-Committee had discussed the suggestion of UNIDO that setting sectoral priorities would assist the operations of the Implementing Agencies, but that no agreement had been reached, some concerns being expressed about pursuing such a path, bearing in mind that priorities would tend to differ for each country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/7, para. 22).

Assignment of CFC consumption between sectors

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to stress that the assignment of CFC consumption between sectors should be strongly justified, and must be based on existing and verifiable use;

(b) that the emerging issues should continue to be resolved among the Secretariat and countries and Implementing Agencies on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the rules of the Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/11, para. 43).

Development of umbrella projects and sector approaches

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to encourage co-operation between international Implementing Agencies and the national governments in Article 5 countries to develop umbrella projects and sector approaches. The responsibilities of the international Implementing Agencies would focus on consulting, monitoring and auditing project implementation by domestic Implementing Agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/9, para. 23).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the funding for additional individual project preparation activities in countries which were preparing sector plans for terminal phase-out, on the

understanding that:

(a) it was clear that the sectoral strategy in preparation was unlikely to be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval for at least six months;

(b) the country concerned had stated in a letter its intention to adhere to a sectoral strategy; and

(c) the Implementing Agency provided an assurance in the request for funding that the project could be adjusted, as appropriate, and incorporated into the sectoral strategy.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/21, para. 44).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the essential need for the Implementing Agencies to work together, wherever possible, and select lead agencies to consolidate activities included in individual phase-out plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/46, para. 82 (a)).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to authorize the Secretariat to agree to any future changes in terminal umbrella projects in cases where all cost and policy issues between the Secretariat and the implementing agency concerned had been resolved, and to report back to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/16, para.84(b)).

Assistance for countries with a baseline consumption of zero

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that Article 5 countries with zero halon baselines but a low level of documented installed halon inventories could submit project proposals to manage their halon stocks in accordance with the Executive Committee's Interim Halon Banking Guidelines. The level of funding for such proposals should normally be between US $25,000 (as recommended in the Interim Halon Banking Guidelines) and US $50,000 (as per decision 44/8), depending on the level of the inventory;

(b) that Article 5 countries with zero methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA baselines that were experiencing compliance difficulties with respect to one or more of those substances could be provided with assistance under UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP);

(c) to request UNEP to use funds from the 2006 CAP budget to provide assistance to countries in accordance with paragraph (b) of the present decision;

(d) also to request UNEP to submit to the 48th Meeting a strategic plan indicating which countries with zero baselines it proposed to assist, the justification or criteria used for selecting those countries, the type of assistance to be provided and the extent to which the activities would be additional to the usual work of the CAP;

(e) to request bilateral and implementing agencies providing assistance in the preparation and implementation of new terminal phase-out management plans to work towards ensuring that, within the approved levels of funding, project activities included support for developing and implementing licensing systems or import controls for methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA in cases where there were zero baselines for one or more of those substances but there was a risk of future consumption; and

(f) that the Executive Committee would consider, at its 48th Meeting, the need for any additional support to the CAP that might be required to implement the proposed strategic plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/10, para. 58).

Multi-year projects

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to request that, as a minimum, multi-year projects include:

  (i) a schedule for the disbursement of project funds in tranches, based on the achievement of stated targets as approved in the project document;

  (ii) a commitment from the recipient government to establish the legislative/regulatory measures necessary to ensure the permanent annual reduction in the country's latest consumption eliminated through the project or other agreed targets as appropriate; and

  (iii) a commitment to the preparation and submission to the Secretariat of annual reports on progress in meeting the agreed targets;

(c) to request that Implementing Agencies:

(i) in employing the multi-year project modality, consider the needs of countries requiring immediate assistance in complying with freeze and first reduction measures; and

(ii) ensure that their future business plans include a greater number of projects for countries requiring immediate assistance in complying with the freeze measures or at least requiring assistance in meeting the first reduction targets.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/4, para. 21 (b, c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/8 and 33/8/Corr.1).

Performance-based substance-wide agreements

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to convene, back-to-back with the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee and prior to it, an informal meeting of a working group to consider revised draft guidelines for the preparation, implementation and management of performance-based substance-wide and national phase-out agreements/plans, on a paragraph-by-paragraph basis, in an endeavor to resolve outstanding issues prior to their submission to the Executive Committee;

(b) to invite all interested members of the Committee, as well as representatives of the Implementing Agencies, to participate in the meeting, under the Chairmanship of the representative of Japan;

(c) to request the Secretariat, as preparation for that meeting:

(i) to compile a revision of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/65 containing, within the specific paragraphs concerned, the bracketed proposals for addition and amendment made at the current Meeting and, after the specific paragraphs concerned, the requests for clarification made and the responses of the Secretariat;

(ii) to circulate the revised document to all members of the Executive Committee, soliciting their comments thereon, to be submitted to the Secretariat by 19 August 2002;

(iii) on the basis of the feedback received, to prepare a new version of the revision, for submission to the informal meeting of the working group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/67, para. 109).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/65).

Guidelines for preparation, implementation and management of performance-based phase-out plans

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the guidelines for the preparation, implementation and management of performance-based sector and national ODS phase-out plans, as contained in Annex IX.9, on the understanding that:

(a) because of the different situations and needs of countries, and the impracticability of attempting to encompass every situation, the purpose of the guidelines is to provide general principles and procedures that should be followed in developing and implementing performance-based ODS phase-out plans;

(b) the guidelines shall not apply to already approved performance-based sectoral and national ODS phase-out plans in any regard, since these existing plans refer to agreements that shall be governed by rules specified in each case;

(c) the guidelines shall also apply to the production and consumption of HBFCs;

(d) the Executive Committee will review the guidelines after a period of two years, in order to take into account the experience gained in their application. That future review will not affect their status as guidelines;

(e) the content of subparagraphs (b) and (c) above will be reflected in final text of the guidelines.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/65, para. 106).
Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/57/Rev.1).

Flexibility conditions in phase-out agreements

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a paper for consideration at the 46th Meeting defining the meaning of major changes in the use of funding and the need to document such changes in advance in the country's annual implementation programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/15, para. 81).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that consistent with the flexibility provisions in the relevant agreement, any annual implementation plan prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee for approval could include changes to the scope and nature of the activities foreshadowed in the project document, on which approval in principle of the overall phase-out plan was based;

(b) to reiterate its expectation that each annual implementation plan would be implemented as approved and would achieve, as a minimum, the phase-out proposed in the project document and the agreement, where relevant;

(c) that minor changes to a project or an annual implementation plan could be incorporated, as implementation proceeded during the year, and reported on in the annual report on implementation of the annual implementation plan;

(d) that examples of minor changes included:

  (i) adjustments to the number of equipment items to be purchased (for example, plus or minus 20 per cent of the number of recovery and recycling machines in an annual investment plan);

  (ii) changes to the size or content of training programmes included in the current approved annual investment plan;

  (iii) financial adjustments between the levels of funding of activities in the current approved annual implementation plan (excluding transfers between agencies), provided that they did not affect the overall funding level of the approved annual investment plan;

(e) that proposed major changes to the scope and nature of activities foreshadowed in the project document should be referred to the Executive Committee for approval as part of the annual implementation plan for the subsequent year;

(f) that major changes could be defined as those presenting:

  (i) issues potentially concerning the rules and policies of the Multilateral Fund;

  (ii) reductions from the planned amount of phase-out to be achieved in the year;

  (iii) changes in the annual levels of funding allocated to individual bilateral or Implementing Agencies;

  (iv) provision of funding for programmes or activities not included in the current endorsed annual investment plan, or removal of an activity in the annual investment plan, with a cost greater than 30 per cent of the total cost of the tranche;

(g) that it is the responsibility of the bilateral or implementing agency in the first instance to identify whether a proposed change to implementation of the current approved annual implementation plan would be considered major or minor according to the criteria above;

(h) that, if the proposal could constitute a major change, the agency should defer the proposed change pending submission and endorsement by the Executive Committee as part of the subsequent annual investment plan;

(i) that where there is doubt as to the nature of a proposed change, the agency should seek the views of the Secretariat as to whether the issues raised by the proposal were such that prior consideration by the Executive Committee should be required. If the Secretariat indicated that the proposed change did not raise issues that required reference to the Committee, consistent with the above criteria, the proposal would be deemed to be a minor change and could be incorporated in the annual implementation plan currently under implementation and reported to the Executive Committee in the annual report on implementation of the annual investment plan; and

(j) that the guidelines for preparation, implementation and management of performance-based phase-out plans adopted by the Executive Committee at its 38th Meeting (decision 38/65) were amended by replacing paragraph 7 of the draft agreement by the following revised wording and that this would be applicable to future agreements:

  "While the funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the country to carry out its obligations under this agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented

in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub paragraph … Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual programme."

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/37, para. 160).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/43).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to replace paragraph 5(b) of the standard agreement in all future TPMPs with the following text: "That the meeting of these targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54."
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/31, para.137).

Criteria for the assessment of the progress reports and verification audits

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with the Implementing Agencies, to develop criteria for the assessment of the progress reports and verification audits of multi-year agreements with the aim of submitting a paper to the 43rd Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/15, para. 48).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request Executive Committee members, bilateral agencies and Implementing Agencies to submit their written comments on the criteria for the assessment of the progress reports and verification audits of multi-year agreements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/50 to the Secretariat before 20 September 2004; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a new document for consideration at the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/38, para. 132).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/50).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the criteria for the assessment of the progress reports and verification audits of multi-year agreements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/70;

(b) to request the World Bank, in cooperation with the other Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat, to organize a one-day seminar on verification and data reporting, to be held in the margins of the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee, with participation by some interested Parties; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to revise the document in the light of the comments made at the 44th Meeting and of the outcome of the seminar referred to above and to present a revised text to the 46th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/58, para. 243).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/70).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the guidelines for the verification of national consumption targets for the multi-year agreements contained in Annex IX.10;

(b) to request the bilateral and Implementing Agencies to apply the guidelines to the verification of national consumption targets of the multi-year agreements, starting with the verification of consumption for the year 2005; and

(c) to request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the bilateral and Implementing Agencies, to review the implementation of the guidelines at the end of 2007.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/38, para. 167).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/44).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on options for monitoring and assessing the progress of agencies with regard to multi-year agreements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/54;

(b) to adopt the following options for improving the accuracy of progress reporting on multi-year agreements:

  (i) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to continue to review the national implementation carried out in the previous year and to provide additional information in annual implementation plan submissions on disbursements and completed activities, including information on

when delayed activities funded by an annual tranche were to be completed. There should also continue to be a comparison of what had been planned in the previous annual tranche and what had been achieved. The disbursement information should be provided cumulatively and data concerning actual or planned commitments could also be provided, as appropriate. The information should also specify how the relevant flexibility clause in the agreement was implemented and/or how to allocate unused funds from previous tranches. In this respect, it should be reiterated that the flexibility clause decision applied only to multi-year agreements approved at or after the 46th Meeting (decision 46/37(j));

(ii) to request the Secretariat to continue to monitor annual tranches in the context of documents on implementation delays and balances, noting that those monitoring tools appeared to have encouraged the removal of impediments to completing projects and activities and so resulted in more timely final disbursement of approved funds to Article 5 countries. To make the process more effective, it could further request implementing agencies to include in funding requests for annual tranches the dates of completion of the tasks associated with those annual tranches;

(c) to request Implementing Agencies to record phase-out according to the actual and real levels of consumption achieved in annual tranches of multi-year agreements, while noting that in some cases the phase-out might need further explanation and that there should be consistency in the use of the definition of planned and actual phase-out;

(d) that a separate sub-agenda item on delays in the submission of annual tranches and disbursement of funds for tranches and obligations should be included for future meetings; and

(e) to request Implementing Agencies to inform countries of the need to exceed the phase-out indicated in an agreement where necessary to meet the obligations of the Montreal Protocol, as well as those cases where actual consumption or production data had resulted in changes to the phase-out indicated in the agreements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/50, para 189).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/54).

Descriptions of technical assistance and other non investment projects

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to include, in the narrative of relevant project documents for future meetings, brief descriptions of the technical assistance and other non investment projects recommended for blanket approval.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/18, para. 90 (b)).

Evaluation of national phase-out plans

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the extended desk study on the evaluation of national phase-out plans contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/12, including the proposed evaluation issues and approach for the second phase of the evaluation;

(b) that the follow-up phase of the evaluation should continue as proposed, with the following amendments:

(i) the evaluation should take into account:

i. the fact that in many countries, delays were caused by administrative problems which the country had to deal with by developing new processes and procedures;

ii. the cost of independent verification and the possibility of using more cost-effective alternatives;

iii. the fact that the levels of phase-out of ODS were not directly proportionate to the levels of disbursement;

(ii) the evaluation report should include a section on conclusions highlighting the achievements of the national phase-out plans;

(iii) the list of evaluation issues should also include the following questions:

i. whether the country felt that there was still a project-by-project approach when several Implementing Agencies were involved, or whether the national plan approach predominated;

ii. how the country-driven approach had created a stakeholder buy in; and

iii. whether the sequence of activities had been implemented as planned, and if not, why not.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/11, para. 68).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/12).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the desk study on the evaluation of management and monitoring of national phase-out plans contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/13, including the proposed evaluation issues and work plan for the second phase of the evaluation;

(b) to request implementing agencies to seek authorization from the Executive Committee prior to using the flexibility provided for under multi-year agreements (MYAs) to allow funds to be directed to enterprises established after July 1995 in cases where countries had committed to the total phase-out of the ODS concerned; and

(c) to request the bilateral and implementing agencies to report, as part of their regular periodic reporting under MYAs, whether they had used the flexibility clause for this purpose.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/12 para. 88).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/13).

Evaluation on non-compliance with the freeze in consumption of CFCs, halons, methyl bromide and methyl chloroform

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the desk study on non-compliance with the freeze in consumption of CFCs, halons, methyl bromide and methyl chloroform contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/8 and Corr.1;

(b) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to include countries in non-compliance in the sample of field visits planned for evaluations of refrigerant management plans in non-low-volume-consuming countries and of national and sectoral phase out plans; and

(c) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to include a full analysis and follow-up study on cases of non-compliance, including field visits, in the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2006.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/6, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/8 and Corr.1).

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the final evaluation report on cases of non-compliance (follow-up to decision 46/6) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/9) and to communicate its conclusions to the thirty-eighth meeting of the Implementation Committee in mid-2007 through the presentation to be made by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies, advising that:

(a) one of the most important incentives for returning to compliance had been the commitment to meeting the targets set by the respective plan of action submitted to the Implementation Committee and approved by the Meeting of the Parties;

(b) once a country had taken decisive action in approving and enforcing legislation, improving and correcting data reporting, where applicable, and accelerating previously delayed project implementation, rapid progress towards compliance was possible in most cases.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/7 para. 57).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/9).

AEROSOL SECTOR

Contract filler

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, recognizing the good cost-effectiveness of aerosol sector projects and the desirability of supporting the initiation of phase-out activities for contract fillers in this sector, decided:

(a) to continue taking into account incremental operating savings when preparing aerosol project proposals;

(b) to request Implementing Agencies to calculate net operating costs/savings in the aerosol sector, including the difference in cost per can when filling with CFC or HAPs, when preparing project proposals;

(c) to recognize that savings resulting from CFC phase-out for contract aerosol fillers, and in circumstances where a parallel market exists, may accrue to the national economy but that quantifying these savings is analytically difficult and applying these savings at project level may not always be feasible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/15 para. 24).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to stipulate that a project document should

include verification by the agencies' consultants and certification by the Government concerned that the enterprise operated as a "contract filler".
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/19, para. 44).

Use of terminal umbrella projects for the remainder of the aerosol sector

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to encourage the development of innovative approaches, including terminal umbrella projects for the remainder of the aerosol sector in all Article 5 countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/20, para. 45).

Evaluation of aerosol projects

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the status report presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/5.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/3, para. 29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/5).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the final report on the evaluation of aerosol projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/5 and Corr.1);

(b) to request Implementing Agencies to assess in each future project the feasibility of retrofitting the CFC-gasser equipment, the liquid filler and the crimper and to justify cases where that was not deemed to be possible;

(c) to apply Decision 17/15, paragraph 24 (c), not only to contract aerosol fillers, but also, in certain cases, to other newly converting fillers, reading: "to recognize that savings resulting from CFC phase-out for contract and, in certain cases, other aerosol fillers, and in circumstances where a parallel market exists, may accrue to the national economy but that quantifying these savings is analytically difficult and applying these savings at the project level may not always be feasible." (changes to Decision 17/15 marked in bold);

(d) to request:

  (i) UNIDO to find ways to allow the beneficiary to pay the cost difference for equipment from high-priced bidders if the company insisted on it and provided sufficient guarantees for timely payment;

  (ii) the Implementing Agencies:

    - to ensure that in the bidding specifications, the provision of manuals in a language understood by the engineers of the beneficiary company was foreseen, as well as interpreters during equipment installation, if necessary;

    - to take the necessary measures to ensure that a fair and equitable opportunity was given to all competent suppliers, regardless of location, in the procurement of goods and services for aerosol sector projects;

    - to analyze the current procurement procedures and consider ways and means, within the limitations of their contracting procedures, to include as much input as possible from the country and the beneficiary company concerned when composing the list of potential bidders being considered for all projects, and request them, together with the Secretariat, to report on the progress made in the implementation of sub-paragraph (ii);

  (iii) UNEP, in consultation with the Secretariat and the other Implementing Agencies, to prepare, translate and distribute an up-to-date manual on safety, formula adaptations, and effective destenching methods for aerosol production using Hydrocarbon Aerosol Propellants (HAP).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/2, para. 33).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/5 and Corr.1).

Incremental operating costs

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the incremental operating costs for the aerosol sector should be determined on the basis of a one-year duration.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/9 para.40(a)).

METERED-DOSE INHALERS

Transfer of essential-use authorizations for CFCs for MDIs

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the interim report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) pursuant to decision VIII/12;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue its work and submit the final report to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties, through the Open-ended Working Group, taking into account the approach indicated in paragraph 5 of decision VIII/12 and the comments made during the fifteenth and sixteenth meetings of the Open-ended Working Group and the Ninth Meeting of the Parties;
3. to note the expectation of TEAP and its relevant Technical Options Committee that it remains possible that the major part of the MDI transition may occur in non-Article 5 countries by the year 2000 and there will be minimal need for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers by 2005, however, at this point in time there are still many variables and an exact time-scale is not possible to predict with certainty;
4. to note the concerns of some non-Article 5 Parties that they may not be able to convert as soon as they would like unless their independent MDI manufacturers are able to license non-CFC technologies;
5. to require non-Article 5 Parties submitting essential-use nominations for CFCs for MDIs for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) to present to the Ozone Secretariat an initial national or regional transition strategy by 31 January 1999 for circulation to all Parties. Where possible, non-Article 5 Parties are encouraged to develop and submit to the Secretariat an initial transition strategy by 31 January 1998. In preparing a transition strategy, non-Article 5 Parties should take into consideration the availability and price of treatments for asthma and COPD in countries currently importing CFC MDIs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/19).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties also decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/20).

Transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free MDIs

The Twelfth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. for the purposes of this decision, "chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product" means a chlorofluorocarbon-containing metered-dose inhaler of a particular brand name or company, active ingredient(s) and strength;
2. that any chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product approved after 31 December 2000 for treatment of asthma and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a non-Article 5(1) Party is not an essential use unless the product meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) of decision IV/25;
3. with respect to any chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler active ingredient or category of products that a Party has determined to be non-essential and thereby not authorized for domestic use, to request:
   (a) the Party that has made the determination to notify the Secretariat;
   (b) the Secretariat to maintain such a list on its Web site;

(c) each nominating Party to reduce accordingly the volume of chlorofluorocarbons it requests and licenses;

4. to encourage each Party to urge each metered-dose inhaler company within its territory to diligently seek approval for the company's chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives in its domestic and export markets, and to require each Party to provide a general report on such efforts to the Secretariat by 31 January 2002 and each year thereafter;

5. to agree that each non-Article 5 Party should, if it has not already done so:

   (a) develop a national or regional transition strategy based on economically and technically feasible alternatives or substitutes that it deems acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health and that includes effective criteria and measures for determining when chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product(s) is/are no longer essential;

   (b) submit the text of any such strategy to the Secretariat by 31 January 2002;

   (iii) report to the Secretariat by 31 January each year thereafter on progress made on its transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers;

6. to encourage each Article 5(1) Party to:

   (a) develop a national or regional transition strategy based on economically and technically feasible alternatives or substitutes that it deems acceptable from the standpoint of environment and health and that includes effective criteria and measures for determining when chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product(s) can be replaced with chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives;

   (b) submit the text of any such a strategy to the Secretariat by 31 January 2005;

   (c) report to the Secretariat by 31 January each year thereafter on progress made on its transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers;

7. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider providing technical, financial and other assistance to Article 5(1) Parties to facilitate the development of metered-dose inhaler transition strategies and the implementation of approved activities contained therein, and to invite the Global Environment Facility to consider providing the same assistance to those eligible countries with economies in transition;

8. to decide that, as a means of avoiding unnecessary production of new chlorofluorocarbons, and provided that the conditions set out in paragraphs (a) - (d) of decision IX/20 are met, a Party may allow a metered-dose inhaler company to transfer:

   (a) all or part of its essential use authorization to another existing metered-dose inhaler company; or

   (b) chlorofluorocarbons to another metered-dose inhaler company provided that the transfer complies with national/regional license or other authorization requirements;

9. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to summarize and review by 15 May each year the information submitted to the Secretariat;

10. to modify as necessary the Handbook for Essential Use Nominations to take account of the requirements contained in this decision as they pertain to non-Article 5(1) Parties;

11. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider and report to the next Meeting of the Parties on issues related to the campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons for chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhalers.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/12/9, Decision XII/2).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

(f) to add a new paragraph after paragraph 2 of decision XII/2 to read as follows:

2 bis. that any chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhaler product approved after 31 December 2008, excluding any product in the process of registration and approved by 31 December 2009, for treatment of asthma and/or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, is not an essential use, unless the product meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 (a) of decision IV/25.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/20/9, Decision XX/3, para 1(f)).

Global database and assessment to determine measures to complete the transition from CFC-MDIs

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/5).

Further study of campaign production of CFCs for MDIs

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/10).

Promoting the closure of essential-use nominations for metered-dose inhalers

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that the present decision shall not affect the operation of paragraph 10 of Decision VIII/9 relating to the authorization of a quantity of CFCs in an emergency situation;
2. to request that Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, when submitting their nominations for essential-use exemptions for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers, specify, for each nominated use, the active ingredients, the intended market for sale or distribution and the quantity of CFCs required;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Technical Options Committee to make recommendations on nominations for essential-use exemptions for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 with reference to the active ingredient of the metered-dose inhalers in which the CFCs will be used and the intended market for sale or distribution and any national transition strategy covering that intended market which has been submitted according to decision XII/2 or decision IX/19;
4. that no quantity of CFCs for essential uses shall be authorized after the commencement of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties if the nominating Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 has not submitted to the Ozone Secretariat, in time for consideration by the Parties at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Open-

ended Working Group, a plan of action regarding the phase-out of the domestic use of CFC-containing metered-dose inhalers where the sole active ingredient is salbutamol;

5. that the plans of action referred to in paragraph 4 above must include:
   (a) a specific date by which time the Party will cease making nominations for essential use exemptions for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers where the sole active ingredient is salbutamol and where the metered-dose inhalers are expected to be sold or distributed on the market of any Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
   (b) the specific measures and actions sufficient to deliver the phase-out;
   (c) where appropriate, the actions or measures needed to ensure continuing access to or supply of CFC-containing metered-dose inhalers by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
6. to request each Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to submit to the Ozone Secretariat as soon as practicable for that Party specific dates by which time it will cease making nominations for essential-use exemptions for CFCs for metered-dose inhalers where the active ingredient is not solely salbutamol and where the metered-dose inhalers are expected to be sold or distributed on the market of any Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report, in time for the twenty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, on the potential impacts of the phase out of CFCs in Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 on the availability of affordable inhaled therapy in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
8. to request the Ozone Secretariat to post on its web site all data submitted pursuant to decision XIV/5 that are designated non-confidential by the submitting Party;
9. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to modify the Handbook on Essential Use Nominations to reflect the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/5).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

(e) To add a new paragraph after paragraph 5 of decision IX/19 to read as follows:

5 bis. to require Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 submitting essential-use nominations for chlorofluorocarbons for metered-dose inhalers for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to present to the Ozone Secretariat an initial national or regional transition strategy by 31 January 2010 for circulation to all Parties. Where possible, Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 are encouraged to develop and submit to the Secretariat an initial transition strategy by 31 January 2009. In preparing a transition strategy, Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should take into consideration the availability and price of treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in countries currently importing chlorofluorocarbon-containing metered-dose inhalers;

(g) to add a new paragraph after paragraph 4 of decision XV/5 to read as follows:

4 bis. that no quantity of chlorofluorocarbons for essential uses shall be authorized after the commencement of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties if the nominating Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 has not submitted to the Ozone Secretariat, in time for consideration by the Parties at the twenty-ninth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a preliminary plan of action regarding the phase-out of the domestic use of chlorofluorocarbon containing metered-dose inhalers where the sole active ingredient is salbutamol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/3, paras. (e) and (g)).

Difficulties faced by some Article 5 Parties with respect to CFCs used in the manufacture of MDIs

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to consider at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties a possible decision which would address the difficulties that some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may face in relation to metered-dose inhalers;
2. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to examine situations such as these and consider options that might assist this potential situation of non-compliance;
3. to request the Executive Committee to consider appropriate regional workshops to create awareness and

educate stakeholders, including doctors and patients, on alternative metered-dose inhalers and on the elimination of chlorofluorocarbons in metered-dose inhaler uses and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties to phase out this use;

4. to request the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth meeting to consider the issue.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/14).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with relevant implementing agencies, to prepare a paper for submission to the 49th Meeting outlining options for addressing the situation of countries referred to in decision XVII/14 of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/36, para. 151 (c)).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Governments of Bangladesh and Egypt, assisted by the relevant implementing agencies, to include the following in the 2007 and 2008 annual implementation programmes of their national CFC phase-out plans:

  (i) specific activities that were technically viable and economically feasible that could be implemented in the shortest possible period of time to achieve the greatest reduction in consumption of CFCs, such as the introduction of non-CFC drop-in refrigerants for servicing refrigeration equipment and/or cost-effective equipment retrofits;

  (ii) assessment of the feasibility of importing recovered and recycled CFCs for servicing existing refrigeration equipment;

  (iii) within the flexibility for reallocating approved funds provided in the agreements between the Governments concerned and the Executive Committee, consider establishing stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade CFC for use in metered-dose-inhaler (MDI) production facilities, if technically feasible and economically viable;

(b) to request the Government of Bangladesh to submit to the 50th Meeting a proposal for the development of a transition strategy for the phase-out of CFC based MDIs. In developing its strategy, Bangladesh was invited to consider, among other things:

  (i) accelerating the replacement of CFC-MDIs with hydrofluoroalkane-MDIs and/or other non-CFC alternatives (i.e. dry powder inhalers) by multi national companies that had already introduced those products in other Article 5 Parties;

  (ii) inviting multinational companies manufacturing CFC-MDIs in Bangladesh to provide information demonstrating the steps being taken to assist the earliest possible changeover to the manufacture of non-CFC asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease treatments in Bangladesh;

  (iii) to facilitate the earliest possible completion by the leading nationally owned manufacturer of MDIs in Bangladesh of the manufacturing facilities for non-CFC MDIs currently under implementation;

(c) to request the Government of Egypt to finalize as soon as possible the preparation of a project for the phase-out of CFCs in the manufacture of MDIs that had been approved for UNIDO at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee, addressing any compliance-related issues; and

(d) to request the Fund Secretariat to update document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/39, taking into account any new information that might come to light and the implications of decisions to be taken at the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties, and to present the revised paper to the Executive Committee at its 51st Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/33, para. 143).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/39).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to consider as a matter of urgency the funding of projects in relation to those Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that experience difficulties due to high consumption of chlorofluorocarbons for manufacturing metered-dose inhalers, in order to facilitate the transition from chlorofluorocarbon based metered-dose inhalers;

2. to request the Executive Committee to consider within the context of the existing Multilateral Fund guidelines to review its decision 17/7 with regard to the existing cut-off date for consideration of metered-

dose inhaler conversion projects consistent with the reality of the pace of technological advances in the metered-dose inhaler sector;

3. to request the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol to consider all possible options on how to address the potential non-compliance difficulties of some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 resulting from their high proportion of chlorofluorocarbon consumption in the metered-dose inhaler sector;
4. to further request the Implementation Committee to give special consideration to the situation of such Parties, particularly in the context of paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of the Protocol, in the light of information received from the Parties concerned and having due regard to health considerations;
5. to consider again the matter referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 at the twentieth Meeting of the Parties in 2008;
6. to request the Executive Committee to consider including on the agenda of the United Nations Environment Programme thematic regional workshops, information to clarify the steps required to advance the transition from chlorofluorocarbon metered-dose inhalers;
7. to request each Party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 receiving essential use exemptions for the production or import of chlorofluorocarbons to manufacture metered-dose inhalers for export to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to submit to each importing Party a detailed export manufacturing transition plan for each manufacturer where the exports of an active ingredient to that Party exceed 10 metric tonnes, specifying the actions that each manufacturer is taking and will take to transition its exports to chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers as expeditiously as possible in a manner that does not put patients at risk;
8. That each manufacturer's export manufacturing transition plans should include specific details for each of the manufacturer's export markets and for each metered-dose inhaler by active ingredient concerning:
   (a) Timing of submission to the health authority of marketing applications for chlorofluorocarbon-free alternatives, expected approval and launch of such alternatives and withdrawal of associated chlorofluorocarbon product or products;
   (b) Indicative information on facilitative pricing, licensing and/or technology transfer arrangements under consideration;
   (c) Contribution to, and participation in, programmes for educating health care professionals, government health authorities and patients about the transition to chlorofluorocarbon-free treatments for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
9. Consistent with decision IV/25 and paragraph 4 of decision XII/2, to request each Party referred to in paragraph 7 of the present decision, when deciding whether to nominate essential-use volumes for and/or grant essential-use licenses to a manufacturer, to take into account the manufacturer's efforts to implement its export manufacturing transition plan and its contribution to transition towards chlorofluorocarbon-free metered-dose inhalers;
10. to request each Party referred to in paragraph 7 to submit each year to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, as part of the Party's essential-use nomination, a report summarizing the export manufacturing transition plans submitted, taking care to protect any confidential information;
11. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to consider such reports in its assessment of each Party's essential-use nominations;
12. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess and report on progress at the twenty-seventh meeting Open-ended Working Group and to report to the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties on the need for, feasibility of, optimal timing of, and recommended quantities for a limited campaign production of chlorofluorocarbons exclusively for metered-dose inhalers in both Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/16).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that Article 5 Parties with plants manufacturing CFC-metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) should be advised of the timing on which to begin considering the need for essential use exemptions beyond the 2010 phase-out date and that the preparation of a nomination for essential use exemptions might begin in 2007 for

submission to the Parties for their consideration in 2008;

(b) that the Executive Committee would need to consider further the availability of pharmaceutical grade CFC after 2010 in light of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reports to the 27th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties on campaign production of CFCs for MDIs in Article 5 and non Article 5 Parties;

(c) that the Executive Committee might consider on a case-by-case basis the submission of requests for project preparation for the conversion of CFC-MDI production facilities on the understanding that they must include a comprehensive justification from the country concerned for the need to receive assistance and, as a minimum, should provide the following detailed information:

(i) name of nationally owned CFC-MDI manufacturing facilities, the date when the CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line;

(ii) type of CFC-MDI products manufactured, active ingredients used, annual production output (units/year);

(iii) growth patterns of CFC-MDI production over the past five years;

(iv) whether any of the CFC-MDI manufacturing plants were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDIs and what those alternatives were;

(v) each production facility's plans for phasing out CFC consumption; and

(vi) the number of non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source;

(d) that the Executive Committee would consider on a case-by-case basis requests for transition strategies to non-CFC MDIs in Article 5 Parties that did not have MDI manufacturing facilities, in accordance with decision 45/54, when the need for a strategy had been fully demonstrated and documented through the submission of the following information for the previous three years:

(i) CFC and non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers: sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source;

(ii) non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers: date approved, authorized for marketing, and/or launched in the territory of the Party;

(iii) CFC and non-CFC MDIs and dry-powder inhalers: estimated cost by active ingredient and source.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/34 para. 170).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/39).

With respect to metered-dose inhaler (MDI) investment activities in the business plans, the Fifty-fouth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(i) that all information required under decision 51/34 and the additional supporting data in the following paragraphs had to be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee by the 55th Meeting to provide ample time for project initiation before the 2010 phase-out and to avoid, to the extent possible, the need for essential-use exemption requests;

(ii) that all requests for MDI investment projects should be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee no later than the 56th Meeting, and that any request submitted to a later meeting would not be considered eligible for funding under the criteria in decision 51/34;

(iii) that in submitting information required under decision 51/34, and for the associated project preparation proposal, the country should provide documentation and certify that the facilities producing MDIs and seeking funding were producing CFC MDIs in the year in which the national phase-out plan (NPP) or sector plan had been prepared;

(iv) to clarify that only MDI production in place in the year in which remaining eligible CFC consumption for the NPP or sector plan had been established was eligible for funding through the Executive Committee so as to ensure that all MDI projects were treated in an equal manner;

(v) that information submitted under decision 51/34 in respect of project proposals should clearly describe: the volumes of CFCs associated with MDIs manufactured for domestic sale as compared with the amounts of CFCs used to manufacture MDIs for export; the volumes of CFCs associated with national

MDI manufacturers; and the volumes of stockpiled CFCs currently and in the past in order to facilitate the smooth transition from CFC MDIs and to mitigate the need for a temporary essential-use exemption request;

(vi) that project proposals under decision 51/34 should provide detailed information demonstrating that the commitment for co-financing represented at least 30 per cent of total project costs (minus support costs); and

(vii) to urge bilateral and implementing agencies to continue their efforts to implement approved projects to ensure the expected phase-out of 28,201 ODP tonnes in 2008.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/5(d) para. 49(d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/6).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel present a report to the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties, preceded by a preliminary report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-ninth meeting, concerning:
   (a) the potential timing for final campaign production, taking into account, among other things, the information submitted in the nominations for 2010 and that some Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 may prepare essential use nominations for the first time for the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties;
   (b) options for long-term storage, distribution, and management of produced quantities of pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons before they are needed by Parties, including existing methods used by Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;
   (c) options for minimizing the potential for too much or too little chlorofluorocarbons production as part of a final campaign;
   (d) contractual arrangements that may be necessary, considering the models currently used by Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that submit essential use nominations consistent with decision IV/25;
   (e) options for reducing production of non-pharmaceutical-grade chlorofluorocarbons, together with options for final disposal of such chlorofluorocarbons;
2. to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to report to the Open ended Working Group at its twenty-ninth meeting on the status of agreements to convert metered-dose inhaler manufacturing facilities located in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and the implementation of approved projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/4).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the relevant implementing agencies to submit to the Secretariat a report on the status of implementation of the metered-dose inhaler (MDI) investment projects approved so far by the Executive Committee, no later than 10 April 2009;
(b) to request the Secretariat to circulate, intersessionally, the amended report on the status of agreements to convert MDI manufacturing facilities in Article 5 countries and implementation of approved projects to Members of the Executive Committee , for their comments, no later than 30 April 2009; and
(c) to submit the revised report, cleared by the Chair of the Executive Committee, to the 29th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties, no later than 15 May 2009.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/40, para.203).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/67).

MDI production

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/9).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a paper for the Executive Committee's consideration on the issues associated

with developing projects for the CFC metered-dose inhaler (MDI) sub-sector to give effect to Decision XIII/9 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/4(c), para. 30 (c)).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare draft guidelines for Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) projects for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/9, para. 43(e)).

Draft guidelines for MDI projects

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the draft guidelines;

(b) to request members of the Executive Committee to submit comments on the issue to the Secretariat in time for a further discussion at the 40th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) in the meantime, to allow consideration of some projects on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the relative need of the country to have an MDI project to ensure compliance, the relative cost-effectiveness of the project and the possibility that essential use applications for MDIs might be considered by the Parties as early as 2008.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/61, para. 94).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/58).

In regard to project preparation for an MDI investment project, the Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) the resulting project proposal presented to the Executive Committee would include written commitments for significant counterpart funding from the companies requesting assistance;

(b) in order to avoid double-counting, a deduction from the total funding approved for either the country's national phase-out plan and/or from any future MDI conversion project would be made to account for the amount of CFCs consumed for MDIs to be addressed by the new project;

(c) no additional assistance from the Multilateral Fund would be available for the conversion of CFC-MDI facilities not covered by the proposed project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decisions 52/25 and 52/30, para. 123 and 138).

FOAM SECTOR

Validation of CFC consumption

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request National Ozone Units to validate the CFC consumption to be phased out in enterprises participating in foam sector projects, retaining records to enable future verification, and to advise their governments that their agreement to the project would indicate a commitment to ensure that the validated phase-out figure was realized and yielded a sustained reduction from the specified level of current sector consumption.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(c)).

Importation of CFCs and unscheduled visits to importers and foam companies

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that in view of the instances of equipment purchased by the Multilateral Fund not being used or being reverted to the use of CFCs, to request the National Ozone Units to monitor closely, in co-operation with customs authorities and local environmental protection authorities, the importation of CFCs (if any were still allowed) and to combine this with occasional unscheduled visits to importers and foam companies to check invoices and storage areas for unauthorized use of CFCs. Project documents might include an agreement that the National Ozone Units might conduct a determined number of unscheduled visits to the recipient enterprise. Furthermore, measures were needed to cope with illegal imports that seemed to be widespread in a number of countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(e)).

Technology transfer funds and use of international consultants for foam projects

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to:

(j) request the Implementing Agencies, in co-operation with their internal auditors, if necessary, to report on the need for and use of technology transfer funds and on the selection and use of international consultants

for preparing, reviewing and implementing foam projects, bearing in mind that technology transfer funds should generally be paid only to supplier companies in cases of patented or otherwise restricted and recent technology, but not to consultants and not for standard technology.

(k) to require the Implementing Agencies to justify the use of international consultants in projects more carefully than in the past; their cost should be declared as such and their selection be based on competitive bidding and an evaluation of various options, including package deals with supplier companies and systems houses and the increased use of local engineers, in particular, for standard conversion technologies;

(l) to request Implementing Agencies to diversify their choice of technical reviewers for foam projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(j, k, l)).

Follow-up on the evaluation reports on foam projects

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the focus should be on lessons learned from the foam evaluation and their application in the development of future projects;

(b) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to use observed actual average project duration as a starting point for determining on a case-by-case basis the duration of foam projects converting to HCFC-141b technology;

(c) to take note of the report on fire incidences reported in some foam conversion projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/9, para. 35).

Evaporation losses

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to examine in detail the technical issues of evaporation losses of ODS, as well as the question of how such losses should be taken into account in determining the eligible level of compensation to be provided to an enterprise, with a view to submitting a report on their findings to the Sub-Committee on Project Review at its sixteenth meeting;

(d) to agree that any similar projects submitted to the next meeting should be reviewed and approved consistent with the conclusions reached by the Sub-Committee on the report prepared pursuant to subparagraph (c) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/13, para. 36(c, d)).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to reaffirm its decision 26/13 (a) and (b) in which the Committee:

  (i) requested the Implementing Agencies, in the preparation of projects, to take extreme care to ensure the reliability and accuracy of data on ODS consumption and make available to the Secretariat figures normally provided by enterprises on ODS purchased by the enterprises and ODS used in the products being produced; and also

  (ii) requested that the enterprises for which projects were being prepared made available their relevant records to provide the best available information to the Implementing Agencies concerning ODS purchased and used;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies, when preparing foam projects, to determine within the context of paragraphs (a) (i) and (ii) above, the ODS evaporation losses arising out of the production activity; and

(c) to consider as eligible ODS consumption of the enterprise losses of up to 10 per cent of the ODS purchased and used in the production of foam.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/76, para. 107).

Foam density

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to resolve the technical issues on foam density by jointly undertaking a technical study based on information from implemented Multilateral Fund projects and report back to the Sub-Committee at the time of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, on the understanding that the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee would be kept informed of any progress made with the study; and

(b) to provisionally approve, on that basis, the relevant projects, on the understanding that the incremental operating costs associated with foam density still had to be determined.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/22, para. 48).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to ensure that the study would be completed for submission to the Executive Committee at its Thirty-first Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/55, para. 83(b)).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the conclusions and the recommendations of the technical study on foam density, as contained in Annex IX.11 to the present report, for a period of one year for the calculation of incremental operating costs;

(b) to request the Secretariat to arrange for work on the subject to be resumed, in order to improve the conclusions. This resumed work, may include, inter alia, consideration of the costs and viability of LCD technology for small and medium-sized enterprises, within the context of existing guidelines and cost-effectiveness thresholds.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/44, para. 68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/53).

Consumption arising from CFC-11 contained in pre-mixed foam chemicals

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider the issue (on consumption arising from CFC-11 contained in pre-mixed foam chemicals) at its 35th Meeting, in the light of any relevant consideration of the matter by the Implementation Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/20, para. 39).

Low-pressure foaming machine

The Executive Committee recommended that small pressurized foam dispenser system at a much lower cost than that of full size high pressure machines, and "solventless dispensing guns" instead of the large size foam machine) should be considered in low-consuming enterprises in other Article 5 countries. It further recommended that UNEP should highlight this technology in the OzonAction news letter once the projects had been implemented.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 94).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Implementing Agencies to study the feasibility of using low pressure machines with HCFC-141b formulations in the manufacture of rigid foams.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Annex V, para. 3).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat and the Implementing Agency to co-operate in resolving outstanding technical issues on the paper on the study on low-pressure versus high-pressure foaming machines.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/47, para. 70).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/67).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the actions proposed for follow-up by the Secretariat in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies (finalizing the guidelines for equipment destruction and reviewing the agreement on eligibility of high-pressure machines for rigid foam insulation projects), in line with the principles of sustainable and long-term conversion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(m)).

50 per cent CFC reduced technology

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee encouraged Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries to avoid the use of 50 per cent CFC reduced technology in future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 84).

Methylene chloride projects

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, endorsed the recommendations on a methodology for calculation of operational costs in methylene chloride projects as presented in Annex IX.12.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 85b and Annex IV).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/17).

Rigid polyurethane foam projects

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, approved a time-frame of up to two years for the calculation of incremental operating costs of all rigid polyurethane foam projects other than those relating to the domestic

refrigeration sector.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/8, para. 20(a).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, recalling that, by paragraph (i) of its decision 18/10, it had approved a recommendation to request the Implementing Agencies to study the feasibility of using low-pressure foaming machines with HCFC-141b formulations in the manufacture of rigid foams, decided to request the Implementing Agencies to take this and related technological developments into account and, in consultation with the Fund Secretariat, to prepare a report on the subject for submission to the Twentieth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/7 , para. 24(b).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for a study on CFC alternatives in rigid foam contained in Annex IX.13.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/49, para. 81).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/59/Rev.1).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the "Status report on the study on alternatives to CFC in rigid foam applications";

(b) to request the Secretariat to provide to the Thirty-third Meeting more substantive information on progress, if possible with preliminary findings.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/81, para. 101).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the status report on the study on alternatives to CFC in rigid foam applications;

(b) to urge the Secretariat to complete its assessment of offers made by consulting firms to undertake the study so that it could commence as soon as possible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/56, para. 91).

Liquid carbon dioxide projects

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to urge the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to finalize their discussions on guidelines for liquid carbon dioxide projects and submit recommendations on the subject to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting;

(b) that liquid carbon dioxide projects could be submitted to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting and approved for funding on the basis of the guidelines agreed at that Meeting, on the understanding that, if no guidelines were approved, consideration of the projects would be deferred until such time as they were.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/37, para. 54).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the guidelines for liquid carbon dioxide technology in foam projects, which appear in Annex IX.14 to the present report.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/58, para. 86).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/39).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request that, in preparing liquid carbon dioxide (LCD) projects, Implementing Agencies and National Ozone Units fully explain the nature of the LCD technology to potential recipient enterprises so that their decision to sign the required statement would be well-informed.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/2, para. 18(g)).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Implementing Agencies, to re-examine LCD technology and the guidelines for projects converting to the technology and to report on its findings to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/16, para. 47(a)).

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the report submitted by the Fund Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/38 and Corr.1);

(b) to request the Secretariat to make a small number of on-site visits to companies that were making successful use of LCD technology in Article 5 countries and submit relevant additional information to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) not to approve any future projects utilizing LCD technology pending consideration of the information referred to under sub paragraph (b) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/52, para. 90).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/38 and Corr.1).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the follow-up study on liquid carbon dioxide (LCD) technology as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/65 and Add.1; and

(b) that any future projects for LCD technology would have to be developed taking fully into consideration:

(i) the ability of the LCD technology to produce the specific foam grades manufactured by the enterprise;

(ii) the compatibility between the equipment provided by the LCD technology supplier and the equipment in place in the enterprise;

(iii) the need for long-term technical support beyond the currently-defined completion date of the project;

(iv) having regard to the technical constraints mentioned in part I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/65, the ability of LCD technology to contribute to reductions in CFC-11 consumption soon enough to meet the schedules in relevant national CFC phase-out plans; and

(v) the need for countries to provide written confirmation that they understood the possible problems with the application of the technology.

(*UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/77, para. 113).*
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/65 and Add.1).

Handling and destruction of foams containing ODSs at the end of their life

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in its April 2005 report:

(a) to provide updated useful information on the handling and destruction of ozone depleting substance-containing thermal insulation foams including thermal foams situated in buildings, with particular attention to the economic and technological implications;

(b) to clarify the distinction between the destruction efficiency achievable for ozone depleting substances recovered from foams prior to destruction (reconcentrated) and the destruction efficiency achievable for the foams themselves containing ozone-depleting substances (dilute source).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/10).

Cost-effectiveness threshold for the rigid insulation refrigeration foam sub-sector

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to set the cost-effectiveness threshold for rigid insulation refrigeration foam at US $7.83/kg with a maximum of up to 25 per cent above this threshold for low-global warming potential alternatives.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/61, decision 62/13, para 52).

Alternatives in the polyurethane (PU) foam manufacturing sector

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that the issue of alternatives in PU foam manufacturing should be discussed at the 94th meeting and that the Secretariat should prepare a separate paper for that meeting including experiences, best practices and information with regard to alternatives.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, para.127).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/58 on the issue of alternatives in the polyurethane (PU) foam manufacturing sector;

(b) To request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the implementing agencies, to prepare a paper, for consideration by the Committee at the 95th meeting, that updated information on the availability of technologies; prices of already selected alternatives in not-yet-completed PU foam sector projects in small and medium-sized enterprises; programmes to facilitate access to low-global-warming-potential alternatives;

and existing barriers to access those programmes by the local system houses in Article 5 countries; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to update its report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/58 for consideration at the 96th meeting, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises in the PU foam manufacturing sector, in particular for spray and insulating foam applications.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, decision 94/58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/58).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/85, which included an update on the information on alternative technologies in the polyurethane (PU) foam manufacturing sector for Article 5 countries;
(b) To consider the information contained in the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above while discussing the issue of alternatives in the PU foam sector; and
(c) To note that the Secretariat would update the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/58 for consideration at the 96th meeting, in line with decision 94/58.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, decision 95/85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/85)

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the updated report on the issue of alternatives in polyurethane (PU) foam manufacturing with a focus on small- and medium-sized enterprises, in particular for spray and insulating foam applications (decision 94/58(c)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/60;
(b) To consider the information contained in the document referred to in subparagraph (a), above, while discussing the issue of alternatives in the PU foam manufacturing sector; and
(c) To request the Secretariat to update its report contained in the document referred to in subparagraph (a), above, for consideration at the 98th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, decision 96/53).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/60).

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HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols in the polyurethane (PU) foam sector

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration at the 95th meeting, a brief note on the issue of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols in the polyurethane foam sector in Article 5 countries on the basis of past practice with regard to HCFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, decision 93/34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/31).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/88 on the issue of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols in the polyurethane foam sector in Article 5 countries; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to provide additional analysis at the 96th meeting on the effect of using years other than 2020–2022 as the reference years for the import and export of pre-blended polyols containing HFCs for Article 5, group 1 and Article 5, group 2 countries, including on the cut-off date for the enterprises, keeping in mind the principles mentioned in paragraphs 15 and 16 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/88.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, decision 95/88).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/88).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) With regard to imports of HFCs contained in pre-blended polyols that had not been counted as consumption under Article 7 data reporting, to request Article 5 countries that wished to seek assistance for the phase-out of such imports:

    (i) To include in the overarching strategy for their Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) the amount and type of HFCs imported in pre-blended polyols for the years 2022–2024 as reported under the country programme implementation reports, the countries from which they were being imported, and:

a. For group 1 countries, an indicative list of all polyurethane (PU) foam enterprises established prior to 1 January 2020 that used imported polyol systems, including the amount and type of HFCs contained therein;
b. For group 2 countries, an indicative list of all PU foam enterprises established prior to 1 January 2024 that used imported polyol systems, including the amount and type of HFCs contained therein;

(ii) If the country already had an approved KIP, to submit with the request for the next tranche of the KIP the information referred to in subparagraph (a)(i), above;

(iii) To include in the KIPs, or in their next tranche request for those countries with an approved KIP, a sector plan for the complete phase-out of the use of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols, covering the cost and funding schedule, on the understanding:

a. That the quantities of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols that were not included in the overarching strategy for the KIP, or the next tranche request for those countries with an approved KIP, would not be eligible for funding;
b. That, in cases where the country decided not to request funding for the sector plan for the complete phase-out of the use of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols owing to national circumstances, the country could, on an exceptional and case-by-case basis, submit a funding request for that sector plan during the implementation of stage I or a future stage of the KIP, on the understanding that the eligibility of the PU foam enterprises would be determined at the time of the submission of the project and that the maximum funding level would be based on the amount of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyol systems as defined in subparagraph (a)(i), above;

(iv) To include in the sector plan a commitment from the country to put in place, by the time the final foam manufacturing plant had been converted to a non-HFC technology, regulations or policies banning the import and/or the use of HFCs, both pure and contained in pre-blended polyols, in the PU foam sector;

(b) That the maximum level of funding to be approved for each Article 5 country to phase out the import of HFCs contained in pre-blended polyols would be based on the average amount of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols during the 2022–2024 period, on the understanding that that value was separate from the starting point for sustained reductions in HFC consumption and would be reflected separately from the starting point in the Agreement between the country and the Executive Committee;

(c) That Article 5 countries with eligible enterprises manufacturing pre-blended polyols containing HFCs would be provided with assistance calculated on the basis of consumption of HFCs sold domestically for use by PU foam enterprises from 2022–2024, on the understanding that the export of HFCs contained in pre-blended polyols from 2022–2024 would be deducted from their starting point for aggregate reductions in HFC consumption at the time of submission of their KIP or in their next tranche request for those countries with an approved KIP;

(d) To request Article 5 countries that exported HFCs in pre-blended polyols to provide information on their best available data on exports for the years 2022–2024 at the time of submission of the KIP, in their next tranche request for those countries with an approved KIP, or when requesting funding to phase out HFCs that were used in the PU foam sector; and

(e) To request Article 5 countries using HFCs, either pure or contained in pre-blended polyols, in the PU foam sector, to consider establishing ways of recording and monitoring the amounts of HFCs contained in pre-blended polyols imported and/or exported (where applicable) to support the ban on imports of pure HFCs, as well as HFCs contained in pre-blended polyols, to be issued once all the foam enterprises had been converted, and to facilitate monitoring of those enterprises to sustain the HFC phase-out.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, decision 96/52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/59).

FUMIGANT SECTOR

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties authorized the Executive Committee to provide funding for a limited number of methyl bromide projects for data collection, information exchange within the scope of country programmes, in line

with paragraphs 1 (b) and (c) of decision IV/23 of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties, as well as for a limited number of methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects, which should be selected with the assistance of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel; and requested the Implementing Agencies to co-operate according to their specific areas of expertise to assist in implementing the present decision.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/23 (sections 1, 2).

Definitions for methyl bromide uses

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties adopted the following definitions:

(a) "quarantine applications", with respect to methyl bromide , are treatments to prevent the introduction, establishment and/or spread of quarantine pests (including diseases), or to ensure their official control, where:

  (i) official control is that performed by, or authorized by, a national plant, animal or environmental protection or health authority;

  (ii) quarantine pests are pests of potential importance to the areas endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled;

(b) "pre-shipment applications" are those treatments applied directly preceding and in relation to export, to meet the phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the importing country or existing phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the exporting country;

(c) in applying these definitions, all countries are urged to refrain from use of methyl bromide and to use non-ozone-depleting technologies wherever possible. Where methyl bromide is used, Parties are urged to minimize emissions and use of methyl bromide through containment and recovery and recycling methodologies to the extent possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/5).

Trade issues with methyl bromide

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided to consider the issue of control of trade in methyl bromide with non-Parties at the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 1997.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/15).

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to invite the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, subject to rights and obligations under this agreement and any other international agreements, not to restrict trade in products or commodities from Parties that have ratified the Montreal Protocol provisions regarding methyl bromide and are otherwise in compliance with their Montreal Protocol obligations just because the commodities or products have been treated with methyl bromide, or because the commodities have been produced or grown on soil treated with methyl bromide;

2. to welcome the continuing efforts of the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol in the adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/17).

Conditions for control measures on Annex E substance

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that, in the fulfillment of the control schedule set out in paragraph 8 ter (d) of Article 5 of the Protocol, the following conditions shall be met:

  (a) the Multilateral Fund shall meet, on a grant basis, all agreed incremental costs of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to enable their compliance with the control measures on methyl bromide. All methyl-bromide projects will be eligible for funding irrespective of their relative cost-effectiveness. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should develop and apply specific criteria for methyl-bromide projects in order to decide which projects to fund first and to ensure that all Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 are able to meet their obligations regarding methyl bromide ;

  (b) while noting that the overall level of resources available to the Multilateral Fund during the 1997-1999 triennium is limited to the amounts agreed at the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, immediate priority shall be given to the use of resources of the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, adapting and demonstrating methyl bromide alternatives and substitutes in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5. In addition to the US $10 million agreed upon at the Eighth Meeting of the

Parties, a sum of US $25 million per year should be made available for these activities in both 1998 and 1999 to facilitate the earliest possible action towards enabling compliance with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide ;

(c) future replenishment of the Multilateral Fund should take into account the requirement to provide new and additional adequate financial and technical assistance to enable Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to comply with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide ;

(d) the alternatives, substitutes and related technologies necessary to enable compliance with the agreed control measures on methyl bromide must be expeditiously transferred to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under fair and most favorable conditions in line with Article 10A of the Protocol. The Executive Committee should consider ways to enable and promote information exchange on methyl bromide alternatives among Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and from Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to Parties operating under that paragraph;

(e) in light of the assessment by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in 2002 and bearing in mind the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of decision VII/8 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, paragraph 8 of Article 5 of the Protocol, sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) above and the functioning of the Financial Mechanism as it relates to methyl bromide issues, the Meeting of the Parties shall decide in 2003 on further specific interim reductions on methyl bromide for the period beyond 2005 applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

2. that the Executive Committee should, during 1998 and 1999, consider and, within the limits of available funding, approve sufficient financial resources for methyl-bromide projects submitted by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in order to assist them to fulfill their obligations in advance of the agreed phase-out schedule.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/5).

Further adjustments relating to the controlled substance in Annex E

The First Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to keep under review the interim reduction schedule as elaborated during the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties; and

2. to consider, preferably by 2006, further specific interim reductions in methyl bromide applicable to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMP/1/3, Decision Ex.I/1).

Quarantine and pre-shipment exemption for methyl bromide

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, as part of its ongoing work:

(a) to assess the volumes and uses of methyl bromide under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, including the trend in use since the 1991 base year;

(b) to report on the existing and potential availability of alternative substances and technologies, identifying those applications where alternative treatments do not currently exist, and also on the availability and economic viability of recovery, containment and recycling technologies;

(c) to report on the operation of quarantine and pre-shipment exemptions as set out in decision VII/5, including the scope of the pre-shipment definition;

(d) to report on existing and potential options that individual Parties might consider to reduce the use and emissions of methyl bromide from its application under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption and to elaborate further on their recommendations in previous reports, and taking into account the special circumstances of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol;

(e) to review and report on the amendment by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) to its quarantine and non-quarantine pests definitions, and the FAO/IPPC structure relative to the use of pesticides for regulated non-quarantine pests, to help determine whether clarification of the definitions of quarantine and pre-shipment, taking into account these FAO/IPPC usage, would help encourage consistency in the quarantine and pre-shipment definitions;

(f) to submit its findings to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its first meeting in 1999;

2. to request the Open-ended Working Group, in the light of the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to make any appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties;

3. to request the Parties to submit to the Secretariat by 31 December 1999 a list of regulations that mandate the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment treatments;

4. to remind the Parties of the need to report on the volumes of methyl bromide consumed under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption as set out in decision IX/28.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/11).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that, while the reliability of the survey data was noted by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to be insufficient to draw firm conclusions, the Panel's April 1999 report estimates that over 22 per cent of the methyl bromide use is excluded from control under the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption, and that this use is increasing in some countries;

2. to note that the Science Assessment Panel revised the ODP of methyl bromide to 0.4 in its 1998 report;

3. to note that, under an amendment adopted by the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, each Party shall provide the Secretariat with statistical data on the annual amount of the controlled substance listed in Annex E used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

4. to request that the 2003 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:

   (a) evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of alternative treatments and procedures that can replace methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment;

   (b) estimate the volume of methyl bromide that would be replaced by the implementation of technically and economically feasible alternatives for quarantine and pre-shipment, reported by commodity and/or application;

5. to request the Parties to review their national plant, animal, environmental, health and stored product regulations with a view to removing the requirement for the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment where technically and economically feasible alternatives exist;

6. to urge the Parties to implement procedures (using a form shown in the Panel's April 1999 report, if necessary) to monitor the uses of methyl bromide by commodity and quantity for quarantine and pre-shipment uses in order:

   (a) to target the efficient use of resources for undertaking research to develop and implement technically and economically feasible alternatives;

   (b) to encourage early identification of technically and economically feasible alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment where such alternatives exist;

7. to encourage the use of methyl bromide recovery and recycling technology (where technically and economically feasible) to reduce emissions of methyl bromide , until alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses are available.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/13).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to urge those Parties that have not yet done so to report data on the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7, by April 2009 and to report such data in accordance with existing Protocol requirements and decisions annually thereafter;

2. to request the Ozone Secretariat:

   (a) to update the definition of pre-shipment in paragraph 5.6 of the Instructions/Guidelines for data reporting to reflect decision XI/12;

   (b) to post on its website, production and consumption data reported by the Parties under paragraph 3 of Article 7 for methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications;

3. to request the Implementation Committee to consider the reporting of methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications under paragraph 3 of Article 7, in accordance with the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol;

4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in consultation with the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat, to review all relevant, currently available information on the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications and related emissions, to assess trends in the major uses, available alternatives and other mitigation options, and barriers to the adoption of alternatives or determine what additional information or action may be required to meet those objectives; the assessment should consider:

   (a) a description of the majority of the volumes of methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications, by the major uses and target pests;

   (b) the technical and economic availability of alternative substances and technologies for the main methyl bromide uses, by volume, and of technologies for methyl bromide recovery, containment and recycling;

   (c) quarantine and pre-shipment applications for which no alternatives are available to date and an assessment of why alternatives are not technically or economically feasible or cannot be adopted;

   (d) illustrative examples of regulations or other relevant measures that directly affect the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment treatment (including information requested in decision X/11);

   (e) other barriers preventing the adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide;

   (f) projects demonstrating technically and economically feasible alternatives, including technologies for recapture and destruction of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications;

5. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to present a draft report based on the analysis of the available information to the Open ended Working Group at its twenty-ninth meeting, indicating areas where the information is not sufficient, explaining, where appropriate, why the data were inadequate and presenting a practical proposal for how best to gather the information required for a satisfactory analysis;

6. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to present a final report highlighting areas where sufficient information indicates opportunities for reductions in methyl bromide use or emissions for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes, including a list of available methyl bromide recapture technologies for consideration by the Parties and, where there is insufficient information, a final proposal for further data gathering for the consideration of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties;

7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in accordance with its terms of reference, to list categories of use it has identified that have been classified as quarantine and pre-shipment use by some Parties but not by others by the twenty-ninth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and that those Parties are requested to provide the information on the rationale for doing so to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in time for inclusion in its final report to the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties

8. to request the Ozone Secretariat, in cooperation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat and other relevant bodies, to organize in the margins of the Twenty First Meeting of the Parties a workshop to discuss the report referred to in paragraph 4 of the present decision and other relevant inputs with a view to determining possible further actions;

9. to request the Ozone Secretariat to strengthen cooperation and coordination with the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat in accordance with decisions XVII/15 and XVIII/14;

10. to encourage Parties in accordance with the recommendations of the third meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures under the International Plant Protection Convention to put in place a national strategy that describes actions that will help them to reduce the use of methyl bromide for phytosanitary measures and/or reduce emissions of methyl bromide and make such strategies available to other Parties through the Ozone Secretariat, where possible before the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties; the strategy may include the following areas for action:

    (a) replacing methyl bromide use;

    (b) reducing methyl bromide use;

    (c) physically reducing methyl bromide emissions;

    (d) accurately recording methyl bromide use for phytosanitary measures.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/6).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To remind Parties of their obligations to report annual data on the consumption of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment under Article 7 and to establish and implement a system for licensing trade in methyl bromide, including quarantine and pre-shipment, under Article 4B;
2 To invite Parties to collect data on quarantine and pre-shipment according to Decision XI/13, and to consider using the format provided in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's report of April 1999;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, in consultation with other relevant experts and the IPPC Secretariat to provide a report to be considered by the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group covering the following:
   (1) A review of available information on the technical and economical feasibility of alternatives, and the estimated availability, for the following categories of quarantine and pre-shipment uses:
      a. sawn timber and wood packaging material (ISPM 15);
      b. grains and similar foodstuffs;
      c. pre-plant soils use;
      d. logs;
   (2) The current availability and market penetration rate of quarantine and pre-shipment alternatives to the uses listed in paragraph 3(1) above, and their relation with regulatory requirements and other drivers for the implementation of alternatives;
   (3) An update of table 9.1 of the 2009 Task Force report to include economic aspects, and to take account of the information compiled under this paragraph, distinguishing between Article 5 and non Article 5 parties and between quarantine and pre-shipment uses separately;
   (4) A description of a draft methodology, including assumptions, limitations, objective parameters, the variations within and between countries and how to take account of them, that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel would use, if requested by the Parties, for the assessment of the technical and economical feasibility of alternatives, of the impact of their implementation and of the impacts of restricting the quantities of methyl bromide production and consumption for quarantine and pre-shipment uses;
4. To encourage Parties to apply best-practice measures to reduce methyl bromide quarantine and pre-shipment use and emissions, that may include the review of required use dosages, gas tightness controls, monitoring during fumigation and other measures to minimize methyl bromide dosages, and, in applications where alternatives are not yet available, the recovery and possible reuse of methyl bromide, and to review the methyl bromide quarantine and pre-shipment requirements for possibilities of introducing alternative mitigation measures whenever possible;
5. To encourage Parties to consider adopting, where possible within their national policy framework, incentives to promote the transition to alternatives such as deposit/rebate schemes or other financial measures;
6. To encourage Parties or regions to use the October 2009 Technology and Economic Assessment Panel quarantine and pre-shipment task force report to develop documents that summarise information on technical options to reduce emissions, and on adopted technologies that have replaced methyl bromide quarantine and pre-shipment applications, the reductions achieved, the investments needed, the operating costs, and the funding strategies;
7. To encourage Parties to implement the recommendations of the third meeting of the Commission of the Phytosanitary Measures under the IPPC, also referred to in Decision XX/6;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/10).

Reporting of information relating to quarantine and pre shipment uses of methyl bromide

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Panel to establish a task force, with the assistance of the Parties in identifying suitably qualified members, to prepare the report requested by the Parties under decision XI/13 paragraph 4;

2. to request Parties that have not yet submitted data to the Panel on this issue to provide best available data to the task force before 31 March 2005, identifying as available all known uses of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre shipment, by commodity and application;
3. in responding to the request under paragraph 2, to request the Parties to use best available data for the year 2002 or data considered by the Party to be representative of a calendar year period;
4. to request the task force to report the data submitted by the Parties under paragraphs 2 and 3, or previously submitted by other Parties in response to the 14 April 2004 methyl bromide quarantine and pre-shipment survey, by 31 May 2005, for the information of the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-fifth session;
5. also to request the task force, in reporting pursuant to paragraph 4, to present the data in a written report in a format aggregated by commodity and application so as to provide a global use pattern overview, and to include available information on potential alternatives for those uses identified by the Parties' submitted data;
6. to request the Parties to provide information to the task force, as available and based on best available data, on the availability and technical and economic feasibility of applying in their national circumstances the alternatives identified in paragraph 5, focusing in particular on the Parties' own uses, for the calendar year period reported under paragraphs 2 and 3, by 30 November 2005, constituting either:
   (a) more than 10 per cent of their own total annual methyl bromide consumption for quarantine and pre-shipment consumption; or
   (b) in the absence of uses over 10 per cent, which constitute their five highest volume uses; or
   (c) where data is available to the Party, all their known uses;
7. to request the Panel, on the basis of information contained in paragraph 6, to report to the Parties in accordance with decision XI/13, paragraph 4, by 31 May 2006.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/10).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided to urge Parties that have not reported data on quarantine and pre-shipment applications for previous years to do so expeditiously and to urge all Parties to report such data annually as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/15).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage parties to follow the recommendation of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures of the International Plant Protection Convention that data on current usage of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure should be accurately recorded and collated, including information on the quantities of methyl bromide used in kilograms, a description of the articles fumigated, where appropriate, whether the use was on imported or exported commodities and target pests;
2. To invite parties in a position to do so, on a voluntary basis, to submit information to the Ozone Secretariat by 31 March 2013 on:
   (a) The amount of methyl bromide used to comply with phytosanitary requirements of destination countries;
   (b) Phytosanitary requirements for imported commodities that must be met through the use of methyl bromide and to request the Secretariat to forward the information to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;
3. To urge parties to comply with the reporting requirements of Article 7 and to provide data on the amount of methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications annually and to invite parties in a position to do so, on a voluntary basis, to supplement such data by reporting to the Secretariat information on methyl bromide uses recorded and collated pursuant to the recommendation of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures;
4. To encourage parties to consider avoiding requiring multiple treatments of consignments with methyl bromide unless a risk of an infestation with a pest has been identified;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide, for consideration by the Open-ended Working group at its thirty-second meeting, a concise report that:

(a) Summarizes data submitted under article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on a regional basis, providing analysis of trends in that data;

(b) Provides guidance on procedures and methods for data collection on methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment for parties that have not yet established such procedures and methods or wish to improve existing ones;

6. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide, for consideration by the Open-ended Working group at its thirty-third meeting, a concise report based on the information provided in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

7. To request the Secretariat to consult the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention on how to ensure and improve the exchange of information on methyl bromide uses and alternative treatments between the Convention and Montreal Protocol bodies and on the systems available to facilitate access to such information by national authorities and private organizations, and to report to the Open-ended Working group at its thirty-second meeting on the outcome of such consultation and on cooperation in general between the Convention and the Protocol;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11 Decision XXIII/5).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To consider at the thirty-third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group whether to ask the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake an analysis of trends in Article 7 data on methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment, taking into account the information submitted in accordance with decision XXIII/5 and how to improve the information;

2. To request the Ozone Secretariat to remind parties that they are invited to submit information by 31 March 2013, on a voluntary basis, in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision XXIII/5;

3. To invite parties that have not yet established procedures for data collection on methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment or wish to improve existing procedures to consider using the elements identified as essential by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in section 10.4.4 of its 2012 progress report;

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to upload to its website the forms that have been provided as examples in section 10.4.2 of the 2012 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.24/10 Decision XXIV/15).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To invite parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, by 1 June 2023, a list of the pest and commodity combinations in which methyl bromide is needed or used in their respective countries;

2. To invite parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, accessible data on the volumes of pre phase-out methyl bromide stocks at the country level to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 June 2023;

3. To include the issue of methyl bromide stocks in the agenda of the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, in consultation with the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, to provide updated information, as part of its progress report to the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-fifth meeting, on current quarantine and pre-shipment uses for which alternatives are available;

5. To invite parties to take into account the standards and guidelines under the International Plant Protection Convention in their national processes and to consider the potential for uptake of practices to minimize the use of methyl bromide.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/10).

Coordination between the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat to make contact with the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection

Convention of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, stressing the commitment by Parties to the Montreal Protocol to the reduction of methyl bromide with specific reference to standard 15 of the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures, and to exchange information with a view to encouraging alternatives to methyl bromide treatment of wood packaging material stipulated by that organization as a phytosanitary measure;

2. to request the Ozone Secretariat to report thereon to the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties;
3. to urge the Parties to consider, in the context of standard 15 of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, the use, as a priority and to the greatest possible extent, when economically feasible and when the country concerned has the required facilities of alternatives such as heat treatment or alternative packaging materials, instead of methyl bromide fumigation;
4. to encourage the importing Parties to consider accepting wood packaging treated with alternative methods to methyl bromide, in accordance with standard 15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/11).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Ozone Secretariat to further liaise with the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention regarding the application of standard 15 of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide any information collected by the Quarantine and Pre-shipment Task Force pursuant to decision XVI/10 to the relevant bodies of the International Plant Protection Convention.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/15).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to welcome proposals by the Technical Panel on Forestry Quarantine of the International Plant Protection Convention for closer cooperation between the International Plant Protection Convention and the Montreal Protocol technical bodies and to encourage the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures to consider approval of the recommendations from the Technical Panel on Forestry Quarantine on cooperation with the Protocol;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to cooperate with the technical bodies of the International Plant Protection Convention with a view to:
   (a) ensuring that potentially duplicative activities are coordinated where practical and that technical information is shared and jointly developed as appropriate;
   (b) identifying jointly technical and economic opportunities and constraints faced by countries in the development and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre shipment applications;
   (c) allowing the Quarantine and Pre-shipment Task Force to gather quantitative and to the extent possible comprehensive information about the use of methyl bromide in quarantine and pre shipment activities by combining relevant data sets available to each respective technical body;
   (d) identifying jointly existing national plant, animal, environmental health and stored product regulations that require or authorize the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment applications;
   (e) providing practical technical guidance on technologies, systems and arrangements aimed at minimizing emissions from methyl bromide fumigations to national plant protection organizations, as is urged in decision XI/13;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report on the results of its contacts and work described in paragraph 2 above in time for the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
4. to request the Ozone Secretariat to continue liaising with the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat as appropriate in line with decision XVII/15, to build on interactions already developed, and to report comprehensively to the Parties on secretariat level cooperation and joint activities;
5. to request the Secretariat to provide factual information on the definitions of quarantine and pre-shipment under the Protocol and the International Plant Protection Convention;

6. to encourage national level officials working on Montreal Protocol and International Plant Protection Convention issues to cooperate more closely to ensure that the objectives of both agreements are being met when domestic actions are undertaken in relation to methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes and in the lead up to future decision-making by Parties in both multilateral agreements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/14).

Reduction of methyl bromide emissions

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, Decision VII/6).

Recapturing/recycling and destruction of methyl bromide from space fumigation

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to encourage Parties who have deployed in the past, currently deploy or plan to deploy technologies to recapture/recycle/destroy or reduce methyl bromide emissions from fixed facilities or sea container fumigation applications to submit to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel details of efficacy, including destruction and removal efficiency (DRE), logistical issues and the economic feasibility of such fumigations, by 1 April 2006;
2. to encourage Parties to report on any harmful by-products created using such technologies;
3. to adopt the form below for the purpose of submitting data;
4. to include the findings of data submitted in the 2006 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and summarize Parties' positive and negative past experiences of recovery and destruction technologies.

Recapture or destruction system used:	
Location:	
Submitting body: (Provide name and e-mail address of individual to be contacted in the event of a query)	
Commodity treated:	
Fumigation contents and volume:	
Chamber or tent volume:	
Percentage loading of chamber:	
Gas quantity retained by the recapture or destruction system:	
Quantity lost during the fumigation by leakage or reaction:	
Residual free gas left in the enclosure after extraction of methyl bromide into the recapture system:	
Remaining sorbed gas (taking into account any gas naturally present prior to fumigation):	
Quantity of methyl bromide transiting the recapture/destruction system and lost by leaks in the system:	
Measurement of gas exhausted after recapture stopped:	
Total gas present in the fumigated system at start of recapture:	
Net efficiency of recapture:	
Cost per kg recaptured/destroyed (US$):	

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/11).

Use of methyl bromide for the treatment of high-moisture dates

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that the Implementation Committee and Meeting of the Parties should defer the consideration of the compliance status of countries that use over 80 per cent of their consumption of methyl bromide on high-moisture dates until two years after the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel formally finds that there are alternatives to methyl bromide that are available for high moisture dates;
2. that the above provision shall apply so long as the relevant Party does not increase consumption of methyl bromide on products other than high-moisture dates beyond 2002 levels, and the Party has noted its commitment to minimizing the use of methyl bromide for dates to the extent necessary to ensure effective control of pests;
3. to request the Executive Committee to consider appropriate demonstration projects for alternatives on high-moisture dates, and to ensure that the results of those projects are shared with the Technology and Economic

Assessment Panel.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/12).

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/16).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/6).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2010 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2010 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XX/5;
2. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2011 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2011 set forth

in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;

3. That Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;
4. To recognize the continued contribution of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's expertise and to agree that, in accordance with section 4.1 of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference, the Committee should ensure that it develops its recommendations in a consensus process that includes full discussion among all available members of the Committee and should ensure that members with relevant expertise are involved in developing its recommendations;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that the critical use recommendations reported in its annual progress report clearly set out the reasons for recommendations and that, where requests are received from Parties for further information, the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee should provide a response within four weeks of the submission of such a request;
6. That each Party which has an agreed critical use exemption renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and, in particular, the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies.
7. To request all Parties that have nominated a critical use exemption to report data on stocks using the accounting framework agreed at the 16th Meeting of the Parties and to urge Parties that have not yet provided such a report to submit the accounting framework prior to the 22nd Meeting of the Parties.
8. When submitting nominations, Parties are requested to submit updates of the reports requested in the decisions on critical uses including the following:
   i. National Management Strategy under decision Ex.I/4(3), if there are significant changes
   ii. Methyl bromide alternative database under decision Ex.I/4(2)
   iii. Information to enable the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to report on the amount of critical use categories licensed, permitted, authorised or the amount used
9. The Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee is requested to summarise in the table on its recommendations for each nomination information on adherence with each criterion set out in decision IX/6(1)(a)(ii) and (b)(i) and (b)(iii) and other relevant decisions of the Parties.

Table A. 2010 agreed critical use categories (metric tonnes)

Canada	Pasta (3.529)
Israel	Broomrape protected (12.50), cucumber (15.937), cut flowers & bulbs protected (63.464), cut flowers open field (28.554), dates (1.04), melon protected & open field (70.00), strawberry fruit – Sharon and Gaza (57.063), strawberry runners – Sharon and Gaza (22.320), sweet potatoes (20.000)
United States of America	Strawberry runners (2.018)

Table B. 2010 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Canada	3.529
Israel	290.878
United States of America	2.018*

* *Minus available stocks*

Table C. 2011 agreed critical use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners (23.840), Rice (4.87)
Canada	Mills (14.107), strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) (5.261)
Japan	Chestnuts (5.35), cucumbers (27.621), ginger - field (47.450), ginger – protected (7.036), melons (73.548), pepper - green and hot (65.691), watermelon (13.050)
United States of America	Commodities (5.0), NPMA food processing structures (17.365), mills and processors (135.299), dried cured pork (3.73), cucurbits (195.698), eggplant – field (19.725), forest nursery seedlings (93.547), nursery stock – fruit, nut, flower (7.955), orchard replant (183.232) ornamentals (64.307), peppers – field (206.234), strawberries – field (812.709), strawberry runners (6.036), tomatoes – field (292.751), sweet potato slips (11.612)

Table D. 2011 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Australia	28.710
Canada	19.368
Japan	239.746
United States of America	1855.2*

* *Minus available stocks*

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/11).

Procedures for applying for a critical-use exemption for methyl bromide

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/11).

Categories of assessment to be used when assessing critical uses of methyl bromide

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to invite Parties with nominations that are currently categorized as "noted" in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel 2003 supplementary report to submit additional information in support of their nominations, using the comments by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel/Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee in the October 2003 supplementary report as a guide to the additional

information required. The Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee co-chairs will provide additional guidance to assist Parties concerning the information required if so requested. Parties are requested to submit additional information to the Ozone Secretariat by 31 January 2004;

2. to request the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to convene a special meeting, which should be held in sufficient time to allow a report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to be released to the Parties no later than 14 February 2004;

3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate the critical use nominations for methyl bromide that are currently categorized as "noted" and recategorize them as "recommended", "not recommended" or "unable to assess".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/54).

Conditions for granting and reporting critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide

The First Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that each Party which has an agreed critical use under the present decision should submit available information to the Ozone Secretariat before 1 February 2005 on the alternatives available, listed according to their pre-harvest or post-harvest uses and the possible date of registration, if required, for each alternative; and on the alternatives which the Parties can disclose to be under development, listed according to their pre-harvest or post-harvest uses and the likely date of registration, if required and known, for those alternatives, and that the Ozone Secretariat shall be requested to provide a template for that information and to post the said information in a database entitled "Methyl Bromide Alternatives" on its web site;

2. that each Party which submits a nomination for the production and consumption of methyl bromide for years after 2005 should also submit information listed in paragraph 1 to the Ozone Secretariat to include in its Methyl Bromide Alternatives database and that any other Party which no longer consumes methyl bromide should also submit information on alternatives to the Secretariat for inclusion in that database;

3. to request each Party which makes a critical-use nomination after 2005 to submit a national management strategy for phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide to the Ozone Secretariat before 1 February 2006. The management strategy should aim, among other things:

   (a) to avoid any increase in methyl bromide consumption except for unforeseen circumstances;

   (b) to encourage the use of alternatives through the use of expedited procedures, where possible, to develop, register and deploy technically and economically feasible alternatives;

   (c) to provide information, for each current pre-harvest and post-harvest use for which a nomination is planned, on the potential market penetration of newly deployed alternatives and alternatives which may be used in the near future, to bring forward the time when it is estimated that methyl bromide consumption for such uses can be reduced and/or ultimately eliminated;

   (d) to promote the implementation of measures which ensure that any emissions of methyl bromide are minimized;

   (e) to show how the management strategy will be implemented to promote the phase out of uses of methyl bromide as soon as technically and economically feasible alternatives are available, in particular describing the steps which the Party is taking in regard to subparagraph (b) (iii) of paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 in respect of research programmes in non-Article 5 Parties and the adoption of alternatives by Article 5 Parties;

4. to request the Meeting of the Parties to take into account information submitted pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 3 of the present decision when it considers permitting a Party to produce or consume methyl bromide for critical uses after 2006;

5. to request a Party that has submitted a request for a critical use exemption to consider and implement, if feasible, Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee recommendations on actions which a Party may take to reduce critical uses of methyl bromide;

6. to request any Party submitting a critical-use nomination after 2004 to describe in its nomination the methodology used to determine economic feasibility in the event that economic feasibility is used as a criterion to justify the requirement for the critical use of methyl bromide, using as a guide the economic criteria contained in section 4 of annex I to the present report;

7. to request each Party from 1 January 2005 to provide to the Ozone Secretariat a summary of each crop or post-harvest nomination containing the following information:
   (a) name of the nominating Party;
   (b) descriptive title of the nomination;
   (c) crop name (open field or protected) or post-harvest use;
   (d) quantity of methyl bromide requested in each year;
   (e) reason or reasons why alternatives to methyl bromide are not technically and economically feasible;
8. to request the Ozone Secretariat to post the information submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 above, categorized according to the year in which it was received, on its web site within 10 days of receiving the nomination;
9. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel:
   (a) to identify options which Parties may consider for preventing potential harmful trade of methyl bromide stocks to Article 5 Parties as consumption is reduced in non-Article 5 Parties and to publish its evaluation in 2005 to enable the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties to decide if suitable mitigating steps are necessary;
   (b) to identify factors which Article 5 Parties may wish to take into account in evaluating whether they should either undertake new accelerated phase-out commitments through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol or seek changes to already agreed accelerated phase-outs of methyl bromide under the Multilateral Fund;
   (c) to assess economic infeasibility, based on the methodology submitted by the nominating Party under paragraph 6 above, in making its recommendations on each critical-use nomination. The report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should be made with a view to encouraging nominating Parties to adopt a common approach in assessing the economic feasibility of alternatives;
   (d) to submit a report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-sixth session on the possible need for methyl bromide critical uses over the next few years, based on a review of the management strategies submitted by Parties pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present decision;
   (e) to review critical-use nominations on an annual basis and apply the criteria set forth in decision IX/6 and of other relevant criteria agreed by the Parties;
   (f) to recommend an accounting framework for adoption by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties which can be used for reporting quantities of methyl bromide produced, imported and exported by Parties under the terms of critical-use exemptions, and after the end of 2005 to request each Party which has been granted a critical-use exemption to submit information together with its nomination using the agreed format;
   (g) to provide, in consultation with interested Parties, a format for a critical-use exemption report, based on the content of annex I to the present report, for adoption by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, and to request each Party which reapplies for a methyl bromide critical-use exemption after the end of 2005 to submit a critical-use exemption report in the agreed format;
   (h) to assess, annually where appropriate, any critical-use nomination made after the end of 2006 in the light of the Methyl Bromide Alternatives database information submitted pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present decision, and to compare, annually where appropriate, the quantity, in the nomination, of methyl bromide requested and recommended for each pre-harvest and post-harvest use with the management strategy submitted by the Party pursuant to paragraph 3 of the present decision;
   (i) to report annually on the status of re-registration and review of methyl bromide uses for the applications reflected in the critical-use exemptions, including any information on health effects and environmental acceptability;
   (j) to report annually on the status of registration of alternatives and substitutes for methyl bromide, with particular emphasis on possible regulatory actions that will increase or decrease dependence on methyl bromide;
   (k) to modify the handbook on critical-use nominations for methyl bromide to take the present decision and

other relevant information into account, for submission to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMP/1/3, Decision Ex.I/4).

The Second Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. for the agreed critical uses for 2006, set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision, to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex. I/4, to the extent those conditions are applicable, the supplementary levels of production and consumption for 2006 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels and categories of uses may be approved by the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. that a Party with a critical-use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such difference between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide available from existing stocks;
3. that each Party which has an agreed critical use shall take into full consideration all quantities of existing stocks of methyl bromide and that the sum of these quantities shall be reported in 2006 in column G of the Framework Report, as set out in annex II to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, subject to confidentiality and disclosure clauses of domestic laws and regulations. Where all or part of the quantities are withheld pursuant to such laws and regulations, the reasons for withholding the quantities in column G shall be footnoted appropriately;
4. that Parties that have an agreed critical use shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate the quantities of methyl bromide recommended by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to the specific categories of use shown in table A of the annex to the present decision;
5. that each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing the use of methyl bromide and that such procedures take into account quantities of methyl bromide available from existing stocks;
6. to request Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide that is used for 2006 critical uses to ensure, wherever methyl bromide is authorized for critical-use exemptions, the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible.

Table A: Agreed critical-use categories

Country	**Categories of permitted critical uses (metric tonnes)**
Australia	Cut-flowers (1.75); Strawberry runners (7.5)
Canada	Pasta manufacturing facilities (2.057); Flour mills (6.974)
Japan	Peppers (hot) (9.3); Peppers (green) (65.6)
United States of America	Ornamentals (148.483); dry-cured ham (40.854); Dry commodities/structures (cocoa beans) (9.228); Dry commodities/structures (processed foods, herbs and spices, dried milk and cheese processing facilities) (12.865); Eggplant – field, for research only (0.914); Mills and processors (66.915); Peppers – field (436.665); Strawberry fruit – field (207.648); Tomato – field (253.431)

Table B: Permitted levels of production and consumption of methyl bromide to satisfy critical uses in 2006

Country	**Methyl bromide (metric tonnes)**
Australia	9.250
Canada	9.031
Japan	74.900
United States of America	760.585

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMP/2/3, Decision Ex.II/1).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. for the agreed critical-use categories for 2006, set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2006 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses;
2. for the agreed critical-use categories for 2007, set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for

each Party, to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex. I/4, the levels of production and consumption for 2007 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in accordance with decision IX/6;

3. that a Party with a critical use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such differences between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide from stocks that the Party has recognized to be available;
4. that Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;
5. that each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and that such procedures take into account available stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which this decision applies;
6. that Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide that is used for 2007 critical uses shall request the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible;
7. to request Parties to endeavour to use stocks, where available, to meet any demand for methyl bromide for the purposes of research and development;
8. to request the Quarantine and Pre-shipment Task Force of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to evaluate whether soil fumigation with methyl bromide to control quarantine pests on living plant material can in practice control pests to applicable quarantine standards, to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of pest control several months after fumigation for this purpose and to provide a report in time for the twenty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
9. that each Party should ensure that its national management strategy for the phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide addresses the aims specified in paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4;
10. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee to report for 2005 and annually thereafter, for each agreed critical use category, the amount of methyl bromide nominated by a Party, the amount of the agreed critical use and either:

    (a) the amount licensed, permitted or authorized; or
    (b) the amount used.

Table A. 2006 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Belgium	Antique structures and furniture (0.199), Artefacts and structures (0.307), Asparagus (0.225), Berry fruit (0.621), Chicory (0.18), Churches, monuments and ships' quarters (0.059), Cucumber (0.545), Cut flowers (1.956), Electronic equipment (0.035), Empty silo (0.043), Endive (1.65), Flour mill (0.072), Flour mills (4.17), Food premises (0.03), Mills (0.2), Nursery (0.384), Old buildings (0.306), Old buildings (0.282), Pepper and eggplant (1.35), Strawberry runners (0.9), Tomato (protected) (4.5), Tree nursery (0.155), Woodworking premises (0.101)
Germany	Artefacts (0.1), mills and processors (19.35)
Greece	Dried fruit (3.081), Cucurbits (19.2), Cut flowers (6.0), Mills and processors (15.445), Rice and legumes (2.355), Tomatoes (73.6)
Ireland	Mills (0.888)
Italy	Mills and processors (65.0)
Japan	Chestnut (0.3), Cucumber (1.2), Melon (32.3), Peppers (green & hot) (13.5), Watermelon (38.0)
Latvia	Grains (2.502)
Malta	Cucumber (0.127), Eggplant (0.17), Strawberry (0.212), Tomatoes (0.594)
Netherlands	Strawberry runners (0.12)
Poland	Coffee, cocoa beans (2.160)
Portugal	Cut flowers (8.75)

Spain	Rice (42.065)
United Kingdom	Cereal processing plants (8.131), Cheese stores (1.248), Cut flowers (6.05), Dried commodities (rice, fruits and nuts) Whitworths (1.256), Herbs and spices (0.037), Mills (Nabim) (10.195), Mills and processors (biscuits) (1.787), Structures (herbs and spices) (1.872), Structures, processors and storage Whitworths (0.880)
United States of America	Dried beans (7.07)

Table B: Permitted levels of production and consumption of methyl bromide to satisfy critical uses in 2006

Country	**Methyl bromide (metric tonnes)**
Belgium*	18.270
Germany*	19.450
Greece*	119.681
Ireland*	0.888
Italy*	65.000
Japan	85.300
Latvia*	2.502
Malta*	1.103
Netherlands*	0.120
Poland*	2.160
Portugal*	8.750
Spain*	42.065
United Kingdom*	31.456

Table C: 2007 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Rice (consumer packs) (5.13), Strawberry runners (35.75)
Canada	Flour mills (30.167), Strawberry runners PEI (7.995), Strawberry runners Quebec (1.826)
Japan	Chestnuts (6.5), Cucumbers (72.4), Ginger field (109.701), Ginger protected (14.471), Melon (182.2), Peppers green and hot (156.7), Watermelon (94.2)
United States of America	Cucurbits (592.891), Dry commodities/structures cocoa beans (64.082), Dried fruit and nuts (78.983), Dry commodities/structures (processed foods, herbs & spices, dried milk and cheese processing facilities) NPMA (82.771), Dry cure pork products (building and product) (18.998), Eggplant field (85.363), Forest nursery seedlings (122.032), Mills and processors (401.889), Nursery stock – fruit trees, raspberries, roses (28.275), Orchard replant (405.400), Ornamentals (137.835), Peppers field (1106.753), Strawberry fruit field (1476.019), Strawberry runners (4.483), Tomato field (2065.246), Turf grass (78.040)

Table D: 2007 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Country	**Methyl bromide (metric tonnes)**
Australia	40.88
Canada	39.988
Japan	636.172
United States of America	5,149.060

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/9).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. for the agreed critical-use categories for 2007, set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2007 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XVII/9;
2. for the agreed critical-use categories for 2008 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party to permit, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2008 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved

by the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in accordance with decision IX/6;

3. that when assessing supplemental requests for critical use exemptions for 2008 for a specific nomination, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account the most current information, including any information on domestic implementation of related 2007 and 2008 critical uses, in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision IX/6;
4. that a Party with a critical use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such differences between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide from stocks that the Party has recognized to be available;
5. that Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;
6. that each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and, in particular, the criterion laid down in paragraph 1(b) (ii) of decision IX/6. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which this decision applies;
7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to publish annually in its progress report beginning in 2007 and prior to each Open-ended Working Group meeting the stocks of methyl bromide held by each nominating Party as reported in its accounting framework report;
8. that Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide that is used for 2008 critical uses shall request the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible;
9. that each Party should continue to ensure that its national management strategy for the phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide addresses the aims specified in paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Table A.: 2007 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Cut flowers – bulbs – protected (3.598), Rice (4.075)
Canada	Pasta (6.757), Strawberry runners (Ontario) (6.129)
France	Chestnuts (1.800), Mills (8.000), Seeds (0.096), Carrots (1.400), Cucumbers (12.500), Cut flowers and bulbs (9.600), Forest nurseries (1.500), Orchard & raspberry nurseries (2.000), Orchard replant (7.000), Pepper (6.000), Strawberry runners (28.000)
Greece	Dried fruit (0.450), Mills & processors (1.340)
Israel	Dates (2.200), flour mills (1.040), broomrape (250.000), cucumber (25.000), cut-flowers – bulbs – protected (220.185), cut-flowers – open field (74.540), fruit tree nurseries (7.500), melon – protected & field (105.000), potato (137.500), strawberry runners (28.000), strawberry fruit (93.000), tomato (22.750)
Italy	Artefacts (5.000), Mills and processors (25.000), Cut flowers – protected (30.000), Melon – protected (10.000), Pepper – protected (67.000), Strawberry runners (35.000), Tomatoes protected (80.000)
Netherlands	Strawberry runners (0.120)
New Zealand	Strawberry runners (6.234), Strawberry fruit (12.000)
Poland	Coffee & cocoa beans (1.420), Medicinal herbs and mushrooms (1.800), Strawberry runners (24.500)
Spain	Cut flowers (Andalucia & Catalonia) (43.490), Peppers (45.000), Strawberry fruit (0.0796 for research), Strawberry runners (230.000)
United Kingdom	Aircraft (0.165), Cereal processing plants (3.480), Cheese stores (1.248), 13 Mills (4.509), Mills – Food processing (Biscuits) (0.479), Structures (Herbs & spices) (0.908), Structures (Whitworth) (0.257)

Table B: 2007 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Australia	7.673
Canada	12.886
France *	77.896
Greece *	1.790

Israel	966.715
Italy *	252.000
Netherlands *	0.120
New Zealand	18.234
Poland *	27.720
Spain *	318.5696
United Kingdom *	11.046

* The production and consumption of the European Community shall not exceed 689.1416 metric tonnes for the purposes of the agreed critical uses.

Table C: 2008 agreed critical-use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Cut flowers – bulbs – protected (3.500), Rice (7.400 + 1.8*), Strawberry runners (35.750)
Canada	Mills (28.650); Strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) (7.462)
Japan	Chestnuts (6.300), Cucumbers (51.450), Ginger – field (84.075), Ginger – protected (11.100), Melon (136.650), Pepper green & hot (121.725), Watermelon (32.475)
United States of America	Commodities (58.921), Cocoa beans (NPMA subset) (53.188), NPMA food processing structures (cocoa beans removed) (69.208), Mills and processors (348.237), Smokehouse ham (19.669), Cucurbits – field (486.757), Eggplant – field (66.018), Forest nursery (131.208), Nursery stock – fruit, nut, flower (51.102), Orchard replant (393.720), Ornamentals (138.538), Peppers – field (756.339), Strawberry – field (1,349.575), Strawberry runners (8.838), Tomatoes – field (1,406.484), Sweet potato slips (18.144)

* All or part of the supplementary amount of 1.8 metric tonnes, if required, is conditional on the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel's recommendation in its 2007 progress report.

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

Australia	46.650 + 1.8*
Canada	36.112
Japan	443.775
United States of America	4,595.040

* All or part of the supplementary amount of 1.8 metric tonnes, if required, is conditional on the Technical and Economic Assessment Panel's recommendation in its 2007 progress report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/13).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2008 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2008 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XVIII/13;
2. to permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2009 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2009 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;

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

4. that when assessing supplemental requests for critical use exemptions for 2009 for a specific nomination, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account the most current information, including any information on domestic implementation of related 2008 and 2009 critical uses, in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision IX/6;
5. that a Party with a critical use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such differences between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide from stocks that the Party has recognized to be available;

6. that Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;
7. that each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and, in particular, the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which this decision applies;
8. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue publishing annually in its progress report prior to each meeting of the Open-ended Working Group the stocks of methyl bromide held by each nominating Party as reported in that Party's accounting framework report;
9. to recognize the continued contribution of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's expertise and to agree that, in accordance with section 4.1 of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference, the Committee should continue to develop its recommendations in a consensus process that includes full discussion among all available members of the Committee;
10. to note the importance of transparency in the critical-use exemption process and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide to the Open-ended Working Group at its next meeting a written explanation of its methodology for using its meta-analysis in its work and to disclose to the Parties in a written explanation any significant changes or deviations it intends to make to that methodology before it undertakes any such change or deviation;
11. that Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide for critical uses shall request the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible;
12 . that each Party should continue to ensure that its national management strategy for the phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide addresses the aims specified in paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4;

Critical-use exemptions for 2008 and 2009

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australia	Strawberry runners (29.790), Rice (7.820)

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

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

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

* Minus available stocks

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/9).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2009 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2009 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XIX/9;
2. to permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2010 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each Party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2010 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that recent findings with regard to the adoption rate of alternatives are annually updated and reported to the Parties in its first report of each year and inform the work of the Panel;
4. that when assessing supplemental requests for critical use exemptions for 2010 for a specific nomination, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account the most current information, including any information on domestic implementation of related 2009 and 2010 critical uses, in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision IX/6;
5. that a Party with a critical use exemption level in excess of permitted levels of production and consumption for critical uses is to make up any such differences between those levels by using quantities of methyl bromide from stocks that the Party has recognized to be available;
6. that Parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of critical-use methyl bromide as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;
7. that each Party which has an agreed critical use renews its commitment to ensure that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6 are applied when licensing, permitting or authorizing critical use of methyl bromide and, in particular, the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6. Each Party is requested to report on the implementation of the present paragraph to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
8. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue publishing annually in its progress report prior to each meeting of the Open-ended Working Group the stocks of methyl bromide held by each nominating Party as reported in that Party's accounting framework report;
9. to recognize the continued contribution of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's expertise and to agree that, in accordance with section 4.1 of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference, the Committee should ensure that it develops its recommendations in a consensus process that includes full discussion among all available members of the Committee and should ensure that members with

relevant expertise are involved in developing its recommendations;

10. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that the critical-use recommendations reported in its annual progress report clearly set out the reasons for recommendations and that, where requests are received from Parties for further information, the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee should provide a response within four weeks of submission of such a request;
11. that Parties licensing, permitting or authorizing methyl bromide for critical uses shall request the use of emission minimization techniques such as virtually impermeable films, barrier film technologies, deep shank injection and/or other techniques that promote environmental protection, whenever technically and economically feasible;
12. that each Party should continue to ensure that its national management strategy for the phase-out of critical uses of methyl bromide addresses the aims specified in paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4, and that each Party should periodically update or provide supplements to its national management strategy to provide new information on actions, such as identifying alternatives or regulatory updates, being undertaken to make significant progress in reducing critical use nominations, and indicating currently envisaged progress towards a phase-down;
13. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to ensure that its consideration of nominations analyse the impact of national, subnational and local regulations and law on the potential use of methyl bromide alternatives, and include a description of the analysis in the critical use nomination report;

Annex to decision XX/5

Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2009 and 2010

Table A. 2009 agreed critical use categories (metric tonnes)

Canada	Pasta (4.74)
Israel	Dates (2.100), flour mills (0.300), broomrape (125.000), cut flowers – bulbs – protected (85.431), cut flowers – open field (34.698), melon – protected and field (87.500), potato (75.000), sweet potatoes (95.000), strawberry runners (Sharon and Gaza) (28.075), strawberry fruit – protected (Sharon and Gaza) (77.750)

Table B. 2009 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Canada	4.74
Israel	610.554

Table C. 2010 agreed critical use categories (metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners (29.790), Rice (6.65)
Canada	Mills (22.878), strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) (7.462)
Japan	Chestnuts (5.400), cucumbers (30.690), ginger - field (53.400), ginger – protected (8.300), melons (81.72), pepper - green and hot (72.99), watermelon (14.500)
United States of America	Commodities (19.242), NPMA food processing structures (cocoa beans removed) (37.778), mills and processors (173.023), dried cured pork (4.465), cucurbits (302.974), eggplant – field (32.820), forest nursery seedlings (117.826), nursery stock – fruit, nut, flower (17.363), orchard replant (215.800), ornamentals (84.617), peppers – field (463.282), strawberries – field (1007.477), strawberry runners (4.690), tomatoes – field (737.584), sweet potato slips (14.515)

Table D. 2010 permitted levels of production and consumption (metric tonnes)

Australia	36.44
Canada	30.34
Japan	267.0
United States of America	2 763.456*

*Minus available stocks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/5).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2011 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that

those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2011 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, in addition to the amounts permitted in decision XXI/11;

2. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2012 set forth in table C of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4 to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2012 set forth in table D of the annex to the present decision which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional levels of production and consumption and categories of uses may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
3. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in tables A and C of the annex to the present decision;
4. To recognize the continued contribution of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee's expertise and to agree that, in accordance with section 4.1 of the terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the Committee should ensure that it develops its recommendations in a consensus process that includes full discussion among all available Committee members and should ensure that members with relevant expertise are involved in developing its recommendations;
5. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
6. To urge parties operating under a critical-use exemption to put in place an effective system to discourage the accumulation of methyl bromide produced under the exemption;

Annex to decision XXII/6

Table A: Agreed critical-use categories for 2011 (metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners (5.950)
Canada	Pasta (2.084)
Israel	Broomrape – protected (12.500), cucumbers (12.500), cut flowers and bulbs – protected (52.330), cut flowers – open field (23.292), melons – protected and open field (35.000), strawberry fruit – Sharon and Gaza (41.875), strawberry runners – Sharon and Gaza (27.000), sweet potatoes (20.000)

Table B: Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2011 (metric tonnes)

Australia	5.950
Canada	2.084
Israel	224.497

Table C: Agreed critical-use categories for 2012 (metric tonnes)

Australia	Strawberry runners (29.760), rice (3.653)
Canada	Mills (11.020), strawberry runners (Prince Edward Island) (5.261)
Japan	Chestnuts (3.489), cucumbers (26.162), ginger – field (42.235), ginger – protected (6.558), melons (67.936), peppers – green and hot (61.154), watermelons (12.075)
United States of America	Commodities (2.419), National Pest Management Association food-processing structures (0.200), mills and processors (74.510), dried cured pork (3.730), cucurbits (59.500), eggplant – field (6.904), forest nursery seedlings (34.230), nursery stock – fruit, nuts, flowers (1.591), orchard replants (18.324), ornamentals (48.164), peppers – field (28.366), strawberry – field (678.004), strawberry runners (3.752), tomatoes – field (54.423), sweet potato slips (8.709)

Table D: Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2012 (metric tonnes)

Australia	33.413

Canada	16.281
Japan	219.609
United States of America	922.826*

[* Minus available stocks.]

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/6).

Duration of critical-use nominations of methyl bromide

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to agree that the basis for extending the duration of critical-use nominations and exemptions of methyl bromide to periods greater than one year requires further attention;
2. to elaborate, as far as possible, at the Seventeenth Meeting of Parties a framework for spreading a critical-use exemption over more than one year and to agree that the following elements, among others, should be taken into account:
   (a) annual reporting on:
      (i) status of re-registration and review of methyl bromide;
      (ii) status of registration of alternatives and substitutes for methyl bromide;
      (iii) efforts to evaluate, commercialize and secure national regulatory approval of alternatives and substitutes;
   (b) assessment of requests to reconsider approved critical-use exemptions in the case of exceptional circumstances;
   (c) review of downward trends for different instances;
   (d) assessments of nominations in the light of the alternatives database referred to in paragraph 1 of decision Ex.I/4, and comparisons with management strategies;
   (e) applicability of existing decisions to methyl bromide critical-use exemptions longer than one year;
   (f) additional conditions applicable to critical-use exemptions longer than one year;
3. to consider the technical justifications for spreading a critical-use exemption over more than one year, taking into account, among others, the following instances:
   (a) where the use patterns of methyl bromide are not regular on an annual or seasonal basis;
   (b) where, for a specific use, no alternatives or emerging solutions are anticipated for several years;
   (c) where a plan of implementation of an alternative stretches over several years;
   (d) where management strategies include a complete time-bound phase-out for a nomination or sector or use.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/3).

Emergency methyl bromide use

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided to allow a Party, upon notification to the Secretariat, to use, in response to an emergency event, consumption of quantities not exceeding 20 tonnes of methyl bromide. The Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel will evaluate the use according to the "critical methyl bromide use" criteria and present this information to the next meeting of the Parties for review and appropriate guidance on future such emergencies, including whether or not the figure of 20 tonnes is appropriate.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/7).

Regional data collection on methyl bromide

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, accepting in principle the need to consider funding requests related to methyl bromide but emphasizing, however, the desirability of such projects being submitted on a regional rather than an individual-country basis, approved three regional methyl bromide data-collection and demonstration workshops. In doing so, the Committee agreed that approval of those projects did not prejudice any other country-specific proposals for methyl bromide projects that may be submitted.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/8 para. 16).

Consultation with interested parties

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the need to coordinate work on this subject and to request the Fund Secretariat to consult with other interested parties, such as agricultural departments at the national level and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at the international level, to ensure that all concerned were aware of and working towards the same goals;

(b) to invite the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take the lead in preparing, in collaboration with the other Implementing Agencies, a brief paper on the work currently in progress on alternatives to methyl bromide , funded both on bilateral and multilateral bases through financial programmes other than the Multilateral Fund, and to present it for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its Twentieth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/5, para. 21).

Interim guidelines on methyl bromide demonstration projects

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt the interim guidelines on methyl bromide projects;

(b) to allocate a sum of US $100,000 to Implementing Agencies for preparation of demonstration projects on alternatives to methyl bromide ;

(c) to request the Implementing Agencies to prepare a coordinated first tranche of projects with a total cost not exceeding US $3 million;

(d) to re-examine the applicability of the interim guidelines at its Twenty-second Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/49, para. 75).

[NOTE: The Interim Guidelines on methyl bromide demonstration projects were replaced by Guidelines for projects in the methyl bromide sector (Decision 24/12)].

Noting that there was US $10 million in the 1997 business plan for methyl bromide demonstration projects over the next three years, US $3 million of which was earmarked for 1997, US $4 million for 1998 and US $3 million for 1999, but that there was a possibility that the 1997 allocation would be exceeded, the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the US $3 million for 1997 could be exceeded if necessary. Any adjustment of allocations would have to be approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/8, para. 23).

The Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting, noted that, owing to the low number of projects involved so far, it would be premature to attempt to establish general procedures for methyl bromide demonstration projects, in particular with regard to salary costs, and that the Implementing Agencies should prepare further projects similar to those so far approved, but using, where possible, more local experts with the objective of enhancing local expertise and reducing costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68,, para. 34).

Strategy and guidelines for methyl bromide investment projects

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to convene a meeting of Implementing Agencies and interested bilateral donors, with the participation of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and some interested non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of developing a strategy and guidelines for investment projects in the methyl bromide sector;

(b) that, as guidelines for these already existed, demonstration projects should go ahead.

(c) to urge the Implementing Agencies to make every effort to present well-considered investment projects in the methyl bromide sector during 1998 and based on the developments under point (a) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/44, para. 72).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the strategy and guidelines for the methyl bromide sector as appeared in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47 Annex IV).

NOTE: These guidelines have been supersede by the revised guidelines in Annex IX.15.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/12, para. 33).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/18).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to set up a working group, composed of Algeria, Brazil, Canada, China, Italy and the United States of America, to revise the existing guidelines for projects in the methyl bromide sector;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a document, incorporating information provided by experts in the field and by members of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, as well as findings from any of the Implementing Agencies' demonstration projects, for study by the working group and for submission to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-eighth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/86, para. 132).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to commend the working group and its facilitator on the progress made;

(b) to reconstitute the working group from members of the new Executive Committee to conclude the work on the guidelines for the methyl bromide sector;

(c) to include the subject of the revision of the guidelines for the methyl bromide sector in the agenda for the next meeting of the Executive Committee;

(d) to request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the relevant Implementing Agencies, to develop draft project templates for cost categories for specific priority applications; and

(e) to continue using the existing guidelines until the new guidelines had been completed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/68, para. 101).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to re-establish the Working Group on Revision of the Guidelines for Methyl Bromide Projects, composed of Australia, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Germany, India, Netherlands, Tunisia, Uganda (convener) and the United States of America.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/3, para. 10).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee noting the efforts and recommendations of the working group, decided to adopt the revised guidelines for methyl bromide projects (Annex IX.15).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/80, para. 100).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/40 and Corr.1).

Modality for project preparation in the field of methyl bromide

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that, in cases where a project was dropped from the work programme following this procedure, the Implementing Agencies could come forward with alternative proposals, to the degree consistent with the overall allowable funding level;

(b) to underline the importance for the Implementing Agencies of ensuring that all project preparation work, particularly in the area of methyl bromide projects, was carried out with the necessary care and scrutiny to ensure the subsequent success of the project;

(c) to urge Implementing Agencies to consider the use of locally-based experts and to contact Article 2 countries with a view to recruiting low- or no-cost government experts from those countries, to bring the double advantage of lowering costs and providing valuable knowledge;

(d) to defer projects that did not fall within the scope of the priority list of crops for soil fumigation agreed in the strategy for methyl bromide for 15 months, until the strategy had been revised, after which time they could be resubmitted for consideration under the new eligibility criteria, except if methyl bromide consumption was growing.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/18, para. 41).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the World Bank, in consultation with the representative of the United States of America and with the Bank's country partners, to explore the possibility of proposing to the Executive Committee at its 26th Meeting a new modality for the preparation of future project proposals in the field of methyl bromide that might, for example, involve employing a competitive tender approach for project implementation. The proposal would take into account the need to insure the best quality and dissemination of information.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/29, para. 59(b)).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the need for co-operation between bilateral donors and Implementing Agencies to ensure that the infrastructure put in place for methyl bromide

demonstration projects was used in related subsequent projects by different implementing entities in the same countries, in order to reduce overall expenditure.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/20, para. 44(ii)).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that methyl bromide projects that did not have any outstanding policy or cost issues should in future be included in the list of projects for blanket approval.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/35, para. 156).

Usefulness of methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the doubts expressed regarding the usefulness of methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects given that their long duration meant that they could have little impact on the ability of Parties to meet the 2002 freeze on methyl bromide consumption, and the need to move quickly to preparation of investment projects;

(b) to further develop guidelines to cover investment projects in the course of the revision of the guidelines for projects in the methyl bromide sector, due in May 1999 in accordance with decision 24/12.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/32, para. 58).

Technical and financial support relating to methyl bromide alternatives

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to reinforce the fact that Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol that use little or no methyl bromide need technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund to enable them to identify environmentally safe strategies and plans effectively to implement the methyl bromide provisions of the Montreal Protocol;

2. to request the Ozone Secretariat to translate into the official United Nations languages and to publish in those languages a summary of the alternatives-related components of the reports prepared by the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/8).

Flexibility in the use of alternatives for the phasing out of methyl bromide

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties considering that the development of alternatives to methyl bromide has come up against unforeseen difficulties, for certain crops such as melons, flowers and strawberries, owing to specific local and agricultural conditions, taking into account that these agricultural technologies need to be adapted and new expertise must to be put in place for such specific conditions, aware that the Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, facing this situation, seek continued technical support and the flexibility to adapt the necessary technical assistance in order to help build these capacities and find a more satisfactory solution to the use of alternatives, decided to request the appropriate bodies to evaluate the progress already made and the necessary adjustments to reach the stated goals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/9).

Assistance programmes in countries with very low methyl bromide consumption

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies in future to submit technical assistance programmes for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide in countries with very low methyl bromide consumption rather than requests for preparation of an investment project.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/38, para.76).

Inclusion of methyl bromide activities in business plans for countries that had not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take up the issue on the inclusion of methyl bromide activities in Implementing Agencies' business plans for countries that had not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment at its 37th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/16, para. 50).

Inclusion of additional projects in existing methyl bromide phase-out agreements

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the project from a country which had reported exceptional decreases in consumption below the agreed baseline should be deferred, pending clarification of the

exceptional circumstances and whether the decrease was in fact only temporary.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/17para. 48

Accelerated phase-out of methyl bromide by Article 5 Parties

The First Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Executive Committee to adopt a flexible approach when determining an appropriate course of action to deal with instances where a country has not met a reduction step specified in its methyl bromide accelerated phase-out agreement as a result of the specified circumstance not envisaged;
2. to invite the Executive Committee to consider, upon request by a Party, a prolongation of the final reduction step, but not beyond 2015, and to consider also the timing of related funding in the Party's existing agreement for the accelerated phase-out of methyl bromide in cases where the Party concerned has demonstrated that there are difficulties in implementing alternatives originally considered to be technically and economically feasible alternatives; and
3. to call upon the Executive Committee to adopt criteria for the prolongation of accelerated phase-out agreements when so requested by interested Parties. In developing such criteria, the Executive Committee may request the advice of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and consider any available information relating to the phase-out project of the Party concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMP/1/3, Decision Ex.I/2).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to prepare for the 43rd Meeting of the Executive Committee, an appropriate document covering updated status of the implementation of approved projects for accelerated phase-out of methyl bromide, based on available information in the Secretariat and relevant bilateral and Implementing Agencies;

(b) to invite Executive Committee Members to submit to the Secretariat, by 30 April 2004, their comments on the implementation of decision Ex.I/2 of the Parties; and

(c) to consider, at its 43rd Meeting, the need to establish a contact group to consider the paper prepared by the Secretariat and any submission by the Executive Committee Members.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/49, para. 161).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: to adopt the following criteria for the submission of requests for the prolongation of accelerated phase-out agreements pursuant to decision Ex. I/2:

(a) the Executive Committee shall evaluate each individual project at the request of the Party implementing the project;

(b) the project shall be under implementation and demonstrate substantive advancements in its implementation;

(c) the Party implementing the project shall submit its request for reconsideration, and all other relevant information to justify its case, to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, which will communicate it to the Executive Committee Members eight weeks before the Meeting;

(d) the information submitted by the Party shall include, among other items it may consider relevant:

  (i) identification of unforeseen difficulties, as of the date of the signature of the commitment, that affect the development of the project (Note: these difficulties may include, inter alia: changes in the market, the proposed alternative is no longer available in the market, the proposed alternative has been demonstrated not to be applicable at the local level in specific conditions or for a specific crop, it has not been possible to register an alternative, cancellation of the registration of an alternative, etc.);

  (ii) where the unforeseen difficulty is the lack of technical or economic feasibility of the alternatives, evidence of trials of alternatives to methyl bromide with negative results undertaken in the corresponding region of the country; and

  (iii) submission of an action plan or alternative schedule for the phase out of methyl bromide (Note: The proposed action plan/alternative schedule should, at the least, agree with the control measure of the Montreal Protocol applicable to methyl bromide);

(e) the renegotiation of the disbursements shall make it a priority not to affect the continuity of the project, given

the importance of not interrupting the technological transfer process because of the characteristics of agricultural production; and

(f) in its consideration of the projects with difficulties, the Executive Committee shall take into account whether exemptions for critical uses have been granted in non Article 5 countries, facing similar circumstances. In so doing, the Executive Committee may request the advice of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) and the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee (MBTOC).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/14, para. 75).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/19).

Final report on the evaluation of methyl bromide projects

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/7 on evaluation of methyl bromide projects;

(b) to urge:

(i) Bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies and National Ozone Units (NOUs), as required by the revised strategy and guidelines for projects in the methyl bromide sector, to involve more fully all key stakeholders such as relevant government agencies, farmers and farmers' associations, fumigation companies using methyl bromide, methyl bromide importers, suppliers of alternative technologies, research institutions/universities, public and private extension services and non governmental organizations in project preparation and implementation and, where appropriate, to encourage the use of steering committees to coordinate project implementation;

(ii) Bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies and NOUs to analyse in greater detail the long-term sustainability and economical viability of alternatives to methyl bromide during project preparation and implementation, taking into full consideration the equipment needed, its maintenance and servicing, and the operational costs, and to share the results of the analysis among major stakeholders associated with the project;

(iii) Bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies to assist the relevant government authorities, where possible and appropriate, to develop policy measures from the onset of project implementation, directed to eliminating methyl bromide use and to sustaining the alternative technologies on a permanent basis, and to provide specific information in that respect in regular progress reports;

(iv) Bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies and NOUs to implement the integrated pest management component of the project during the entire project cycle through interdisciplinary technical teams (which could include research and extension staff specializing in plant pathology, weed control, crop production and application of pesticides) with a view to reducing methyl bromide use and emissions, where technically and economically feasible, during the transitional period until total phase-out, as well as to enhance the overall effectiveness and sustainability of implementing the alternative technology;

(v) Bilateral and Implementing Agencies to continue submitting, for consideration by the Executive Committee, annual progress reports on the implementation of methyl bromide phase-out projects as mandated in the relevant agreements between the governments concerned and the Executive Committee, providing in all such reports information on results achieved so far, problems overcome and lessons learned and, where applicable, a plan of action for the subsequent tranche of a multi year phase-out project;

(c) to request UNEP and UNIDO to continue updating and maintaining the joint website on methyl bromide alternatives based on the experience gained in implementation of methyl bromide phase-out projects and, for this purpose, to request bilateral and/or the other Implementing Agencies to add to the website, through links or directly, their experiences in the implementation of their methyl bromide projects, including information on logistical, regulatory and technical barriers; and

(d) to request relevant bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies to explore the feasibility of regional agreements between Article 5 countries facing similar issues regarding the phase-out of methyl bromide, for example for countries producing melons in Central America, or cut flowers and/or tobacco crops in some African countries, in order to facilitate the phase-out of methyl bromide, standardize regulations and minimize the risk of illegal trade.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/5, para. 40).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/7).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/15, including the proposed evaluation issues and approach for the final phase of the evaluation of methyl bromide projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/13, para. 62).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/15).

HALON SECTOR

Availability of halons

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note with appreciation the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee pursuant to decision VII/12 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to carry out, on the basis of existing information, further studies on the future availability of halons to meet the demands for use in applications that are deemed critical by Parties not operating under Article 5, and to report to the Ninth meeting of the Parties;
3. to request Parties not operating under Article 5 to estimate the approximate surplus or deficit relative to their assessment of their critical needs and to submit this information, together with an explanation of how it was determined, to the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme by 31 December 1997;
4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Halons Technical Options Committee to evaluate the information received from Parties, and to make an assessment, if possible, for the Tenth Meeting of the Parties of whether there will be adequate quantities of halon to meet future needs for critical applications of Parties not operating under Article 5, and;
   (a) if there is a shortfall, either overall or in individual Parties, to propose action which may be taken to enable that shortfall to be overcome; or
   (b) if there is a surplus, either overall or in individual Parties, to provide guidance on appropriate policies for disposal or redeployment, bearing in mind the needs of other Parties not operating under Article 5, as well as the needs of Parties operating under Article 5, and to identify any potential barriers to such disposal and what steps may be needed to overcome them.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/17).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to undertake a further study on projected regional imbalances in the availability of halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402 and to investigate and propose mechanisms to better predict and mitigate such imbalances in the future;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, when undertaking the study, to consult with the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund on the outcomes of its study on the operation of halon banks around the world and to use such information from that study as may be relevant to its own review;
3. to request the Ozone Secretariat to make available 2004, 2005 and 2006 halon consumption figures by type of halon to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its study;
4. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to submit its study in time to allow the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties to consider its results;
5. to encourage Parties which have requirements for halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402 to provide the following information to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 April 2008 to assist the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel with its study:
   (a) projected need for halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402 to support critical or essential equipment through the end of its useful life;
   (b) any difficulties experienced to date, or foreseen, in accessing adequate halons to support critical or essential equipment;

6. to encourage Parties, on a regular basis, to inform their critical users of halons, including the maritime industries, the aviation sector and the military, of the need to prepare for reduced access to halons in the future and to take all actions necessary to reduce their reliance on halons;
7. to request the Ozone Secretariat to write to the International Maritime Organization secretariat and to the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization to draw their attention to the decreasing availability of halons for marine and aviation uses and to the need to take all actions necessary to reduce reliance on halons in their respective sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/16).

Halon management strategies

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/7).

Portable fire extinguishers

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to give priority to the preparation of projects in the fire extinguisher sub-sector over the next few years. In this regard, Implementing Agencies should, over the next three years, develop and submit projects to phase-out the entire halon fire extinguisher sub-sector in Article 5 countries. During this time frame, the Executive Committee would consider projects in this sub-sector taking into consideration six months of operating cost/savings. Following this time frame, the calculation of incremental cost/savings would be expected to revert to the four-year level that had been the tradition for this sub-sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 81).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/16).

The Executive Committee also agreed to the following special arrangements:

(a) to avoid unintentional market distortions, projects should be submitted to phase-out the country's entire fire extinguisher sub-sector and the funding distributed among all manufacturers in the sub-sector. However, for countries with more than five halon extinguisher enterprises, the projects could be submitted in groups of enterprises that were likely to be competitive for the same market within the country;

(b) to ensure that the project objectives were fulfilled, the government should clearly indicate that the use of halon 1211 in the sub-sector covered by the project approved by the Committee should be prohibited through import bans or commitments to reduced halon production, or both;

(c) agreements should be reached with upstream substitute producers whose conversion was supported by the Fund to determine the appropriate input prices for substitutes used by downstream manufacturers to avoid double-counting; and

(d) to standardize project proposals and facilitate an expeditious review, baseline and with-project capital and

operating costs should be presented in project proposals.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20, para. 82).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/16).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that flexibility should be shown in the case of large halon-producing enterprises, but that the burden of proving the need for conversion to a range of technologies should be placed on the enterprise. It also underlined the desirability of maintaining the 85-15 per cent ratio of ABC-powder/carbon dioxide after conversion of the sector.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/4, para. 16(b).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/16).

The Executive Committee requested Article 5 countries with several halon fire extinguisher manufacturers to include in their sub-sector phase-out requests for funding a plan for the distribution of the country's total sectoral incremental costs to address any unintentional market distortions, and the Implementing Agencies to provide an itemization of all miscellaneous and capital costs, to utilize a materials balance approach to the calculation of incremental operating costs/savings in the halon fire extinguisher sub-sector and to specify the after-conversion product line in terms of the sizes of fire extinguishers to be produced as a result of the conversion.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Annex V, paras. 1-2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/16).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the document on the re-examination of guidelines for halon fire extinguisher conversion projects prepared by the Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/56), decided:

(b) that there was no need at present to amend any of the existing provisions of the guidelines for halon fire extinguisher conversion projects; and

(c) to note that the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies would develop a joint paper proposing an addition to the guidelines to address capital and operating costs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/33, para. 58(b, c).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that priority funding should be given for the preparation of projects in the halon fire extinguisher subsector in its business planning for 1997;

(b) that, as an interim measure before the Committee took a decision on whether or not to endorse the agreement on eligible cost categories in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/66 as an addition to the guidelines, the Implementing Agencies should use those categories in preparing projects for the halon fire extinguisher subsector for submission to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/46, para. 69).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/66).

Halon banking

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties urged the Parties to encourage recovery, recycling and reclamation of halons in order to meet the needs of all Parties, particularly those operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol; and to call upon Parties importing recovered or recycled substances in Group II of Annex A to apply, when deciding on the use of those substances, the essential-use criteria set out in the 1991 report of the Halons Technical Options Committee. The purpose of these criteria is to minimize the use of halons in non-essential applications.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/26 (paras. 1, 2).

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties requested the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to function as a clearing-house for information relevant to international halon bank management and further request the Centre to liaise with and coordinate its activities with the Implementing Agencies designated under the Financial Mechanism to encourage Parties to provide pertinent information to the clearing-house.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/26, para. 4).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee recommended that UNEP and UNDP should examine arrangements that could be made for a regional or national approach to halon recycling and banking, depending on the specific circumstances of the country involved.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 101).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its Eighteenth Meeting, draft guidelines for halon banking based on activities at a regional, country or enterprise level, which could include requirements for a regulatory framework, taking into account information provided by the Halon Technical Options Committee and any experience with this issue that Parties might make available to it;

(b) that projects would be evaluated in the light of the guidelines referred to in subparagraph (a) above.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/5 para. 13a and b).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve on an interim basis the guidelines as follows:

(i) countries with installed capacities exceeding 250 MT of Halon 1301 and 1,000 MT of Halon 1211 should be classified as countries with a high-level of installed capacity and should qualify for reclamation facilities for Halon 1301 and Halon 1211, respectively;

(ii) countries with a medium level of installed capacity (250 MT of Halon 1301 and 1,000 MT of Halon 1211) should be classified for servicing requirements with Halon 1211 and Halon 1301 recycling and recovery machines. The number will depend on national conditions, but Halon 1301 and Halon 1211 recycling and recovery machines depend on the size of country and the location of main/critical users;

(iii) countries with a low level of installed capacity should qualify for a one time funding of US $25,000 which can be used for the acquisition of recycling equipment or as an incentive to recover halons from existing systems, or the establishment of exchange programmes to be decided by the country;

(iv) the brokerage function of identifying sources of supply for those with an identified need should be handled by a steering committee consisting of authorities, the fire protection industry, and main users;

(v) regulations facilitating production and import bans should be established within six months after the reclamation centre is set up; and

(vi) halon banking operations could be established for eligible countries. The costs for providing capital equipment and management range from US $250,000 to US $500,000. Funds for Halon 1211/Halon 1301 reclamation centres could, if appropriate, be provided on a concessional basis containing a 25 per cent grant component;

(b) to consider for intersessional approval, bilateral co-operation projects that had been previously submitted, for demonstration purposes on the basis of a full grant component;

(c) to consider at its next Meeting, the approval of two demonstration projects per region for countries with a low level of installed capacity, as defined in the interim guidelines, at a proposed level of US $70,000 per country; and

(d) that, in order to facilitate a final decision by the Executive Committee on halon-banking guidelines, the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies should closely monitor these projects as a basis for assessing the interim guidelines in terms of their commercial viability and their financial impact of on the Fund, and for assessing the possibility of establishing a regional halon-banking programme, including the possibility of a concessional loan component.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/22, para. 51.).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/16).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP to pursue its efforts to make halon bank management clearing-house services even more cost-effective and to report to the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/13, para. 27(d)).

Evaluation of halon projects

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the report on the desk study on halon projects presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/6, and request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to proceed with the field evaluations taking into account the comments received.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/4, para. 30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/6).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) in view of the particularly high ODP values of halons, to continue to consider the volume of funding for

countries with low volumes of installed halon capacities with some degree of flexibility regarding the one-time funding of US $25,000 foreseen in the Halon Banking Guidelines. Taking into account this flexibility, to allow the submission of halon banking update projects for countries which had received less than US $50,000 for halon banking;

(b) that countries with low volumes of installed halon capacities should concentrate project activities on stakeholders workshops, training, development of import controls/bans and awareness-raising, and consider the usefulness of the creation of a regional clearing house for providing information on sources for recycled halons and on alternatives. The import controls/bans should include provisions for the allowance of imports of recycled and/or reclaimed halons;

(c) that recycling equipment should only be funded (i) if a significant volume of installed halon capacities in the country or region had been clearly established; (ii) if alternative recycling facilities in the country or region were not available in the medium and long terms, or were in poor condition; (iii) if the technical competence and economical viability of the proposed host company or institution had been demonstrated; (iv) if a network of recovery centres had or would be established, so as to ensure that the recycling equipment was used; and (v) if a regulatory framework which established periodical checks of equipment containing halons was in place;

(d) to request bilateral and Implementing Agencies concerned to assist the companies or institutions hosting recovery and recycling centres to review the original planning agreed by the countries and stakeholders in developing a new business plan, which should include calculations of operational costs and projections of revenues, as well as costs and modalities for transporting halon and/or equipment to and from clients. New projects should also include a detailed business plan;

(e) to request the Government of Germany, in cooperation with the countries concerned, to update the plan for the regional halon projects in West Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa within the framework of the funding approved, and taking into account recovery and recycling facilities in the countries and regions in order to realize full phase-out of virgin halon consumption while assuring the supply of recycled halons from either national or regional recovery and recycling centres, and to report upon the plan's preparation and implementation in the progress report covering the year 2004;

(f) that countries participating in regional halon projects with recovery and recycling equipment should develop, during project preparation, a clear understanding and agreement about the use of the recovery and recycling equipment funded. This should include the processing fees and transport and storage costs, and the coverage of deficits, if they arose, as well as the lifting of any impediments to trade in recovered and recycled halons in the region, if such restrictions existed. In that context, the use of funds under the projects for temporary assistance for funding operating costs should be defined as well;

(g) to recommend that the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol draw upon the experience of the Executive Committee in the halon sector in their consideration of the need to review the status of destruction technologies in 2005 envisaged in decision XIV/6 and in the light of decision XV/9 of the Meetings of the Parties; and

(h) to request UNEP to use fully the capacities of the recently-recruited Compliance Assistance Programme Officer for the halon sector, located in the Regional Office for West Asia, for providing interested parties with information on alternatives to halon and on regulations and standards. This should be achieved via presentations to network meetings and national stakeholder workshops, individual advice by telephone, e-mail and, if necessary, missions to selected Article 5 countries, in particular in cases of non-compliance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/8, para. 63).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/10).

Plan of action to modify regulatory requirements that mandate the use of halons on new airframes

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to authorize representatives of the Ozone Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to engage in discussions with the relevant International Civil Aviation Organization bodies in the development of a timely plan of action to enable consideration of the possibility that modifying the regulatory requirements that mandate the use of halons on new airframes may be feasible without compromising the health and safety of airline passengers, and to report thereon to the sixteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To express the Parties' continued support for the implementation of mandatory dates by when halon alternatives will be used in previously agreed upon applications of newly designed aircraft;
2. To request TEAP and its HTOC to continue to engage ICAO on this issue and to report progress on this issue to the twenty second Meeting of the Parties;
3. To encourage Parties that have implemented import and/or export restrictions of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons to consider reassessing their situation with a view towards removing barriers on the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons to allow, wherever possible, their free movement between Parties to enable Parties to meet current and future needs, even as Parties continue to transition to available halon alternatives;
4. To encourage Parties to refrain from destroying uncontaminated recovered, recycled, or reclaimed halons before they have considered their domestic, as well as the global long-term future needs for halons, and to consider retaining uncontaminated recovered, recycled, reclaimed halons for anticipated future needs in a manner that employs best practices for storage and maintenance, in order to minimize emissions;
5. To encourage Parties to report their assessments of current and long-term future needs for halons to the Ozone Secretariat for use by the TEAP and its HTOC in their future assessments of management of halon banks.
6. To continue to encourage Parties to inform, on a regular basis, their users of halons, including the maritime industries, the aviation sector and the military, of the need to prepare for reduced access to halons in the future and to take all actions necessary to reduce their reliance on halons.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/7).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Secretariat to convey to the International Civil Aviation Organization secretariat the parties' appreciation for the continued work of its General Assembly and the adoption of resolution A37-9;
2. To express the parties' continued support for the implementation of mandatory dates by which halon alternatives will be used in previously agreed-on applications in newly designed or newly produced aircraft consistent with resolution A37-9;
3. To request that the Secretariat ask the International Civil Aviation Organization secretariat to send halon reserves data reported to the International Civil Aviation Organization to the Secretariat annually;
4. To request that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Halons Technical Options Committee continue to engage with the International Civil Aviation Organization on further uses of halon on aircraft and report on progress at the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/11).

Availability of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To encourage parties, on a voluntary basis, to liaise, through their national ozone officers, with their national civil aviation authorities to gain an understanding of how halons are being recovered, recycled or reclaimed to meet purity standards for aviation use and supplied to air carriers to meet ongoing civil aviation needs and on any national actions being taken to expedite the replacement of halons in civil aviation uses as called for by the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization in its resolutions A37-9 and A38-9;
2. To also encourage parties, on a voluntary basis, to submit information provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 September 2015;
3. To invite parties, on a voluntary basis, to reassess any national import and export restrictions other than licensing requirements with a view to facilitating the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons and the management of stocks of such halons with the aim of enabling all parties to meet remaining needs in accordance with domestic regulations even as they make the transition to halon alternatives;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, through its Halons Technical Options Committee:
   (a) To continue to liaise with the International Civil Aviation Organization to facilitate the transition to halon alternatives, to approach the International Maritime Organization to estimate the amount and purity of halon 1211 and 1301 available from the breaking of ships and to report information on global

stocks of recovered halons to the parties in its 2015 progress report;

(b) To report on existing and emerging alternatives for halons, including information on their characteristics and their rate of adoption, in particular for aviation uses;

5. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the parties, prior to the thirty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, any information provided by parties in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision;

(UNEP/OzL.Conv.10/7-UNEP/OzL.Pro.26/10, Decision XXVI/7).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, through its Halons Technical Options Committee:

   (a) To continue to liaise with the International Civil Aviation Organization on the development and implementation of alternatives to halons, and their rate of adoption by civil aviation, and to report thereon in its 2018 progress report;

   (b) To explore the possibility of forming a joint working group with the International Civil Aviation Organization to develop and thereafter carry out a study to determine the current and projected future quantities of halons installed in civil aviation fire protection systems, the associated uses and releases of halons from those systems and any potential courses of action that civil aviation could take to reduce those uses and releases;

   (c) To submit a report on the work of the joint working group, if established under paragraph 1 (b) above, before the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties and the fortieth session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization for consideration and potential further action;

2. To invite parties, on a voluntary basis, to reassess any national import and export restrictions other than licensing requirements with a view to facilitating the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons and the management of stocks of such halons with the aim of enabling all parties to meet remaining needs in accordance with national regulations even as they make the transition to alternatives to halons;

3. To encourage parties to refrain from destroying uncontaminated recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons before they have considered their national and the global long-term future needs for halons, and to consider retaining uncontaminated recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons for anticipated future needs in a manner that employs best practices for storage and maintenance, in order to minimize emissions;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/8).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request that the Ozone Secretariat liaise with the secretariat of the International Maritime Organization in order to facilitate the exchange of information between relevant technical experts regarding halon availability;

2. To request that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, through its Halons Technical Options Committee:

   (a) Continue engaging with the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, consistent with paragraph 4 of decision XXVI/7 and paragraph 1 of decision XXIX/8, to better assess future amounts of halons available to support civil aviation and to identify relevant alternatives already available or in development;

   (b) Identify ways to enhance the recovery of halons from the breaking of ships;

   (c) Identify specific needs for halon, other sources of recoverable halon, and opportunities for recycling halon in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and parties not so operating; and

   (d) Submit a report on halon availability, based on the above-mentioned assessment and identification activities, to the parties in advance of the forty-second meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/7)

PROCESS AGENTS

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that projects involving process agents should be deferred until the Parties had taken a decision on the issue.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/13 para. 22).

Subsequently, the Seventh Meeting of the Parties, recognizing the need to restrict emissions of ozone-depleting substances from process-agent applications, decided to continue to treat process agents in a manner similar to feedstock only for 1996 and 1997; and to decide in 1997, following recommendations by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its relevant subgroups, on modalities and criteria for a continued use of controlled substances as process agents, and on restricting their emissions, for 1998 and beyond.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/10).

The Tenth Meeting of the Parties recognizing the usefulness of having the controlled substances produced and used as process agents clearly delineated within the Montreal Protocol, decided:

1. that, for the purposes of this decision, the term "process agents" should be understood to mean the use of controlled substances for the applications listed in Table A (as revised by the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Meetings of the Parties) (Annex IX.16);
2. for non-Article 5 Parties, to treat process agents in a manner similar to feedstock for 1998 and until 31 December 2002;
3. that quantities of controlled substances produced or imported for the purpose of being used as process agents in plants and installations in operation before 1 January 1999, should not be taken into account in the calculation of production and consumption from 1 January 2002 onwards, provided that:
   (a) in the case of non-Article 5 Parties, the emissions of controlled substances from these processes have been reduced to insignificant levels as defined for the purposes of this decision in Table B (Annex IX.16);
   (b) in the case of Article 5 Parties, the emissions of controlled substances from process-agent use have been reduced to levels agreed by the Executive Committee to be reasonably achievable in a cost–effective manner without undue abandonment of infrastructure. In so deciding, the Executive Committee may consider a range of options as set out in paragraph 5 below;
4. that all Parties should:
   (a) report to the Secretariat by 30 September 2000 and each year thereafter on their use of controlled substances as process agents, the levels of emissions from those uses and the containment technologies used by them to minimize emissions of controlled substances. Those non-Article 5 Parties which have still not reported data for inclusion in tables A and B are urged to do so as soon as possible and in any case before the nineteenth meeting of the Open Ended Working Group;
   (b) in reporting annual data to the Secretariat for 2000 and each year thereafter, provide information on the quantities of controlled substances produced or imported by them for process-agent applications;
5. that the incremental costs of a range of cost-effective measures, including, for example, process conversions, plant closures, emissions control technologies and industrial rationalization, to reduce emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses in Article 5 Parties to the levels referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above should be eligible for funding in accordance with the rules and guidelines of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund;
6. that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should, as a matter of priority, strive to develop funding guidelines and begin to consider initial project proposals during 1999;
7. that Parties should not install or commission new plant using controlled substances as process agents after 30 June 1999, unless the Meeting of the Parties has decided that the use in question meets the criteria for essential uses under decision IV/25;
8. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to report to the Meeting of the Parties in 2001 on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses and on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes not using ozone-depleting substances and to review tables A and B of the present draft decision and make recommendations for any necessary changes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/14).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/6).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/7).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to finalize its evaluation, as requested by decision X/14, and report to the Parties at the 22nd Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, in 2002.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/13).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to note that decision X/14 called on the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to review the list of process agent uses in table A of that decision, and to make appropriate recommendations for changes to the table;
2. to note that several Parties are submitting requests to have certain uses reviewed by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for inclusion in table A of decision X/14 as process-agent uses;
3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review requests for consideration of specific uses against decision X/14 criteria for process agents, and make recommendations to the Parties annually on uses that could be added to or removed from table A of decision X/14;
4. to remind Article 5 Parties and non-Article 5 Parties with process agent applications listed in table A to decision X/14, as revised, that they shall report in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision X/14 on the use of controlled substances as process agents, the levels of emissions from those uses, and the containment technologies used by them to minimize emissions. In addition, Article 5 Parties with listed uses in table A, as revised, shall report to the Executive Committee on progress in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses and on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes not using ozone depleting substances;
5. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty fifth session, and every other year thereafter unless the Parties decide otherwise, on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses and on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes not using ozone depleting substances;
6. to note that, because the 2002 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel lists the process-agent applications in the table below as having non-negligible emissions, those applications are to be considered process-agent uses of controlled substances in accordance with the provisions of decision X/14 for 2004 and 2005, and are to be reconsidered at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties based on information reported in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present decision and paragraph 4 of decision X/14;
7. to note that, because the two uses of controlled substances at the end of the table below were submitted to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel but not formally reviewed, those applications are to be considered process agent uses of controlled substances in accordance with the provisions of decision X/14 for 2004 and 2005, and are to be reconsidered at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties based on information reported in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present decision and paragraph 4 of decision X/14.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/7).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to remind Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and Parties not so operating with process agent applications listed in table A to decision X/14, as revised, that they shall report annually in accordance with paragraph 4 of decisions X/14 and XV/7, respectively, on the use of controlled substances as process agents;
2. in addition to paragraph 1 above, to request Parties that have emissive use of process agent uses listed in decisions XVII/7 and XVII/8 to submit data before 31 December 2006 to the Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on plant start-up date, annual capacity subject to applicable laws providing for commercial or other confidentiality protection, and make-up or consumption of controlled ozone-depleting substances, total emissions of ozone depleting substances per year, and confirm that the plant using the controlled substances has been in continuous operations since 30 June 1999;
3. to note that the process-agent applications listed in decision XVII/8 are to be considered as process-agent uses in accordance with the provisions of decision X/14 and are to be confirmed as process agents at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007 based on the information reported in accordance with paragraphs

1 and 2 of the present decision;

4. where Parties install or commission new plant after 30 June 1999, using controlled substances as process agents, to request Parties to submit their applications to the Ozone Secretariat and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel by 31 December 2006, and by 31 December every subsequent year or otherwise in a timely manner that allows the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct an appropriate analysis, for consideration subject to the criteria for essential uses under decision IV/25, in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision X/14;
5. to agree that the exemptions referred to in decision X/14 are process-agent uses until a subsequent decision of the Parties declares otherwise, and that the exemptions should not be permanent and should be subject to regular review by the Parties with the aim of retaining or removing process agent uses;
6. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee to report to the Open-ended Working Group at its twenty-seventh meeting in 2007, and every other year thereafter unless the Parties decide otherwise, on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses; the associated make-up quantity of controlled substances; on the implementation and development of emissions-reduction techniques and alternative processes and products not using ozone-depleting substances;
7. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review the information submitted in accordance with the present decision and to report and make recommendations to the Parties at their Twentieth Meeting in 2008, and every other year thereafter, on process-agent use exemptions; on insignificant emission associated with a use, and process-agent uses that could be added to or deleted from table A of decision X/14;
8. to request Parties with process-agent uses to submit data to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel by 31 December 2007 and 31 December of each subsequent year on opportunities to reduce emissions listed in table B and for the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review in 2008, and every other year thereafter, emissions in table B of decision X/14, taking into account information and data reported by the Parties in accordance with that decision, and to recommend any reductions to the make-up and maximum emission on the basis of that review. On the basis of these recommendations, the Parties shall decide on reductions to the make-up and maximum emissions with respect to table B.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/6).

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to authorize the Secretariat to hire an expert consultant to catalogue process agent uses in Article 5 Parties and their related emission levels, with the proviso that options for addressing emission reductions would not be analysed.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/65, para. 266).

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat:
   (i) to finalize the draft report on process agent uses in Article 5 Parties and their related emission levels to the Open-ended Working Group, incorporating the views of members of the Executive Committee expressed at the 45th Meeting and to obtain the approval of the Chair of the Executive Committee;
   (ii) to submit the report to the 25th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, together with the technical study to catalogue process agent uses and emission levels involving substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol in countries operating under Article 5.1 of the Protocol, with the recommendation that the technical study be made available to the 25th Meeting as an information document; and

(b) to request the World Bank to consult with UNIDO to ascertain whether the technology proposed for use in the CtC phase-out plan for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was applicable to the similar use in China for which emission controls were currently proposed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/61, para. 200).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/53).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties decided to adopt the following uses of controlled substances as an interim table A bis for decision X/14, subject to reconfirmation and inclusion in a reassessed table A for decision X/14 at the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties in 2007 (Annex IX.16).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.17/11, Decision XVII/8).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to finalize the draft report, noting that the Secretariat would include in it additional information regarding differences between country programme data and Article 7 data and, should time allow, would also provide relevant information from the Chemical Technical Options Committee; and

(b) to request the Fund Secretariat, after seeking the approval of the Chair of the Executive Committee, to submit the report to the 27th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/35 para. 175).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/41).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to adopt the table in the annex to the present decision as a list of process agent applications to replace table A of decision X/14 as it was amended in decision XVII/7 and to replace table A bis in decision XVII/8.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/15).

The Executive Committee at its Fifty-seventh Meeting after considering the report decided to request the Secretariat to complete the report on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process agent uses, taking into account comments provided by Executive Committee Members and, following approval of the final text by the Chair of the Executive Committee, to submit it to the 29th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/41, para. 205)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/Inf.2)

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request all Parties with process agent uses of controlled substances to submit the information required by Decision X/14 by 30 September each year to the Ozone Secretariat;

2. To clarify that the annual reporting obligation shall not apply once a Party informs the Ozone Secretariat they do not use ozone-depleting substances as process agents as under Decision X/14, until they start doing so, and that this one-time procedure pertains to all Parties whether or not they are listed in Table B of Decision X/14;

3. To request the Ozone Secretariat every year to write to those Parties that did not submit a document as under paragraph 2, report, requesting them to submit information consistent with Decision X/14;

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to bring cases of non-reporting to the attention of the Implementation Committee for consideration;

5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to prepare a joint report for future meetings, reporting on progress with phasing out process-agent applications, as sought by Decision XVII/6 (paragraph 6);

6. To revisit this issue at the 30th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

7. To update Table A of Decision X/14 as per the Annex to this decision;

8. To update Table B of Decision X/14 as per the Annex to this decision;

Annex

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

No.	Process agent application	Substance
1	Elimination of NCl3 in chlor-alkali production	CTC
2	Chlorine recovery by tail gas absorption in chlor-alkali production	CTC
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC
4	Production of endosulfan	CTC
5	Production of ibuprofen	CTC
6	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC
7	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC
8	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11
9	Production of chlorinated paraffin	CTC

10	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12
11	Reduction of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide intermediate for production of perfluoropolyether diesters	CFC-113
12	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality	CFC-113
13	Production of cyclodime	CTC
14	Production of chlorinated polypropene	CTC
15	Production of chlorinated ethylene vinyl acetate (CEVA)	CTC
16	Production of methyl isocyanate derivatives	CTC
17	Production of 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde	CTC
18	Production of 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine	CTC
19	Production of imidacloprid	CTC
20	Production of buprofenzin	CTC
21	Production of oxadiazon	CTC
22	Production of chloradized N-methylaniline	CTC
23	Production of 1,3-dichlorobenzothiazole	CTC
24	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM
25	Synthesis of 2,4-D (2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	CTC
26	Synthesis of di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate (DEHPC)	CTC
27	Production of radio-labelled cyanocobalamin	CTC
28	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113
29	Production of vinyl chloride monomer	CTC
30	Production of sultamicillin	BCM
31	Production of prallethrin (pesticide)	CTC
32	Production of o-nitrobenzaldehyde (for dyes)	CTC
33	Production of 3-methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
34	Production of 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
35	Production of 2-thiophene ethanol	CTC
36	Production of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride (3,5-DNBC)	CTC
37	Production of 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ketone	CTC
38	Production of m-nitrobenzaldehyde	CTC
39	Production of tichlopidine	CTC
40	Production of p-nitro benzyl alcohol	CTC
41	Production of tolclofos methyl	CTC
42	Production of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF)	CTC
43	Production of tetrafluorobenzoylethyl acetate	CTC
44	Production of 4-bromophenol	CTC

Table B: Limits for process agent uses (all figures are in metric tonnes per year)

Party	Make-up or consumption	Maximum emissions
European Community	1083	17
United States of America	2300	181

Canada	0	0
Japan	0	0
Russian Federation	800	17
Australia	0	0
New Zealand	0	0
Norway	0	0
Iceland	0	0
Switzerland	5	0.4
TOTAL	4188	215,4

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/.8, decision XXI/3)

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That quantities of controlled substances produced or imported by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 for use as process agents in plants and installations in operation before 1 January 1999 should not be taken into account in the calculation of production and consumption from 1 January 2011 onwards, provided that emissions of those substances are within the levels defined in the updated table B of decision X/14 included in the annex to the present decision;
2. To update tables A and B of decision X/14 as set out in the annex to the present decision;
3. To request each party to report to the Ozone Secretariat, by 15 March 2011, if possible, or 1 July 2011 at the latest, the specific applications for which it uses controlled substances as process agents and to continue to report such information in the context of the annual reports required by decision X/14;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to include, in its 2011 progress report, a table listing process agent uses by individual parties;
5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, beyond the reporting and assessment in respect of process agent uses requested for 2011, to review in 2013, and every second year thereafter, progress made in reducing process agent uses and to make any additional recommendations to parties on further actions to reduce uses and emissions of process agents;
6. That, once all process agent projects approved by the Executive Committee are completed, reporting by the Executive Committee to the parties as requested in decision XVII/6 will no longer be required;

Annex to decision XXII/8

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

No.	*Process agent application*	*Substance*
1	Elimination of NCl_3 in chlor-alkali production	Carbon tetrachloride (CTC)
2	Chlorine recovery by tail gas absorption in chlor-alkali production	CTC
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC
4	Production of endosulfan	CTC
5	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC
6	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC
7	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11
8	Production of chlorinated paraffin	CTC
9	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12
10	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality	CFC-113
11	Production of cyclodime	CTC

No.	*Process agent application*	*Substance*
12	Production of chlorinated polypropene	CTC
13	Production of chlorinated ethylene vinyl acetate (CEVA)	CTC
14	Production of methyl isocyanate derivatives	CTC
15	Production of 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde	CTC
16	Production of 2-chloro-5-methylpyridine	CTC
17	Production of imidacloprid	CTC
18	Production of buprofenzin	CTC
19	Production of oxadiazon	CTC
20	Production of chloradized N-methylaniline	CTC
21	Production of 1,3-dichlorobenzothiazole	CTC
22	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM
23	Synthesis of 2,4-D (2,4- dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	CTC
24	Synthesis of di-(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate (DEHPC)	CTC
25	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113
26	Production of vinyl chloride monomer	CTC
27	Production of sultamicillin	BCM
28	Production of prallethrin (pesticide)	CTC
29	Production of o-nitrobenzaldehyde (for dyes)	CTC
30	Production of 3-methyl-2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
31	Production of 2-thiophenecarboxaldehyde	CTC
32	Production of 2-thiophene ethanol	CTC
33	Production of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride (3,5-DNBC)	CTC
34	Production of 1,2-benzisothiazol-3-ketone	CTC
35	Production of *m*-nitrobenzaldehyde	CTC
36	Production of tichlopidine	CTC
37	Production of *p*-nitro benzyl alcohol	CTC
38	Production of tolclofos methyl	CTC
39	Production of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVdF)	CTC
40	Production of tetrafluorobenzoylethyl acetate	CTC
41	Production of 4-bromophenol	CTC

Table B: Limits for process-agent uses (all figures are in metric tonnes per year)

Party	*Make-up or consumption*	*Maximum emissions*
European Union	1 083	17
United States of America	2 300	181
Russian Federation	800	17
Switzerland	5	0.4
Israel	3.5	0
Brazil	2.2*	2.2*
China	1 103	1 103
Total	**5 296.71**	**1 320.61**

* In accordance with decision 54/36 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, the annual

make-up or consumption and maximum emissions for Brazil will be 2.2 metric tonnes up to and including 2013 and zero thereafter.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/8)

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Fund Secretariat to:

(a) Set up a discussion forum, open to all Committee members, on its intranet site, by 7 December 2010 to enable members to provide a first round of feedback on the Report of the Executive Committee to the Open-ended Working Group on the progress made in reducing emissions of controlled substances from process-agent uses by 19 December 2010;

(b) Collate the feedback and post a revised version of the document on the intranet by 15 January 2011 for further comment by Executive Committee members, via the discussion forum, by 29 January 2011; and

(c) Take account of members' comments and to forward a revised version of the report to the Ozone Secretariat for inclusion by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in the joint report requested in decision XXI/3 of the Twenty first Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/68 para. 172)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/Inf.2).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To update table A of decision X/14 as set out in the annex to the present decision;

2. To urge parties to update their information on the use of controlled substances as process agents and to provide the Secretariat, by 31 December 2017, with information on the implementation and development of emissions reduction techniques;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its forty-first meeting on the industrial application of any alternative technologies employed by parties in the processes listed in table A, as updated in the annex to the present decision;

Annex

Table A

List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

No.	*Process agent application*	*Substance*	*Permitted parties*
1	Elimination of NCl3 in chlor-alkali production	CTC	European Union, Israel, United States of America
2	Recovery of chlorine by tail gas absorption from chlor-alkali production	CTC	European Union, United States of America
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC	European Union
4	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC	China
5	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC	European Union
6	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11	United States of America
7	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12	European Union
8	Preparation of perfluoropolyether diols with high functionality	CFC-113	European Union
9	Production of cyclodime	CTC	European Union
10	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM	United States of America
11	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113	United States of America

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/7)

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To update tables A and B of decision X/14, as set out in the annex to the present decision;

2. To remind parties of the importance of reporting as requested in decision X/14;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report in its quadrennial reports on any progress made by parties in reducing their use and emissions of controlled substances as process agents and on any new alternatives to such uses, including new production processes and emissions-reduction techniques, on the understanding that should new compelling information become available, that information should be reported in its annual progress report.

Annex

Table A
List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

No.	*Process agent application*	*Substance*	*Permitted parties*
1	Elimination of NCl_3 in chlor-alkali production	CTC	European Union, Israel, United States of America
2	Recovery of chlorine by tail gas absorption from chlor-alkali production	CTC	United States of America
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC	European Union
4	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC	China
5	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC	European Union
6	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11	United States of America
7	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12	European Union
8	Production of cyclodime	CTC	European Union
9	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM	United States of America
10	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113	United States of America

Abbreviations: BCM – bromochloromethane; CFC – chlorofluorocarbon; CTC – carbon tetrachloride.

Table B
Limits for process agent uses
(all figures are in metric tons per year)

Party	*Make-up or consumption*	*Maximum emissions*
China	1 103.0	313
European Union	921.0	15
Israel	3.5	0
United States of America	2 300.0	181
Total	**4 327.5**	**509**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/6)

Guidelines/broad principles for process agent projects

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that initial implementation of Decision X/14 could proceed using the parallel approach outlined in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/40;

(b) to adopt the draft Framework Guidelines/Broad Principles for Process Agent Projects proposed by the Sub-Committee on Project Review, as contained in Annex IX.17 to the present report;

(c) that, on the basis of the broad principles that have been agreed, Implementing Agencies could submit a limited number of projects conforming to the agreed broad principles, for consideration at the Twenty-eighth Meeting;

(d) to note, as additional projects were considered and approved, a body of information on cost-effectiveness, emissions limits, and other requirements concerning eligibility and the determination of incremental costs would emerge. This information could form the basis for the Executive Committee to report to the Parties on emissions limits (for the purposes of administering decision X/14) and for the possible development at a later stage of more detailed guidelines for each of the process agent applications listed in the decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/78, para. 109).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/40).

CTC use as feedstock and process agents

The Fourty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider the issue of CTC use as feedstock and process agents, and the co-production of CTC in Article 5 countries, at its 51st Meeting, following receipt of the conclusions of the desk study on CTC process agent projects and the study of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on global CTC emissions.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/27 para. 130).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to defer consideration of the issue of CTC use as feedstock and process agents, and the co-production of CTC in Article 5 countries until its 52nd Meeting when the study of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) on global CTC emissions would be available; and

(b) to request the World Bank to provide all relevant information on the issue to the Fund Secretariat and to the TEAP.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/36 para. 178).

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to postpone further discussion of the item until the summer of 2008 when the TEAP progress report and the World Bank's draft report on the global assessment of the CTC phase-out in the chlor-alkali sector would be available.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/44, para. 185).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to take into account the information to be provided by TEAP in response to decision XVIII/10 of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties, as well as any decisions taken at the Twentieth Meeting on additional process agent uses, and to provide a report to the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee on emission reductions and phase-out of CTC in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries, in accordance with all relevant decisions of both the Meetings of the Parties and the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/45, para 219).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report on emissions of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) in Article 5 and non Article 5 countries contained in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/50; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to bring the report to the attention of relevant bodies, in particular the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/38, para. 175).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/50).

Evaluation of CTC process agent projects and phase-out agreements

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the desk study on the evaluation of CTC projects and phase-out agreements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/15, including the proposed evaluation issues and work plan for the second phase of the evaluation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/13, para .88).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/15).

The Fifty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the findings presented in the final report on the evaluation of CTC phase-out projects and agreements (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/12);

(b) to request the World Bank to continue to provide a summary of China's CTC consumption data under CTC sector plan, Phase I and II in tentative form to the first Executive Committee meeting of the year, and in a final form to the second meeting of the year;

(c) to request China, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, the Fund Secretariat, and the World Bank, to clarify the baselines for CTC production and consumption and to report back to the Executive Committee as soon as possible;

(d) to request implementing agencies to update the information on alternatives to CTC, especially in the solvent sector, avoiding as much as possible the use of trade names and of potentially carcinogenic solvents;

(e) to request UNEP to organize discussions in regional network meetings about the possibility of voluntary agreements between CTC exporting and importing countries under which CTC exporting enterprises, prior to shipment, would have to request certificates from their importing clients that they had either verified feedstock use or had a valid import licence under the importing country's quota system, bearing in mind that decision VII/30 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties required importers to provide exporters with a commitment that controlled substances imported for the purpose of being used entirely as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals should be used for that purpose only, and that importing Parties report the volumes of controlled ODS imported for that purpose to the Ozone Secretariat;

(f) to recommend to CTC producers in India that they use a precautionary approach to CTC management by installing destruction facilities, if not yet available, in case the feedstock outlets, essentially for DV acid chloride, should not grow as expected or would be squeezed by increasing CTC imports;

(g) to take into account in future deliberations on the funding of institutional strengthening projects the need to maintain monitoring and verification of all CTC production and consumption beyond 2010; and

(h) to request the Fund Secretariat to forward to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), via the Ozone Secretariat, the final report on the evaluation of CTC phase-out projects and agreements (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/12) so that it could be taken into account in the TEAP's further deliberations on process agents.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/46, Decision 51/11 para. 85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/12).

Limit of consumption of CTC

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b)(i) for those process agent applications approved to date by the Meeting of the Parties to limit the consumption to zero tonnes of CTC, with the exception of an annual consumption of up to 2 ODP tonnes per year up to and including 2013 for the Braskem Maceio Chlorine-Alkali plant for the process agent application "Elimination of NCl3 in chlor-alkali production", as included as application number 1 in the list approved by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to inform the Ozone Secretariat of the present decision and, in particular, its sub-paragraph (b)(i);

(d) to note that approval of the project would not create a precedent for providing retroactive funding for uses of ODS defined as process agents by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/36(b(i),c, d, para.160).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/24).

Sources of CTC emissions and opportunities for reductions of ODS emissions

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided that:

1. To encourage Parties having any carbon tetrachloride and other chloromethane production and/or consumption of CTC in pharmaceutical manufacturing processes to review their national data on CTC production, consumption and where possible estimated emissions and to provide any new data to the TEAP

via the Ozone Secretariat by September 2010;

2. For the purpose of clarification the reference to "emissions" in paragraph 1 means any release from processes, stockpiles, products, and waste streams, either in the form of vapour or in the form of liquid;
3. To request the TEAP, in its next assessment report in 2011, to investigate chemical alternatives to ODS in exempted feedstock uses and investigate alternatives, including not-in-kind alternatives, to products made with such process agents and feedstocks and provide assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of reducing or eliminating such use and emissions;
4. To request TEAP and the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP) to review the ozone depletion potential and atmospheric lifetime of CTC with a view to possibly reconciling the large discrepancy between emissions reported and those inferred from atmospheric measurements and to report their findings in the next quadrennial review;
5. To request the TEAP and SAP to coordinate their relevant findings, taking into account the information received in relation to paragraphs 1, 3 and 4, and report in time for the thirty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for the consideration of the Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties in 2011;
6. To encourage all parties to provide support for atmospheric research in the measurement of emissions of CTC with a particular focus on regions in which there is a need for improved data;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/8).

PRODUCTION SECTOR

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties decided that:

(1) the determination of the eligible incremental costs for phase-out projects in the production sector should be consistent with paragraph 2 (a) of the indicative list of incremental costs and based on the conclusions of the Executive Committee's guidelines on phase-out of the production sector;

(2) that the Executive Committee should as a priority agree on modalities to calculate and verify production capacity in Parties operating under Article 5;

(3) that from 7 December 1995, no Party should install or commission any new capacity for the production of controlled substances listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Montreal Protocol;

(4) to incorporate appropriately into the Protocol by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties:

  (a) a licensing system, including a ban on unlicensed imports and exports; and

  (b) the establishment of a production sector baseline for Parties operating under Article 5 calculated:

    (i) for Annex A substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production during the period of 1995 to 1997 inclusive or the calculated level of consumption of 0.3 kg per capita, whichever is lower; and

    (ii) for Annex B substances, as the average of the annual calculated level of production for 1998 to 2000 inclusive or a calculated level of consumption of 0.2 kg per capita, whichever is lower;

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/9 (paras. 5-8).

The Ninth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Executive Committee to accelerate the formulation of the guidelines for funding the production sector and the subsequent approval of relevant projects in this sector.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.9/12, Decision IX/15).

Preliminary data on the production sector

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that:

  (i) each Article 5 producer country should complete the Preliminary Data on the Production Sector form in Annex IX.18 to the present report and submit it to the Fund Secretariat by 31 December 1996;

(ii) the Article 5 producer country should inform the Executive Committee eight months before it is ready to submit its sector phase-out plan according to the format provided in Annex IX.18. The Executive Committee should commission a technical audit of the production sector of the country concerned in conjunction with the preparation of the sector plan. This will enable the results of the technical audit to be incorporated into the sector plan and serve as a reference point for reviewing the sector plan. The Executive Committee should approve funding for the preparation of the sector plan and the technical audit;

(iii) the technical audit should follow the terms of reference provided in Annex IX.18 and include a detailed questionnaire/check-list to be developed prior to the commencement of the audit;

(iv) the technical audit should be conducted by a combined team of local and international experts;

(v) pending the completion of sector plans, the Executive Committee should focus on closure projects which could be considered according to interim guidelines with the understanding that guidelines on other types of projects, e.g. conversions and erecting ODS substitutes production, should be developed at a later date;

(vi) in general, the cost of dismantling the old plant should be offset by the scrap value of the old plant. However, this should be examined on a case-by-basis;

(vii) the environmental clean-up of the ODS-producing facility should not constitute an incremental cost; however, it should be done in an environmentally responsible manner;

(b) to approve the formats for preliminary data on the production sector and the form for the sector phase-out plan, included in Annex IX.18;

(c) to approve the collection of "Quantities of exported CFCs" called for in item 3.3 of Annex IX.18 where countries were willing to provide such data, but not to insist on collection if countries regarded the export data as confidential;

(d) to approve the collection of data on "Total employees per CFC plant" called for in Annex IX.18 and

(e) to appoint a subgroup composed of the representatives of Australia, Chile, India, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States to study the non-approved parts of the report on the day prior to the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in Geneva, and submit a revised document to the Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/36, para. 64).

Consultant and core group

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, having heard the report of the Subgroup on the Production Sector (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/29 and Corr.1), presented by the representative of Australia, facilitator of the Subgroup, decided :

(a) to take note of the report;

(b) to welcome the progress made and to encourage the Subgroup to continue its work;

(c) to request the Secretariat to undertake the following actions:

(i) bring together a consultant and a core group of the following four members of the Expert Group: Messrs. Mike Harris, Tony Vogelsberg, Ravi K. Sinha and Jianan Jiang. The Secretariat will select an appropriate consultant who will work under the supervision of the Secretariat and who will consult, if necessary, with the core group. The consultant working with the core group will prepare a questionnaire based on the report of the 3rd and 4th Meetings of the Expert Group (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/29 and Corr.1). The questionnaire will be designed to enable three volunteer firms to provide data that would allow for an understanding of the approximate financial implications of the methodology recommended by the Expert Group in respect of these firms. The consultant will submit the raw data and its draft report directly to the core group and the Subgroup. The consultant may or may not, at its discretion, modify the draft report in accordance with any written comments that may be received from the core group. The final report of the consultant should be submitted directly to the Subgroup and the core group by the end of April 1997. The comments of the core group on the draft and final reports will be submitted to the Subgroup in a separate document. The consultant will also make a presentation directly to the Subgroup when it meets prior to the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(ii) request the consultant to assist the volunteer firms in understanding the questionnaire so that the data obtained from the three firms would be as reasonable as possible. Such assistance could, if deemed essential, involve a mission to the country concerned by the consultant;

(iii) request the consultant to prepare a spreadsheet designed in consultation with the core group incorporating the main parameters included in the recommendations of the 3rd and 4th Meetings of the Expert Group, so that interested parties could test the sensitivity of the overall levels of funding to changes in those parameters. These parameters should include, inter alia, assumed profit margins, discount rates to be used in calculating the net present value of the profits forgone, inflation rates, projected production growth rates, remaining useful life, parameters on prices and costs as included in Recommendation 8, compensation for labour displacement, etc.;

(iv) request the consultant to prepare a short paper describing the relative sensitivity of total funding requirements to changes in the different parameters with respect to the three volunteer firms. The analysis should be presented in a manner that varied the assumptions by an equal amount, both positive and negative.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/34, para. 48).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/29 and Corr.1).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report of the Subgroup and its recommendation in paragraph 16 of that report;

(b) to recognize that there remained a number of complex issues which would merit further discussion by the Subgroup, with a view to resolving those issues as expeditiously as possible;

(c) to request the Subgroup to meet in September 1997 to discuss remaining issues and to review the consolidated report to be prepared by the Secretariat on the guidelines and recommendations made by the Expert Group and modified by the Subgroup and any relevant decision of the Executive Committee;

(d) to request the Secretariat to advise the Subgroup, at its meeting in September 1997, whether resources were available to permit the Subgroup to hold an additional meeting prior to December 1997.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/65, para. 87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/68).

Technical audits

Bearing in mind the earlier decision of the Executive Committee (19/36) requiring Article 5 countries to submit data on production capacity by 31 December 1996, the Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve US $600,000 to be used by the Secretariat for conducting technical audits;

(b) that the Secretariat arrange for technical audits to be carried out in accordance with Decision 19/36 in those countries that have submitted satisfactory data on the production sector according to the agreed format and subject to the views of any Subgroup member on these data;

(c) that funding requests for sectoral plans and project preparation can be submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee once data have been submitted, in accordance with subparagraph (b) above;

(d) to request the Subgroup to examine further the issues related to timing and funding of production sector related activities at its next meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/61, para. 94).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee noted the report of its Subgroup on the Production Sector and decided to adopt the following recommendations of the Subgroup:

(a) requests for project preparation funds could be forwarded to the Subgroup for submission to the Executive Committee once preliminary production data and the draft sectoral plan for the country had been submitted;

(b) with regard to the project proposal for which China had received preparation funds, if China was disposed to submit an innovative project proposal prior to the final receipt of the audited data, it could informally submit such a project proposal to the Subgroup Facilitator for circulation to members of the Subgroup for comment and an opinion on whether the project as formulated in a way could possibly be reviewed by the Sub-Committee on Project Review at its next meeting in Cairo in November 1998;

(c) if the Subgroup Facilitator determined, after examining the comments, that the Sub-Committee on Project

Review might review the project, the Facilitator would make the specific comments on the proposal available to the Sub-Committee on Project Review. If the Sub-Committee decided to review and to recommend approval of the project, final approval would probably be subject to confirmation of the figures therein by the technical audit and the presentation of a final sectoral strategy;

(d) other CFC-producing Article 5 countries wishing to request funds for project preparation must meet the requirements laid down in earlier decisions of the Executive Committee in this regard, submit the data and a draft sectoral strategy according to the approved format so that the procedure outlined for China could be followed in their case as well.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/55, para. 103).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/67).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to authorize the Secretariat to commission a technical audit of carbon tetrachloride- and trichloroethane-producing enterprises in China, and CFC-producing enterprises in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/47, para. 75(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/56).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the final report on the technical audit of the CFC production sector in Mexico;

(b) to request the Secretariat to send to members of the Sub-group the comments of the Government of Mexico on the audit report as well as the response of the consultant to the comments;

(c) to request UNIDO to take fully into account the findings of the audit report in preparing the CFC closure project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/73, para. 135).

With regard to the request of the Secretariat for further replenishing the account for the technical audit of the production sector, the Executive Committee decided at its Thirty-eighth Meeting of to approve US $100,000 to enable the Secretariat to meet the commitments and planned commitment under this account.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/75, para. 137).

Formulation of guidelines for funding the production sector

1. to request the Executive Committee to complete the task of formulation of guidelines for funding the production sector on a priority basis and expeditiously;

2. to further request the Executive Committee to facilitate the formulation of projects for funding the CFC-production sector and their subsequent approval on a priority basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.10/9, Decision X/17).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of project preparation requests for the production sector until technical audits had been undertaken.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/27, para. 52).

In response to a concern raised by one representative that, contrary to current policy, project preparation assistance was needed in advance to facilitate the audit, the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to clarify both past practices and current requirements of production sector project preparation assistance to facilitate further discussion and resolution of the issue at the next meeting of the Subgroup.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/47, para. 75(b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/56).

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request the Secretariat:

(i) in consultation with the World Bank, to develop, for consideration at the Thirty-second meeting of the Executive Committee, guidelines setting out an acceptable format and content for the verification report and a workable time scale for data submission with a view to enabling payment authorization at the first meeting of the Executive Committee each year;

(ii) to maintain the confidentiality of verification data, while ensuring that Executive Committee members had the necessary information to facilitate review and decision-making.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/47, para. 75(e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/56).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the current procedure of approving project

preparation funding after the completion of technical audit should continue to be applied.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/78, para. 97).

Requests for compensation in the production sector

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request the Subgroup to meet back-to-back with the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee in order to seek agreement on a production sector proposal for India, every effort being made in the interim to facilitate that agreement;

(d) to request Parties to send their requests for compensation of production sector/enterprises closures to the Secretariat and that the Secretariat advise the subgroup of such requests, as well as advise the requesting Party of the established process and relevant decision of the Executive Committee;

(e) to note that, with the exception of the meeting referred to in subparagraph (c) above, pursuant to its mandate, the Subgroup had agreed to reconvene on the basis of need and progress achieved on outstanding issues.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/82(c to e), para. 120 (c,, d, e)).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to convene an informal meeting of the Subgroup to review the revised proposal with regard to the Indian discussion paper to be prepared by Canada, Italy and the United States of America during the week of 26 September 1999 in Washington D.C. An additional meeting was foreseen on the margin of the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/51, para. 97(c)).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the Secretariat's request to proceed with the technical audit of the CFC production sector in Argentina;

(b) when required, to allow a country which was not a member of the Subgroup but whose project was being considered by it to attend its meetings in order to provide data and answer questions;

(c) to request the Secretariat to draw up an inventory of the remaining production plants for substances included in Annex A and Annex B to the Montreal Protocol in Article 5 countries and to use that information to reflect on its strategic and work planning and assist it in making future recommendations to the Executive Committee pertaining to priority assignments;

(d) also to request the Secretariat to explore, within the United Nations financial rules, the feasibility of using the competitive bid process once only to identify a small number of audit contractors who could be used from time to time, with a view to accelerating the audit process;

(e) further to request all members of the Subgroup to provide the Secretariat with their designated focal points to facilitate future communication between meetings.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/60, para. 94).

Guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the draft guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out (Annex IX.19).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/70, para. 85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/33).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to:

(d) To request the Secretariat to provide a document for the consideration of the Sub-group on the Production Sector in the margins of the 83rd meeting, containing a review of the guidelines and standard format used during the verification of ODS production phase-out, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/33, and analysis of aspects of the guidelines and the standard format where further improvements could be made to support compliance through strengthening the monitoring of the ODS production and the associated costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/87(d)).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to:

(a) To note the review and analysis of aspects of the guidelines and the standard format used for ODS production verification (decision 82/87(d)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/SGP/2;

(b) To request the Secretariat to update and submit, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 84th meeting, the draft guidelines and standard format used during the verification of ODS production phase-out funded by the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/33, taking into consideration current practices and making the following changes:

(i) Inclusion of procedures reflecting current practices for verification of controlled substances for feedstock and other exempted uses;

(ii) Inclusion in the verification report: a description of the mechanism established and implemented by the Government concerned to ensure that plants provided compensation for phase-out of ODS production capacity did not redirect any capacity for feedstock production, if present, towards controlled uses. This shall inter alia include monitoring and enforcement procedures, covering relevant national regulations to deal with cases where provisions of the Agreement had not been adhered by the enterprise and imposition of penalties, where applicable;

(iii) Clarification that all the production capacity of controlled substances should be included in production verification, irrespective of when the production capacity had been established;

(iv) Clarification that, once a production line had been verified to be vertically integrated with downstream production in which the controlled substance was used only as a feedstock, further annual verifications of that line would not be required;

(v) Confirmation that, once a vertically integrated line had been identified, the owner would be required to retain the records of that line, including process inputs and outputs and purchase and sales data, for at least three years; and

(b) To determine, on a case-by-case basis, the additional costs for the verification of additional production lines not established at the time of approval of the production phase-out plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/70).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/SGP/2).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the draft guidelines and the standard format used for the verification of ODS production phase-out to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/95).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue its discussions of the draft guidelines and the standard format used for the verification of ODS production phase-out at a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, para. 293).

Inventory of remaining plants producing ODSs

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to provide a consolidated inventory of remaining plants producing ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/47, para. 75(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/56).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to submit to the next meeting of the Subgroup an updated inventory of the remaining ODS producers in Article 5 countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/57, para. 93(a)).

Report on the intermediate evaluation of CFC production sector phase-out agreements

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee, after discussing the production sector phase-out results planned and achieved, the measurements in metric and ODP tonnes and gross versus net saleable production, the discrepancies between CFC-production data reported under Article 7 and in the verification reports, capacity development and awareness building, the support extended for the development and production of substitutes for CFCs, prices and supply/demand for CFCs and substitutes, linkages to the illegal trade in CFCs, and the national and international audits and their focus, methods and schedules, decided:

(a) to take note of the findings and recommendations in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/12;

(b) to clarify that, although the phase out agreement defines the maximum allowable CFC production in China

in metric tonnes (MT), this production should continue to be planned and verified in ODP tonnes, as calculated in the original sector plan and the subsequent annual work programmes and verification reports;

(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 43rd Meeting of the Executive Committee on their findings;

(d) to request the Governments of China and India to clarify, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, the World Bank and the Fund Secretariat, differences in CFC production data reported under Article 7 to the Ozone Secretariat and in the verification reports;

(e) to request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the World Bank and UNIDO, to review the verification guidelines adopted by the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, with respect to the following;

(i) how to include movements of CTC to and from CFC producers and internal transfers of CTC in CFC-producing companies in the verification reports, annual progress reports and work programmes, in view of the intense pressure on CTC management in the enterprises as a result of the phase–out of CFC-11 and CFC-12;

(ii) for countries with CFC and CTC production sector phase-out agreements (China and India), the verification missions should be closely coordinated and possibly be merged;

(iii) where plants co-produce CFC-11 and CFC-12, it might be necessary to determine whether the practice of counting unit ratios of CTC and AHF and comparing them with previous years was needed;

(iv) whether the inspection and verification of the daily log books should continue to serve mainly as a back-up to clarify inconsistencies observed;

(v) whether reported measurements of CFC production should be rounded to the nearest 100 kg and then compared to the more accurate financial and sales records;

(f) to request the World Bank and the Governments of China and India to revise the presentation of technical assistance activities in future annual reports and work programmes for the CFC production sector by:

(i) showing separately activities to maintain the national administrative infrastructure to manage the process, activities for awareness-building, and technical advice of direct interest to the enterprises (either individually or collectively);

(ii) specifying clearly the objectives, related outputs and inputs including planned and actual expenditures;

(g) to recommend that the Governments of China and India, in cooperation with the World Bank, consider the recommendations presented in paragraphs 14 and 15 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/12, amending subparagraph 15(b) to read as follows: "(b) Conducting market research into the evolution of global markets for products made using CTC as feedstock to complement the research efforts and guide the investment of enterprises taking into consideration all environmental effects of manufacturing such end-products, including interlinkages between ozone layer depletion and climate change".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/12, para. 62).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/12).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report prepared by the Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, and the World Bank;

(b) to clarify that allowable CFC production in India should be verified as net production, apart from the years 2005 and 2007, when it should be gross production; and

(c) that the foregoing decision, which applied solely to India's CFC production, would not necessitate any change to the CFC production sector agreement that had been negotiated between the Executive Committee and India.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/5, para. 51).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/9).

CFC production agreements with China and India

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the paper on terms and conditions under which the existing CFC production Agreements with China

and India and associated accelerated phase-out Agreements might be modified and the report on possible modifications to the terms of reference for the technical audit adopted at the 32nd Meeting, as appropriate, to meet the audit needs of the production of HCFCs, both contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/49;

(b) To modify the production sector Agreements for China and India to allow the production for export of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs for 2010, with an annual review, for purposes of meeting essential use requirements of other countries provided that exporting countries had reporting and verification systems in place and that the reporting and verification systems collected and reported on the following information:

(i) Documents from metered-dose inhaler (MDI) manufacturers ordering pharmaceutical-grade CFCs;

(ii) Approvals from importing country governments for purchasing essential use pharmaceutical-grade CFCs;

(iii) Approvals received from governments of producing countries that order and the essential production authorized;

(iv) Raw materials consumed for production run;

(v) Amount of pharmaceutical-grade CFC produced;

(vi) Amount of non-pharmaceutical-grade CFC produced;

(vii) Documentation (transport, storage, disposal) verifying that the amount of non pharmaceutical CFCs had been destroyed;

(viii) Export documentation from producers;

(ix) Invoices from MDI manufacturers; and

(x) Audit reports verifying all the above;

(c) To request the World Bank, as the implementing agency for the CFC production phase out plans for China and India, to provide its services in carrying out the verification/audit and to submit reports to the Executive Committee on behalf of China and India on the understanding that:

(i) The World Bank verified that the producer had access to destroy the excess CFC produced using a destruction technique approved by the Parties;

(ii) The cost of verification would be approved in advance of the audit by the Executive Committee;

(d) That:

(i) The Fund Secretariat, on behalf of the Executive Committee, would seek confirmation from the importing country of the actual quantities imported by that country;

(ii) The producing country agreed to limit the production of non-pharmaceutical specification grade CFCs to the extent possible and pay for their destruction;

(iii) The Executive Committee would consider application of the penalty clause to any CFC production determined as being excessive by the verification reports;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/47, para.204).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/49).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat and the World Bank to consult further with respect to the information in the verification report on China's 2010 CFC production, pursuant to decision 60/47, in order to confirm that all the requirements of that decision were fulfilled, and further to request the Secretariat to report on the issue at the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) To consider at its 66th Meeting whether China's CFC production sector phase-out plan required modification to permit exemptions for the production of CFCs for essential uses approved for other Parties for 2012.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/49, para.192).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To modify the CFC production sector Agreement for China to allow the production for export of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs in 2012, with an annual review, for purposes of meeting the 2012 essential use

exemption for metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) authorized by the Parties in decision XXIII/2 for the other countries, provided the exporting country had reporting and verification systems in place and that the reporting and verification systems collected and reported on the following information:

(i) Documents from MDI manufacturers ordering pharmaceutical-grade CFCs;

(ii) Approvals from importing country governments for purchasing essential use pharmaceutical-grade CFCs;

(iii) Approvals received from governments of MDI-producing countries that ordered pharmaceutical-grade CFC and the essential production authorized;

(iv) Raw materials consumed for production run;

(v) Amount of pharmaceutical-grade CFC produced;

(vi) Amount of non-pharmaceutical-grade CFC produced;

(vii) Documentation (transport, storage, disposal) verifying that the amount of non pharmaceutical CFCs had been destroyed;

(viii) Export documentation from producers;

(ix) Invoices from MDI manufacturers;

(x) Audit reports verifying all the above;

(c) To request the World Bank, as the implementing agency for the CFC production phase out plans for China, to provide its services in carrying out the verification/audit and to submit reports to the Executive Committee on behalf of China on the understanding that:

(i) The World Bank verified that the producer had access to destroy the excess CFC produced using a destruction technique approved by the Parties;

(ii) The cost of verification would be approved in advance of the audit by the Executive Committee;

(d) That:

(i) The Secretariat, on behalf of the Executive Committee, would seek confirmation from the importing country of the actual quantities imported by that country;

(ii) The producing country agreed to limit the production of non-pharmaceutical specification grade CFCs to the extent possible and pay for their destruction; and

(iii) The Executive Committee would consider application of the penalty clause to any CFC production determined as being excessive by the verification reports;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/54, para.178(b), (c) and (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/53)

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b)With respect to the CFC production sector in China, to request the World Bank, to present to the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee a request for funding and justification of the cost components for the 2012 verification/audit foreseen in decision 66/54 of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/47(b) para 200)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/52).

REFRIGERATION SECTOR

Terminal phase-out in the refrigeration sector

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Implementing Agencies, and consulting relevant bilateral donors, to prepare a paper on prerequisites and guidelines for terminal phase-out projects in the refrigeration sector, including complete CFC phase-out proposals, for submission to a future meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/26, para. 54).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to invite members to provide comments in writing to the Secretariat on the draft prerequisites and guidelines, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/25, for compilation and presentation to the Executive Committee at a future meeting;

(b) to use the current draft prerequisites and guidelines, as contained in Annex IX.21 to the present report, in a flexible manner, on a case-by-case basis, for consideration of terminal phase-out proposals related to pending requests to be submitted to future meetings of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/49, para. 75).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/25).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) not to separate phase-out plans for manufacturing and servicing, but to present sector phase-out plans for the complete refrigeration sector or for total CFC phase-out, as appropriate;

(b) during the preparation of project proposals, clearly to identify the quantities of CFCs used as blowing agents and refrigerants.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/18, para. 46).

Partial conversion for domestic refrigeration projects

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed that it was important to have an overall picture of the cost-effectiveness of a project as a whole, even if it was intended to implement it in stages, and accordingly decided to request to the Implementing Agencies to present projects as a whole, which in the refrigeration sector would comprise both a foam component and a refrigerant component.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/9, para. 26).

Operating costs for domestic refrigeration

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to retain the following options for incremental operational cost duration in the domestic refrigeration sector outlined in the paper prepared by the Implementing Agencies so as to enable the Parties concerned to identify the option best suited to their needs.

(a) ten per cent of incremental cost to be paid up-front, or

(b) six months of incremental operating costs calculated at current prices and paid up-front, or incremental operating costs for a duration of one year adjusted according to the prevailing costs at the time of disbursement, when the modified plant was operating, whichever was greater.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 167).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/44).

Review of the boundary between domestic and commercial refrigeration sub-sectors

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, together with the Implementing Agencies:

(a) to take into account the discussion on the item at the Sub-Committee's twelfth meeting and to produce a document to differentiate between the domestic and commercial refrigeration sub-sectors, as well as between domestic and commercial applications of compressors, for submission to the Executive Committee;

(b) to agree to a specific methodology for determining what incremental cost will be used for defining the eligible costs, as required by Decision 22/26, paragraph (d) (iv).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/12, para. 30).

ODS phase-out in the commercial refrigeration end-user sector

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to recommend that countries should be given appropriate advice and training so they could appreciate the implications of a phase-out of ODS in that sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 102).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that projects for the conversion of commercial refrigeration units in Article 5 countries should be assessed on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the importance of the commercial refrigeration subsector in the economy of the country. Projects which are clearly cost-effective should be considered in their own right.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/14/15, para. 47).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided in the light of the information contained in the World Bank's report and the views expressed at the current meeting, to request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Implementing Agencies to prepare a paper on the circumstances under which the Committee could consider projects from Article 5 countries to retrofit commercial refrigeration appliances and on how the incremental costs of such projects should be calculated. The draft paper would be send to Executive Committee members for review and would subsequently be finalized by the Secretariat with the aim of giving the Sub-

Committee information on which to base a recommendation on the subject to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/38, para. 66).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the work carried out by the Secretariat to prepare the proposed initial guidelines;

(b) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to refine the proposed guidelines, taking into account the comments made by the members of the Sub-Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/77, para. 108).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/39).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the following guidelines for end-user conversion in the commercial refrigeration sector:

For an initial period of 18 months, the relevant circumstances which must prevail before priority will be accorded to end-user conversion activities are:

- that the country has production and import controls on CFCs and CFC-based equipment in place and effectively enforced, and restricts the deployment of new CFC components;
- that, at the time of seeking compensation in the form of grants for end-user conversions, the country can establish that its major remaining consumption is for the servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment;
- to establish the above, that comprehensive data on the profile of all remaining consumption has been determined and made available to the Executive Committee;
- that either no other possible activities would allow the country to meet its CFC control obligations, or the comparative consumer price of CFCs, relative to substitute refrigerants, has been high for at least 9 months and is predicted to continue to increase.

The guidelines for the initial period of 18 months are:

- retrofitting of commercial refrigeration equipment should continue to be assessed on a case-by-case basis;
- training of refrigeration technicians should be recognized as part of end-user conversion activity in the refrigeration sector;
- retrofitting of commercial refrigeration equipment would be considered for funding based on the experience gained from implementation of the relevant parts of a refrigerant management plan;
- for the initial period, pending review, priority should be given to projects for the conversion of cold stores in the agricultural, fisheries or other food-chain industries which are important for the economies of the countries concerned;
- for the initial period, the costs associated with replacement of the refrigerant, replacement of the oil and minor capital items where necessary, and labour at the local labour rate, will be eligible as incremental costs. More extensive conversions including reconditioning or replacement of compressors and major overhaul of refrigeration systems will not be considered under the initial guidelines. Incremental operating costs and savings should be calculated as for other commercial refrigeration projects for a two-year period;
- enterprise consumption will be the average annual quantity of CFC refrigerant which can be established as having been added to the refrigeration system as per existing Executive Committee guidelines;
- no cost-effectiveness threshold needs to be established for this initial period but all existing baseline conditions and eligibility criteria will be applied. The funding for the initial period of 18 months will be limited to US $10 million;
- these guidelines should be reviewed after being in operation for 18 months.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/44, para. 76).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/47).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that project proposals for incentive programmes to encourage retrofitting of refrigeration equipment could be submitted within an RMP, on the understanding that, where the project was to make use of the 50 per cent additional funding for an existing RMP available under Decision 31/48:

(a) the Implementing Agency concerned should consult with the country and all other agencies implementing

components of the RMP;

(b) the country concerned was fully informed about all the investment and non-investment activities which might be available;

(c) the timing of the proposed activity was appropriate for the country's circumstances.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/28, para. 40).

Desk study on incentive programmes for retrofits

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to urge Article 5 countries and respective implementing agencies to intensify their efforts to advance the implementation of approved incentive programmes in order to meet the established targets and phase-out schedules;

(b) to draw the attention of Article 5 countries for which terminal phase-out management plans had been approved or would be approved in the near future to incentive programmes as a possibility for achieving CFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector, provided the necessary pre-conditions were in place and lessons learned from previous programmes were taken into account;

(c) to request the implementing and bilateral agencies concerned to disseminate the lessons learned from the implementation of incentive programmes among Article 5 countries, including through the regional network meetings;

(d) to request all bilateral and implementing agencies that were implementing or considering implementing incentive programmes for retrofits to take into account all the elements contained in paragraph (e) below, as they might apply to their programmes; and

(e) to request UNDP in cooperation with the Fund Secretariat:

  (i) to provide, as part of the guidelines, a template for calculating estimated operating savings and efficiency gains resulting from retrofitting or replacing a given refrigeration system, as well as the economic benefits of extending the life time of retrofitted equipment;

  (ii) to clarify, during the preparation of incentive programmes, the methodology of calculating planned and actual CFC phase-out, taking into account local circumstances;

  (iii) to include in the guidelines the preparation of country-specific implementation milestones in order to facilitate monitoring and avoid delays;

  (iv) to foresee in the guidelines the possibility of adapting the scale and sequence of payments to local situations and to increase the maximum limit of US $10,000 for large-sized end-users in order to motivate them to proceed with the conversion where the total cost might significantly exceed their maximum entitlement; and

  (v) to incorporate into the guidelines a preference for the use of drop-in alternatives based on natural substances such as hydrocarbons, and to use HCFC ternary blends as drop-in substitutes for CFC-12 only in exceptional circumstances, taking into account safety issues.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/55, Decision 52/6, para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/8).

Incremental operating costs for compressors

Note: The following methodology has been replaced by the methodology in Decision 26/36 below.

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that:

(a) in countries that do not have compressor manufacturers, or have undertaken not to seek funding for conversion of any compressor manufacturers, incremental operating costs for loaded non-CFC compressors would continue to be eligible for compensation unless such compressors are being procured from firms that the Fund is paying to convert;

(b) for countries that are seeking funding for conversion of a compressor manufacturer, in order to be eligible for incremental operational costs, they must first submit information on their 1995 production of compressors and downstream user products. If those data show that compressor production was equal to or greater than the production of the downstream equipment producers, no funds shall be provided for incremental operational costs associated with the compressors;

(c) for countries that are seeking funding for conversion of compressor manufacturers that produced less than the number of units produced by the downstream users, the eligible incremental operational costs associated with compressors for downstream users shall be reduced in accordance with the following example: if a country produced 100 refrigerators, but is seeking compensation for the production of 90 compressors, the eligible incremental costs for the downstream users would be 10 per cent of the level otherwise eligible for funding in a distributive manner;

(d) if a country has received compensation for the conversion of some of its compressor manufacturers, but for the remainder of its firms would like instead to receive compensation for its downstream users, such compensation for the downstream users for the cost of loaded compressors would be eligible - however, the level of compensation would have to be adjusted using, at the choice of the country, either the example used above, or in a manner (to be proposed by the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies for the consideration of the Executive Committee) which would offset funds spent on the earlier conversion projects in a distributive manner;

(e) the above guidelines were adopted with the following understandings:

(i) incremental operating costs will no longer be considered for compressor manufacturers;

(ii) the guidelines will independently apply to domestic and commercial refrigeration projects;

(iii) further work may need to be done to accurately define domestic and commercial refrigeration;

(iv) the agencies and the Secretariat need to agree to a specific methodology for determining what incremental cost will be used for defining the eligible costs;

(v) further work needs to be done in relation to combined compressor and refrigerator manufacturers;

(vi) in considering the availability of domestic compressor production within Article 5 countries, one factor which may be considered by the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies could be the source of supply used by the downstream users in the baseline;

(vii) given the apparent ambiguity that existed prior to this meeting regarding the eligibility of incremental operational costs for domestic refrigerator compressors, projects submitted to the Twentieth and Twenty-first Meeting will be approved with operational costs as agreed between the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat;

(viii) domestic refrigeration compressor projects first submitted to this Meeting, one Meeting after the issue was originally raised, shall be agreed consistent with the above guidelines;

(ix) projects submitted to the present Meeting in the commercial refrigeration sector (where this issue was first raised) shall be decided consistent with the manner in which previous projects were approved;

(x) after the present Meeting, all compressor projects shall be considered in accordance with the above guidelines.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/26, para. 44).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat, together with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a document on a methodology for establishing compressor prices, taking into account the views expressed by the members of the Sub-Committee, for submission to its Twenty-fourth Meeting;

(b) to continue to consider projects involving compressors, with the portions of such projects related to the compressor prices being left pending until the guidelines on the methodology for establishing compressor prices had been agreed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/13, para. 31).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to rethink the whole question of incremental operating costs for compressors, and to produce a new document based on a much simpler approach, such as, for example, a percentage of the capital costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/49, para. 86).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the following principles:

(i) incremental operating costs will not be considered for compressor manufacturers;

(ii) in countries that do not have compressor manufacturers or have undertaken not to seek funding for conversion of any compressor manufacturers, incremental operating costs for loaded non-CFC compressors will continue to be eligible for compensation;

(iii) in countries that have both compressor manufacturers and downstream manufacturers of refrigerators, double-counting of compensation for the capital cost of conversion of compressor manufacture, and the incremental operating costs associated with compressors for downstream manufacturers of refrigerators, is to be avoided;

(iv) in countries which have received or will seek compensation for compressor conversion, any compensation proposed for downstream manufacturers for incremental operating costs associated with compressors will be discounted according to the ratio of the number of compressors in respect of which compensation for conversion of ODS-based production capacity has been paid or will be paid by the Fund, to the total number of refrigeration units produced in the country concerned using hermetic compressors;

(v) in countries in which downstream users have received or will seek compensation for incremental operating costs associated with compressors, any proposed compensation for the capital costs of compressor conversion will be discounted according to the ratio of the number of hermetic compressors for which incremental operating costs have been or will be paid to downstream users through projects approved by the Fund, to the total number of refrigeration units produced in the country concerned using hermetic compressors;

(b) to request relevant countries provide the necessary basic information on their refrigeration sectors, including:

(i) relevant enterprise-level data relating to the production levels and capacities of the manufacturers of compressors (hermetic compressors only, since non-hermetic compressors are not used in domestic or small commercial refrigerators), including those manufacturers who have received Multilateral Fund grants as applicable;

(ii) relevant enterprise-level data relating to the production level of downstream refrigerator manufacturers (both domestic and commercial, using hermetic compressors), including those manufacturers who received incremental operating costs associated with compressors, as applicable;

(iii) relevant enterprise-level data relating to both of the above for enterprises with combined production, including any compensation received for one or the other from the Multilateral Fund;

(iv) statement from the country concerned regarding its intention on the remaining enterprises for which it wishes to receive funding for incremental operating cost associated with compressors or incremental capital cost for conversion of compressor manufacture;

(c) to agree that the boundary between domestic and commercial refrigeration be delineated by compressor power rating and that refrigerators using hermetic compressors of 250 rated watts and below be classified as belonging to the domestic subsector;

(d) to note that specific arrangements for implementation of the decision will be proposed by relevant Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat on a country-by-country basis in the context of project proposals;

(e) to decide that the guidelines in subparagraphs (a)–(d) above should be applied for a period of one year after which the issue could be brought again to the attention of the Executive Committee for further guidance, as pertinent.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/36, para. 63).

Desk study on compressor projects

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the information provided in the desk study on compressor projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/17);

(b) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to consider, during preparation of the 2001 draft work programme for monitoring and evaluation, the possibility and usefulness of a field evaluation of compressor projects, in the context of ODS phase-out in the refrigeration sector of selected countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/14, para. 33).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/17).

Recovery, reclamation and recycling

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to annul Decision I/12 H of the First Meeting of the Parties ("Imports and exports of bulk used controlled substances should be treated and recorded in the same manner as virgin controlled substances and included in the calculation of the Party's consumption limits").
2. not to take into account, for calculating consumption, the import and export of recycled and used controlled substances (except when calculating the base year consumption under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol), provided that data on such imports and exports are subject to reporting under Article 7.
3. the Parties also agreed on the following clarifications of the terms "recovery", "recycling" and "reclamation":
   (a) Recovery: The collection and storage of controlled substances from machinery, equipment, containment vessels, etc., during servicing or prior to disposal;
   (b) Recycling: The re-use of a recovered controlled substance following a basic cleaning process such as filtering and drying. For refrigerants, recycling normally involves recharge back into equipment which it often occurs "on-site";
   (c) Reclamation: The re-processing and upgrading of a recovered controlled substance through such mechanisms as filtering, drying, distillation and chemical treatment in order to restore the substance to a specified standard of performance. It often involves processing "off-site" at a central facility.
4. urged all the Parties to take all practicable measures to prevent releases of controlled substances into the atmosphere, including, inter alia:
   (a) to recover controlled substances in Annex A, Annex B and Annex C of the Protocol, for purposes of recycling, reclamation or destruction, that are contained in the following equipment during servicing and maintenance as well as prior to equipment dismantling or disposal:
      (i) stationery commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment;
      (ii) mobile refrigeration and mobile air-conditioning equipment;
      (iii) fire protection systems;
      (iv) cleaning machinery containing solvents;
   (b) to minimize refrigerant leakage from commercial and industrial air-conditioning and refrigeration systems during manufacture, installation, operation and servicing;
   (c) to destroy unneeded ozone-depleting substances where economically feasible and environmentally appropriate to do so.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/24).

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/3).

The Seventh Meeting of the Parties decided, on the status of recycled CFCs and halons under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, that the international transfers of controlled substances of the Montreal Protocol which are recovered but not purified to usable purity specifications prescribed by appropriate international and/or national organizations, including International Standards Organization (ISO), should only occur if the recipient country has recycling facilities that can process the received controlled substances to these specifications or has destruction facilities incorporating technologies approved for that purpose.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12 Decision VII/5).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider the provision of recovery/recycling equipment to commercial refrigeration companies in projects related to servicing and recovery/recycling in the

refrigeration sector in the future.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Annex V, para. 8).

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties urged the Parties to adopt appropriate policies for export of the recycled and used substances to Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, so as to avoid any adverse impact on the industries of the importing Parties, either through an excessive supply at low prices which might introduce unnecessary new uses or harm the local industries, or through an inadequate supply which might harm the user industries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/24, para. 5).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that future refrigerant recovery and recycling projects should be prepared within the context of the refrigerant management plan/strategy of the country concerned; but that small demonstration projects designed to inform a larger country could be considered; (Note: as amended by Decision 23/16).

(b) to urge the Implementing Agencies to work with the countries concerned to ensure that the prerequisites for success were put in place before refrigerant recovery and recycling projects were implemented;

(c) to request the Implementing Agencies to make available to the consultants responsible for implementation of the proposed Multilateral Fund monitoring and evaluation exercise information on, inter alia, the extent to which refrigerant recovery and recycling projects had succeeded in reducing consumption of ODS and on the lessons learned from their implementation, bearing in mind that the majority of consumption was the result of poor servicing practices;

(d) to request UNDP to make available to the Executive Committee, when completed, some of the evaluations that were being carried out by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) on ongoing refrigerant recovery and recycling projects. Other Implementing Agencies that had completed recycling projects should also be requested to submit information on the results of those projects;

(e) to take note of the view that it was necessary to take account of the costs involved in undertaking the necessary support measures for refrigerant recovery and recycling projects, such as training and efforts to reduce CFC emissions resulting from leakages;

(f) to urge the Implementing Agencies to take time at the forthcoming fifteenth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to reach out to, and develop appropriate assistance requests for, all Parties that had not yet received Fund assistance and might be in danger of not meeting the freeze;

(g) to request the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies, Parties involved in bilateral co-operation activities and other interested members of the Executive Committee to meet before the next meeting of the Committee to elaborate draft guidelines for refrigerant management plan projects for the consideration of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/23, para. 41).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/16, para. 17).

Recycling projects in CFC-producing countries

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the potential usefulness of demonstration projects for refrigeration recovery and recycling in other ODS-producing countries;

(b) to note that, while in many cases there may be financial benefits in recycling projects, there could be cases in which the operational costs of refrigerant recovery and reclamation projects could exceed their benefits;

(c) to note that measures needed to support recovery and recycling projects needed to be appropriate to local circumstances and could involve, for example, incentives affecting the operational level or regulatory measures.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/22, para. 40).

Operating savings resulting from recovery and recycling of refrigerants

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that there should be an investigation of the practicality and implications of taking operating savings resulting from recovery and recycling into account and adjusting at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee institutional-strengthening grants or any other

Fund-supported activity related to ozone layer protection for the country concerned on the basis of reported quantities of recovered ozone-depleting substances. This would not apply to small demonstration projects, and requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper on the subject for submission to the Committee at its Eighteenth Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/12 para. 21).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to undertake further study on the question of the gains arising from recovered and recycled ozone-depleting refrigerants, which would lead to a renewed discussion within the Sub-Committee on the issue of offsetting benefits in large recycling efforts.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/32, para. 64 (d)).

Expedite provision of the necessary regulatory and legislative

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request those Implementing Agencies to report to its Twenty-ninth Meeting on the steps taken at the national level to expedite the provision of the necessary regulatory and legislative measures required for successful recovery and recycling projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/10, para. 24).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that in future, in proposing for approval any projects that included a CFC recovery and recycling programme, the Implementing Agencies would consistent with previous decisions, not commence the recovery and recycling component of the RMPs until the legislation controlling CFC imports was in place and measures had been taken to ensure that the local market prices of CFCs and non-ODS refrigerants were similar.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/38, para. 74(a)(ii)).

Recovery and recycling of HFCs and CFCs

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that in future, in proposing for approval any projects that included a CFC recovery and recycling programme, the Implementing Agencies would examine the possibility of collaboration for leveraging additional financing, for example from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to fund the acquisition of machinery which could be used for recovery and recycling of both HFCs and CFCs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/38, para. 74(a)(i)).

Results of the desk study on recovery and recycling projects

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) the Implementing Agencies should seek information from governments and/or national ozone units on the status of all the recovery and recycling projects they have implemented so as to ascertain whether they are in operation. The reports should be based on a standardized format for data collection, both at the individual equipment user level and as summarized information at the project level. This format should be developed by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in consultation with the Implementing Agencies and interested national ozone units, and should be presented to the Executive Committee at its 32nd meeting;

(b) an evaluation of recovery and recycling projects should be undertaken, particularly for those projects implemented as a component of a refrigerant management plan, as soon as they had been monitored for a reasonable period and data had been collected by the national ozone units and the Implementing Agencies and forwarded to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. Depending on the information received from the national ozone units and the Implementing Agencies, as well as that contained in the project completion reports, the evaluation could be undertaken under the 2001 or 2002 work programme for monitoring and evaluation. The terms of reference for the evaluation would be presented to the Executive Committee for consideration. The draft terms of reference would take account of comments made by members of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance at its 11th meeting;

(c) the national ozone units together with the Implementing Agencies should also be requested to obtain costing data for recovery and recycling which should include the operating cost of equipment, to arrive at the cost of recovery and recycling, as well as the price trends in refrigerants. The data would permit the conditions for economically viable recycling and recovery operations to be determined, and they should be made available to the Implementing Agency, with a copy to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/15, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/18).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to review the objectives of the evaluation exercise with a view to improving the exercise and lightening the burden on respondents. That did not imply that the same procedures would apply to all recovery and recycling projects in the future.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/16, para. 27).

Development of refrigeration management plans (RMPs).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request UNEP, in consultation with the Secretariat, the Implementing Agencies and members of the Executive Committee, to review the proposed guidelines for refrigeration management plans and bring forward a revised proposal to the September 1997 meeting of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, with comments from members of the Executive Committee to be provided by the end of June 1997;

(b) to authorize low-volume-consuming countries that have approved country programmes and now need to take near-term action in this area to meet the freeze, to submit refrigeration management plans based on the draft guidelines recommended by the Sub-Committee on Project Review (with the input coming from the consultations noted in subparagraph (a) above) along with any associated projects, to the next meeting of the Executive Committee and, in this respect, to approve US $140,000 for UNDP and US $60,000 for UNIDO for this purpose;

(c) to urge the Implementing Agencies not to view this discussion as an opportunity to develop recycling programmes, but rather as an opportunity to help countries think through the measures they need to take to facilitate compliance with the Protocol. In this regard, recycling projects should not be proposed unless there are incentives or regulatory measures that will be in place prior to proposed implementation of any proposed recycling projects to ensure that such projects will be sustainable;

(d) to request UNEP to adjust country programmes presently under preparation to accommodate the requirements of the draft guidelines for refrigeration management plans as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Project Review and to urgently finish that work;

(e) in cases where no country programmes for very-low-/low-volume-consuming Parties have yet to be started, to request UNEP to reach out to those countries to develop refrigeration management plan/country programme combination documents based on the draft guidelines, authorizing US $200,000 for this initial UNEP work and requesting UNEP to report on the status of related activities at the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/24, para. 42).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the Guidelines for the Preparation of Refrigerant Management Plans be approved (Annex IX.22).

The Executive Committee also noted that the focus of guidelines for refrigerant management plans was on low-volume consuming countries (LVCs), but that those guidelines were sufficiently flexible to allow them to be used by larger countries.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/15, paras. 35 and 36).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, in the preparation of RMPs, it was not necessary for unduly restrictive conditionalities to be set. However, at the time of approval of an RMP, it was highly important that a clear political commitment be shown by the country concerned and that the RMP be prepared in a high-quality, comprehensive way, containing a strategy, including institutional and legislative aspects, for phasing out CFCs in the entire sector, and including consideration of how to approach the problem of the informal sector.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/24, para. 47).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP to organize, in association with the 10th Meeting of the Parties, a workshop involving bilateral donors, the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat, to review experience to date with RMPs, in order to improve the quality of the preparation and implementation of RMP projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/25, para. 54 (b)).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request that the possibility of carrying out more cost-effective regional training be considered in future refrigerant management plans projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/32, para. 64 (c)).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to invite members and Implementing Agencies, including those involved in bilateral co-operation, to communicate their views and field experience to the Secretariat in writing to be used as input for discussions by the contact group (composed of Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Italy, Sweden (facilitator) Uganda and the United States) on the occasion of the Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee, taking into account document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/Inf.4 and possible links with other policy issues;

(b) to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to take up the question of performance targets applicable to preparation and implementation of refrigerant management plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/85, paras. 129 to 131).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/Inf.4).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to commend the contact group and its facilitator for the progress made;

(b) to reconstitute the contact group from the members of the new Executive Committee; and

(c) to include refrigerant management plans as an item of the agenda of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/70, para. 110).

The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee to finalize the formulation of guidelines for refrigerant management plans for high volume ozone-depleting-substance-consuming countries as soon as possible and subsequently approve funding in accordance with the guidelines for such projects in the pipeline.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/27).

Already approved RMPs for LVCs

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request national ozone officers, with the assistance of the Implementing Agency concerned, to review and assess the content, implementation to date and expected outcomes of their RMPs against their objective to phase-out all consumption in the refrigeration sector according to the Montreal Protocol timetable. In undertaking this review, national ozone officers should:

  (i) calculate current and forecast future consumption in relation to the freeze, 50% cut in 2005, 85% cut in 2007 and phase-out in 2010 and calculate the size of consumption cuts in the refrigeration sector required to meet these targets;

  (ii) include forecast cuts in consumption attributable to the activities already approved under the RMP, including training activities and recovery/recycling;

  (iii) ensure that the current and expected future consumption of all subsectors, including the informal sector, small and medium-sized enterprises and mobile air conditioners, are included in the review;

  (iv) for each activity identified, consider the cost and means of funding, including national financing;

  (v) ensure that the RMP and government strategy for delivering phase-out includes adequate provision for monitoring and reporting on progress;

(b) that LVCs (or groups of LVCs) with already approved RMPs may submit to the Executive Committee requests for funding additional activities necessary to reduce consumption and thereby ensure compliance with the Protocol. Such additional activities should be essential parts of their comprehensive strategy for phase-out in the refrigeration sector. Additional funding shall not exceed 50% of the funds approved for the original RMP or, where relevant, RMP components. With the possible exception of the post-2007 period noted in subparagraph (d) below, no further funding beyond this level, including funding related to retrofits, would be considered for activities in this sector;

(c) that requests for additional funding consistent with subparagraph (b) above should be accompanied by:

  (i) a justification for the additional activities to be funded in the context of the country's national phase-out strategy;

  (ii) a clear explanation of how this funding, together with the initial RMP funding and steps to be taken by the government, will ensure compliance with the Protocol's reduction steps and phase-out;

(iii) a commitment to achieve, without further requests for funding for the RMP, at least the 50% reduction step in 2005 and the 85% reduction step in 2007. This shall include a commitment by the country to restrict imports if necessary to achieve compliance with the reduction steps and to support RMP activities;

(iv) a commitment to annual reporting of progress in implementing the RMP and meeting the reduction steps;

(d) that it will review in 2005 whether further assistance is needed for the post-2007 period, and what assistance the Fund might consider at that time to enable full compliance with the Protocol's phase-out requirements.

Preparation and approval of new RMPs for LVCs

(e) that the project preparation phase for RMPs should, as intended by the existing guidelines, include a full survey of CFC consumption in all subsectors, the development of a comprehensive government phase-out strategy and a commitment by the government to enact regulations and legislation required for the effective implementation of activities to phase-out the use of CFC refrigerants. To enable these preparatory activities, including the development of legislation and regulations, to be completed in full, the funding provided for the project preparation phase should be double the level traditionally provided;

(f) that the provisions relating to existing RMPs in section A, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall also apply to new RMPs submitted pursuant to this decision;

(g) that in lieu of the ability given to already approved RMPs to request additional funds, the total level of funding for the implementation of new RMPs could be increased by up to 50% compared to the level of RMP funding typically approved to date, with flexibility for the country in selecting and implementing the RMP components which it deems most relevant in order to meet its phase-out commitments. With the exception of the post-2007 phase noted in section A, subparagraph (d) above, no further funding beyond this level, including funding for retrofits, would be considered for activities in this sector;

(h) that the following text should be added to the RMP guidelines after the last bullet in section 3.1: "The elements and activities proposed for an RMP, whether they are to be funded by the Multilateral Fund or the country itself, should reflect the country's particular circumstances and address all relevant sectors including the informal sector. They should be sufficient to ensure fulfillment of the countries' control obligations at least up to and including the 85% reduction in 2007, and should include mechanisms for reporting progress."

RMPs for higher-volume-consuming countries

(i) that, taking into account the need for large consuming countries to initiate planning for dealing with this large and complex sector, as well as the related decision of the Meeting of the Parties, it will consider requests for funding the development of long-term strategies for the refrigeration sector for high-volume-consuming countries. High-volume-consuming countries that have not yet undertaken country programme updates should undertake this strategic RMP development in the context of such updates, consistent with any Executive Committee guidance on country programme updates;

(j) that future Executive Committee decisions on funding the implementation of the elements of such RMP strategies should take into account the relative priority in national government planning of CFC reductions in the refrigeration sector and the availability of other reduction opportunities in meeting the country's control obligations;

(k) that, in that context, the Executive Committee may consider whether certain activities often considered to be part of an RMP (such as training of customs officers) could be initiated before an RMP was developed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/48, para. 78).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/39 and 31/57).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request UNDP to comply with Decision 31/48 for countries which apply for the 50 per cent increase to their current RMP funding level. Funding requests should be accompanied by a justification for the proposed additional activities based on a full assessment as described in Decision 31/48, para. (a), and a clear explanation of how this funding will ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule to January 2007.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/10, para. 21 (b)).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the Implementing Agency responsible for implementing the RMP be requested to make every effort to assist the country concerned to achieve phase-out

targets specified in the RMP.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/26, para. 38).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, for RMPs in large-volume-consuming countries, interim steps should not be used in performance agreements unless the use of CFCs for manufacturing had been completely phased out, and that the agreement should result in complete phase-out as if it were part of a national CFC phase-out plan or a sector plan.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/19, para. 47).

Agency responsibilities in RMP preparation and implementation

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request agencies to coordinate their project preparation requests associated with RMPs or RMP updates so that the total funding sought remained within the limits established by the guidelines in Decision 31/48;

(b) to require, with the first project preparation request, nomination of all the agencies that would be involved in the RMP and the lead agency that would be responsible for overall RMP implementation, including its phase-out objectives, and for reporting on overall progress and on achievement. However, in order to be consistent with the country-driven approach, a country would be entitled to change the agency responsible or request additional support from another agency (within the limits of the approved financing), with the Secretariat then being notified of such changes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/16, para. 53).

Funding of updates of RMPs

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) proposals to update refrigerant management plans should be in conformity with decision 31/48 and should be accompanied by:

  (i) a progress report from Implementing Agencies on the status of work being undertaken in the projects approved as part of the refrigerant management plan; and

  (ii) a written justification from countries for additional activities, explaining how the additional activities were related to the refrigerant management plan and the country's phase-out commitments.

(b) the level of funding of such requests could be up to 50 per cent of the level of funding approved prior to the Thirty-first Meeting for the preparation of the original refrigerant management plan;

(c) approval of the additional funding would be contingent on submission of the progress reports and the written justification referred to above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/13, para. 31).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Implementing Agencies and interested Executive Committee members to prepare a document on the issue of whether RMP activities included in business plans could be submitted as new terminal phase-out management plans if countries requested agencies to do so, taking account of the content of Decision 31/48, for consideration at the 38th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/70, para. 121 (a)).

Final report on the evaluation of the implementation of RMPs

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/7.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/5, para. 36(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/7).

Final report on the intermediate evaluation of RMPs and NPPs in non LVC countries

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the final report on the intermediate evaluation of refrigerant management plans and national phase out plans in non low volume consuming countries focusing on the refrigeration servicing sector contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/12; and

(b) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to develop a comprehensive and categorized compendium of recommendations relevant to that evaluation, distinguishing between new recommendations and those that had already been approved by the Executive Committee, and to present that compendium to

the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/10, para. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/12).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to recommend that National Ozone Units (NOUs) in planning and implementing refrigerant management plans and national or terminal phase-out plans consider, where feasible and in cooperation with other relevant government ministries/agencies:

  (i) updating and complementing ODS-related legislation where additional legal measures were needed and further specification of enforcement mechanisms had been identified, including, for example:

    - banning the import and export of CFC-based second-hand refrigeration equipment;
    - mandatory certification of technicians performing professional activities in refrigeration servicing;
    - specification of a system of sanctions in cases of violation of legal regulations;
    - improvement of the mechanisms for import and export quota allocations under the licensing system and the monitoring of their actual use;
    - enhancement of cooperation between the NOU and the customs authorities;

  (ii) upgrading the curriculum for technical training in refrigeration, where needed, and providing all training institutions with the latest relevant information with regard to the general application of good practices to significantly reduce usage of ODS and to promote the use of alternatives;

(b) to request implementing and bilateral agencies, when implementing ongoing national phase-out plans and when planning new national phase-out plans, to take into consideration decision 41/100 for the recovery and recycling part of national phase-out plans, in particular the following paragraphs:

  (i) "concentrating recovery and reuse of CFCs in large-size commercial and industrial installations and mobile air conditioning sectors, if significant numbers of CFC-12-based systems still existed and the availability of CFC was strongly reduced by the adoption of effective import control measures;

  (ii) further exploring possibilities for facilitating cost-effective retrofitting and/or use of drop-in substitutes, possibly through incentive programmes;

  (iii) becoming more selective in providing new recovery, and in particular recycling, equipment by:

    a. establishing during project preparation a sounder estimate of the likely demand for recovery and recycling equipment;

    b. delivering equipment to the country only against firm orders and with significant cost participation by the workshops for equipment provided, using locally-assembled machines to the extent possible;

    c. procuring, delivering and distributing equipment in several stages, after reviewing the utilization of equipment delivered and verifying further demand;

    d. ensuring that adequate follow-up service and information was available to keep the recovery and recycling equipment in service;

  (iv) monitoring the use of equipment and knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries, on an ongoing basis, through regular consultations and collection of periodic reports from the workshops, to be carried out by national consultants in cooperation with associations of technicians. Progress reports based on such monitoring should be prepared annually by the consultant and/or the National Ozone Units, in cooperation with the implementing agency, as provided in decision 31/48, and sufficient additional resources should be made available to allow for such follow-up and reporting work" (from decision 41/100);

(c) to request bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, in cooperation with the relevant national institutions:

  (i) to base the training of technicians on a strategy combining theoretical training with practical exercises during seminars with limited numbers of participants, and assisting in upgrading the curriculum of technical training institutes for refrigeration servicing in countries where it had not yet been done;

  (ii) to pay full attention to safety aspects and the necessary modification or replacement of electrical

components in countries where training in the use of hydrocarbons and particularly retrofitting was carried out; and

(iii) to select carefully the type of refrigerant identifiers to be purchased, taking into account preferences for small portable units, suitable for identifying different types of refrigerants, and including a test phase, where feasible, before buying larger numbers. Moreover, the administrative details of their distribution, usage and storage should be planned in advance in order to avoid delays and to increase the effectiveness of their use;

(d) to request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, to develop recommendations for indicative lists of appropriate equipment for the main target groups and share information about competitive suppliers, including from Article 5 countries; and

(e) to request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, to develop an appropriate reporting format for the tracking of cumulative progress achieved in the annual work programmes, summarizing in standardized overview tables the information requested in decision 47/50, with a view to simplifying and rationalizing the overall reporting requirements and to report back to the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee. Such assessment should contain a "comparison of what had been planned in the previous annual tranche and what had been achieved. The disbursement information should be provided cumulatively and data concerning actual or planned commitments could also be provided, as appropriate. The information should also specify how the relevant flexibility clause in the agreement was implemented and/or how to allocate unused funds from previous tranches" (from decision 47/50, subparagraph (b)(i)).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/43, Decision 49/6, para. 54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/7).

Evaluation of management, monitoring and verification of NPPs in non-LVC countries

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to encourage Article 5 countries implementing phase-out plans to consider:

(i) issuing decrees (orders usually emanating at the ministerial level), to the extent possible, so as to introduce the needed policies, bans and restrictions, given the complexity and time required to create or amend legislation;

(ii) undertaking a comprehensive needs analysis for the further training of customs officers, and developing a training plan utilizing the train the trainer approach and integrating ODS issues into the regular curriculum in order to create sustainable training capacities;

(iii) the possibility of eventually charging participants or their employers fees for technician training so as to increase their sense of ownership and generate funds for additional training activities;

(iv) using voucher systems to enable workshops to select the recovery and recycling (R&R) equipment that they wanted and needed, while paying for part of the cost both to increase the likelihood of that equipment being used and to allow a greater amount of equipment to be purchased;

(v) when developing business plans for reclamation centres, demonstrating how such centres could be made self-sustainable;

(vi) undertaking a needs analysis, where not yet done, or at the least an estimate based on best available information or surveys, and developing comprehensive training plans for the remaining numbers of refrigeration technicians to be trained;

(vii) routinely monitoring local market-place conditions as prices for CFCs, and their substitutes tended to be good indicators of the potential risk for illegal trade;

(b) to request UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme regional offices to disseminate to all interested Article 5 countries the on-line interactive customs training module and the manual for customs officers developed in Argentina;

(c) to request the implementing agencies:

(i) to carefully complete the new multi-year agreement (MYA) overview tables for all additional tranches requested, in cooperation with the National Ozone Units (NOUs) and project management units concerned;

(ii) to improve the content and clarity of annual implementation reports (AIPs) by reflecting the data in the MYA overview tables and explaining the difference between planned and actual results for both the reporting year and in cumulative terms for the whole national phase-out plan;

(iii) to indicate the cost of the verification reports in the AIPs and annual work plans and ensure that all the verification guidelines were followed;

(iv) to find other means of cross-checking customs data to provide the Executive Committee with the required assurances in countries where individual company data were not accessible; and

(c) to explore options for working with government auditors in those countries where that would result in better access to data.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/11, para.79).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/12 and Corr.1).

Reorient the approach to RMPs to facilitate compliance

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to set up an open ended working group to discuss, in the margins of the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee, ways to reorient the approach to RMPs to better facilitate compliance, with members chosen from both the Sub Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance as well as representatives of the Implementing Agencies.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/20, para. 60).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, in recognition of the fact that in certain cases Article 5 countries needed flexibility in implementing refrigerant management plans in order to reflect changing circumstances, decided:

(a) to recommend that bilateral and Implementing Agencies, in collaboration with Article 5 countries preparing and implementing refrigerant management plans, be given flexibility, within historically agreed funding levels, to implement refrigerant management plan components that are adapted to meet the specific needs of relevant Article 5 countries, and that planned changes to project activities be clearly documented and available for future monitoring and evaluation in accordance with Fund rules; and

(b) that in developing appropriate interventions, Article 5 countries and bilateral and Implementing Agencies should give consideration to:

(i) concentrating support on the development of legislation and coordination mechanisms with industry, where these are not yet in place, and on further training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, using existing national capacities and providing expert support and resources such as equipment and tools required; this should also include efforts to raise awareness of the value of skilled technicians for end users and for stakeholders;

(ii) also concentrating recovery and reuse of CFC on large-size commercial and industrial installations and mobile air conditioner (MAC) sectors, if significant numbers of CFC-12 based systems still exist and the availability of CFC is strongly reduced by the adoption of effective import control measures;

(iii) further exploring possibilities for facilitating cost-effective retrofitting and/or use of drop-in substitutes, possibly through incentive programmes;

(iv) becoming more selective in providing new recovery and in particular recycling equipment by:

a. establishing during project preparation a sounder estimate of the likely demand for recovery and recycling equipment;

b. delivering equipment to the country only against firm orders and with significant cost participation by the workshops for equipment provided, using locally-assembled machines to the extent possible;

c. procuring, delivering and distributing equipment in several stages, after reviewing the utilization of equipment delivered and verifying further demand; and

d. ensuring that adequate follow-up service and information are available to keep the recovery and recycling equipment in service; and

(v) monitoring the use of equipment and knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries, on an ongoing basis, through regular consultations and collection of periodic reports from the workshops, to be carried out by national consultants in cooperation with associations of technicians. Progress reports based on such monitoring should be prepared annually by the consultant and/or the National Ozone Units, in

cooperation with the Implementing Agency, as provided for in Decision 31/48, and sufficient additional resources should be made available to allow for such follow-up and reporting work.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/100, para. 162).

RMPs and TPMPs

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that specific requests for funding of terminal CFC phase-out plans for LVC countries might be considered on a case by case basis, provided that:

(a) the country concerned has a licensing system in operation and has enacted or improved legislation to phase-out ODS consumption;

(b) the Government concerned is committed to achieve, without further request for funding from the Multilateral Fund, the complete phase-out of CFCs in accordance with its obligation under the Montreal Protocol;

(c) the Government is committed to annual reporting of progress in implementing the activities proposed and meeting the reduction steps; and

(d) implementing and/or bilateral agency(ies) responsible for implementing the terminal phase-out plan be requested to advise the Government concerned on the financial implications to the country for submitting a terminal phase-out plan, and make every effort to assist the Government concerned to achieve phase-out targets specified in the plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/64, para. 102).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/56).

The Fortieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to urge low-volume-consuming countries to consider carefully whether it was in their interests at this stage to request final funding to achieve total phase-out of CFCs;

(b) to request implementing and bilateral agencies to give priority to assisting countries with implementation of the approved refrigeration management plan to meet their 2005 and 2007 CFC control targets;

(c) to urge all Article 5 Parties concerned to ensure that all the provisions of Decision 38/64 were applied before submitting projects for terminal phase-out management plans; and that the acceleration of phase-out implied by the terminal phase-out management plan had met the criteria established by the Executive Committee for prioritizing accelerated phase-out; and

(d) to give urgent consideration to the adoption of criteria for project funding to accelerate phase-out and/or to maintain momentum.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/40/50, Decision 40/21, para. 61).

Further assistance for the post-2007 period in LVC countries

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to urge bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies on behalf of low volume consuming countries without an approved terminal phase out management plan (TPMP) to submit TPMP proposals, on the understanding that:

  (i) TPMP project proposals should be in conformity with all relevant decisions taken by the Executive Committee;

  (ii) TPMP project proposals should contain, as a minimum, a commitment by the government concerned to the phased reduction and complete phase-out of the consumption of CFCs in the country according to a specific phase out schedule, which was at a minimum consistent with the Montreal Protocol's control measures;

  (iii) no additional resources would be requested from the Multilateral Fund or bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies for activities related to the phase out of CFCs and other ODS where applicable;

  (iv) the government concerned would have flexibility in utilizing the resources available to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation to facilitate the smoothest possible phase-out of ODS;

  (v) annual reporting on the implementation of the activities undertaken in the previous year, as well as a thorough and comprehensive work plan for the implementation of the following year's activities, would be mandatory; and

(vi) the roles and responsibilities of the major national stakeholders, as well as the lead implementing agency and the cooperating agencies when applicable, must be defined;

(b) that additional funding of up to US $30,000 could be requested for the preparation of a TPMP proposal on the understanding that up to US $10,000 of this funding could be earmarked for the bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies to report on the implementation and impact of the approved recovery and recycling programme, where applicable, and that this report should be integrated within the resulting TPMP proposal;

(c) that future TPMP proposals for the post-2007 period might include requests for funding up to the levels indicated in the table below, on the understanding that individual project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve complete phase-out of CFCs. Up to 20 per cent of approved funds should be used by the bilateral or implementing agency and/or country concerned to ensure comprehensive annual monitoring and reporting of the TPMP, including the recovery and recycling programme:

CFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	Funding level (US $)
<15	205,000
15 to 30	295,000
30 to 60	345,000
60 to 120	520,000
>120	565,000

(d) to require, on an annual basis, verification of a randomly selected sample of approved TPMPs for low-volume-consuming countries under implementation (i.e., 10 per cent of approved TPMPs). The costs associated with verification would be added to the relevant work programme of the lead implementing agency; and

(e) to approve, on a case-by-case basis, up to US $30,000 for the preparation of a transitional strategy for CFC-MDIs in low-volume-consuming countries where the need for a strategy had been fully demonstrated and documented.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/54, para. 173).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/46 and Corr.1).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request Bilateral and Implementing Agencies preparing reports under decision 45/54 to prepare the reports in a format similar to the reports currently prepared under decision 31/48 for refrigerant management plan (RMP) updates and to provide a similar comprehensive overview of the implementation of the RMP.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/18, para. 90 (b)).

Submission of TPMPs for blanket approval

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) they were in accordance with the relevant policies and decisions of the Multilateral Fund;

(b) they contained no policy issues; and

(c) all technical and cost issues had been agreed between the Secretariat and relevant bilateral and/or implementing agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/17, para. 100).

Chillers

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the following recommendations on chiller project proposals:

(a) that consideration be given to the Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI) in selecting alternative technology in the chiller sector, which would include both direct effects (refrigerant global warming potential) and indirect effects (system energy efficiency), and to human health and safety aspects.

(b) that the Executive Committee approves refrigerant containment and better operation and maintenance practices, including recovery/recycling/reclamation as a strategic option in ODS phase-out in the chiller sector in Article 5 countries. Article 5 countries should be encouraged to pursue a more aggressive refrigerant containment programme, including recovery/recycling/reclamation. The Implementing Agencies should be requested to intensify their efforts in formulation of new investment projects in this area.

(c) that the Executive Committee approves conversion of CFC-based chiller manufacturing facilities as a strategic option of ODS phase-out in the chiller sector. The Implementing Agencies should be requested to increase their activities in identifying and preparing project proposals in this area.

(d) that the Executive Committee approves the replacement of CFC chillers as a first priority of strategic options in ODS phase-out in the chiller sector. Implementing agencies should be requested to focus their activities on the replacement options in addressing ODS phase-out in the chiller sector. Energy savings should be taken into consideration when calculating the incremental costs of replacement.

(e) that the Executive Committee defer consideration of projects to retrofit chillers, except in special cases and when definite substitutes are used.

(f) that the Executive Committee encourages the governments in Article 5 countries to give full consideration to appropriate regulatory and legislative action facilitating the implementation of CFC phase-out projects in the chiller sector. These should include an immediate cessation in the installation of new CFC chillers.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37 (paras. 159-160).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/33).

Reductions in consumption in the chiller sub-sector

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to re-examine the issues raised in the chiller sub-sector, taking into account the views expressed by the Executive Committee at the 37th Meeting; and

(b) to report to a future meeting of the Executive Committee on:

(i) a possible update of policy guidance;

(ii) clarification of the nature of savings that could be envisaged as a result of increased energy efficiency;

(iii) how soon those energy savings might be realized.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/21, para. 49).

Development of policies governing the service sector and final use of chillers

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to collect data and assess the portion of the refrigeration service sector made up by chillers and identify incentives and impediments to the transition to non-CFC equipment and prepare a report; and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to submit the report to the 2003 Open-ended Working Group meeting for their consideration.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/9).

Portion of the refrigeration service sector made up by chillers

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider:

(a) funding of additional demonstration projects to help demonstrate the value of replacement of CFC-based chillers, pursuant to relevant decisions of the Executive Committee;

(b) funding actions to increase awareness of users in countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the impending phase out and options that may be available for dealing with their chillers and to assist Governments and decision makers;

(c) requesting those countries preparing or implementing refrigerant management plans to consider developing measures for the effective use of the ozone depleting substances recovered from the chillers to meet servicing needs in the sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17, Decision XVI/13).

Criteria and modalities for chiller demonstration projects

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the study on criteria and modalities for chiller demonstration projects, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/37;

(b) to utilize the funding window of US $15.2 million for additional demonstration projects in the chiller sub-sector, with an understanding that no further funding for chiller replacement would be approved by the Executive Committee, as follows:

(i) to request UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, as well as interested bilateral agencies, to submit to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee project proposals that could be replicated in other countries to demonstrate the feasibility of and modalities for replacing centrifugal chillers in the future through use of resources external to the Multilateral Fund. To the extent that funds from the Multilateral Fund would be able to initiate an activity that leveraged other sources of long term sustainable financing, the scope of the project might be expanded to address all types of chillers. The agencies were encouraged to submit such projects on a regional basis to allow as many countries as possible to be included;

(ii) to agree the following conditions for such investment demonstration projects that:

1. the relevant countries should have enacted and were enforcing legislation to phase out ODS;
2. the project is intended to use financial resources outside the Multilateral Fund, such as national programmes, Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding or other sources. Accordingly, the credibility of those financial resources should be indicated when the project is submitted for approval under the Multilateral Fund. Such financial resources should be secured before disbursement of funds approved under the Multilateral Fund commences;
3. the total funding per investment will be determined using an accessible mathematical and/or business model, taking into account relevant decisions of the Executive Committee;
4. the maximum Multilateral Fund grant for a particular country is US $1,000,000; for regional projects, approval of additional funding on a revolving fund basis could be decided on a case by case basis; and
5. the project proposal includes a general strategy for managing the entire CFC chiller sub-sector including the cost-effective use and/or disposal of CFCs recovered from chillers in the countries concerned;

(iii) to request the Secretariat, in order to ensure a coordinated process, to hold coordination meetings with all agencies to evaluate and, if necessary, prioritize demonstration project proposals for subsequent decision by the Executive Committee using the following criteria:

1. fulfilment of the requirements under sub-paragraph (b) (ii) above;
2. cost justification;
3. interlinkage with the existing phase-out plan (where relevant);
4. regional balance of projects according to the main regions: East Asia and South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Africa, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean;
5. the total funding per chiller, taking into account relevant national and local conditions, could be determined by an accessible mathematical and business model and the annual return on investment;
6. CFC consumption for the servicing of chillers as a share of total 2004 CFC consumption in the country; and
7. the level and source of probable financial resources outside the Multilateral Fund to be utilized for the project;

(iv) to request UNEP to submit a project proposal regarding implementation of relevant information, dissemination and awareness activities at a global level with the objective of disseminating the experience gained in the demonstration projects globally. At the same time, the project preparation funding should be used to make information rapidly available to CAP teams for distribution at network meetings;

(v) to approve the following funding for project preparation, including participation in coordination meetings with the Secretariat and, where relevant, development of suitable methodologies for the preparation of projects referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above:

1. UNDP: US $122,000, plus agency support costs of US $9,150;
2. UNEP: US $40,000, plus agency support costs of US $5,200;
3. UNIDO: US $119,000, plus agency support costs of US $8,925;
4. World Bank: US $155,000, plus agency support costs of US $11,625, and an additional

US $40,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,000, to undertake the organization of a workshop in September 2005 for important stakeholders in order to facilitate compatibility of related project proposals from all agencies with stakeholders expectations, in particular relating to potential co funding entities. Participation in the workshop would include all implementing agencies, representatives of potential national and multilateral co-funding institutions for chiller projects, manufacturers of equipment, as well as other stakeholders and experts;

(vi) to request the Secretariat to report to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee on the experiences gained during project preparation and any need for changes in or amendments to the criteria and modalities proposed above; and

(vii) that resources remaining unspent after approval of the proposals submitted to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee should remain as uncommitted obligations from the 2005 business plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/33, para. 132)..
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/37).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the work performed by the agencies and the Secretariat between the 46th and 47th Meetings for the preparation and evaluation of chiller demonstration project proposals;

(b) to approve the following chiller demonstration projects, on the understanding that the external resources associated with the proposal were to be used only for activities considered to be part of the project costs as indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/21:

(i) for Brazil, at the amount of US $1,000,000 plus support costs of US $75,000 for UNDP, with external resources of US $252,000, to replace at least 12 chillers in the country;

(ii) for the Caribbean Region, specifically the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, at the amount of US $1,000,000 plus support costs of US $75,000 for UNDP, with external resources of US $690,000, to replace at least 14 chillers in the region;

(iii) for Colombia, at the amount of US $1,000,000 plus support costs of US $75,000 for UNDP, with external resources of US $705,000, to replace at least 13 chillers in the country;

(iv) for Cuba, with UNDP as lead agency, at the amount of US $787,482 plus support costs of US $59,061 and US $196,871, and support costs of US $25,593 for the Government of Canada, with external resources of US $410,125, to replace at least seven chillers in the country and to convert a further five chillers;

(v) for the East European region, specifically Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania as well as Serbia and Montenegro, at the amount of US $1,069,074 plus support costs of US $80,181 for UNIDO, with external resources of US $416,175, to replace at least 12 chillers in the region;

(vi) for the Syrian Arab Republic, at the amount of US $585,961 plus support costs of US $43,947 for UNIDO, with external resources of US $27,195, to replace at least three chillers in the country and to convert at least a further four chillers; and

(vii) for the global chiller replacement project, at a level of US $6,884,612 plus support costs of US $516,346 for the World Bank, on the condition that implementation of the programme would include activities in China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Philippines and Tunisia, with external resources of US $13,769,224, to replace at least 150 chillers;

(c) to set aside for future projects in the region of Africa a total of US $2,000,000 plus support costs to be recorded as uncommitted obligations from the 2005 business plan, on the understanding that:

(i) the non-investment component would be capped at a level of 10 per cent of the project costs for projects relating to one country and at a level of 15 per cent for regional projects;

(ii) the submission of project proposals for the funding of chiller retrofits was allowed, provided that the existing compressor was being replaced with a compressor of greater efficiency and the chiller to be retrofitted was less than 15 years old, the total investment including counterpart funding remained below US $45,000 per retrofit, and the savings were calculated on the basis of the application of the established discount rate for 2.5 years;

(iii) the project proposals should make use of external resources such as national programmes, Global Environment Facility funding or other sources to the extent possible and should as a minimum provide external resources for 5 per cent of the project costs; and

(iv) any funds remaining in the funding window after approval of projects for Africa at the 48th Meeting would be rolled into the World Bank's global chiller replacement project, on the understanding that those additional resources would be used with priority for projects in Africa;

(d) to request UNEP, in line with decision 46/33, to prepare an amended project proposal to disseminate experience gained in the chiller demonstration projects on a global level, in particular for the benefit of those countries not participating in the demonstration projects, in collaboration with the implementing and bilateral agencies involved. The proposal was not to exceed the total of US $200,000 plus support costs and should be submitted to the Secretariat at the latest eight weeks prior to the 48th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) that disbursement of the amounts approved under sub-paragraphs (b)(i) to (vii) above was dependent upon the availability of external resources as specified in the respective sub-paragraphs, to be confirmed by the Secretariat based on the advice from the agency that external funding had been secured. The ratio between the maximum amount of Multilateral Fund resources that could be disbursed and the external resources confirmed by the Secretariat should be equal to the ratio between the amount approved and the corresponding amount of associated external resources as indicated in the respective sub-paragraphs;

(f) to request all implementing and bilateral agencies involved to inform the Secretariat on an annual basis, in time for the last Meeting of the Executive Committee in every year of project implementation, as well as in the year of completion, on progress in terms of implementation, main experiences and additional external resources acquired for the chiller phase-out and major market transformations observed; and

(g) that no further funding for chiller replacement would be approved by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/26, para. 104).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/20 and Add.1, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/2. Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the chiller demonstration project for the African Region in Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan, to replace at least 19 chillers in the region, at the amount of US $2,000,000 plus support costs of US $218,887 for France, Germany, Japan and UNIDO, with external resources of US $477,876, as indicated in Annex IX to the present report, on the understanding that:

(i) the external resources associated with the proposal were to be used only for activities considered to be part of the project costs, as indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/25;

(ii) disbursement of the amounts approved would be dependent upon the availability of external resources, as specified, to be confirmed by the Secretariat based on the advice from the agency that external funding had been secured. The ratio between the maximum amount of Multilateral Fund resources that could be disbursed and the external resources confirmed by the Secretariat should be equal to the ratio between the amount approved and the corresponding amount of associated external resources as indicated;

(iii) additional countries in Africa could receive support for phase-out in the chiller sector under the project, provided that funding under the project was available, and that all other conditions established by the Executive Committee in its respective decisions regarding chiller demonstration projects were being met; and

(iv) UNIDO and the bilateral agencies involved would inform the Secretariat on an annual basis, and in time for the last Meeting of the Executive Committee, for every year of project implementation as well as in the year of completion, on progress in terms of implementation, main experiences and additional external resources acquired for the chiller phase-out and major market transformations observed;

(b) to approve the global technical assistance programme in the chiller sub-sector for UNEP.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/24, para. 119).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/25

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects as presented in document

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/9;

(b) to urge the bilateral and implementing agencies to accelerate implementation of the current chiller projects with co-funding modalities and to provide a progress report to the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee, as requested by decision 47/26(f);

(c) to encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to continue in their efforts to explore the applicability of carbon market instruments and other forms of co-financing, as appropriate, for the replacement of HCFC equipment, particularly chiller equipment; and

(d) to urge the bilateral and implementing agencies, for any activities related to chiller conversions they might undertake in the context of HCFC phase-out management plans, to complete a thorough analysis of the technical, economic, financial, co-funding and environmental issues associated with the replacement, and to demonstrate the economic viability and long-term sustainability prior to submitting a request for approval.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/7, para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/9

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(i) (i) To note the report on progress made in all chiller projects provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/10;

(ii) To commend UNDP and the World Bank for their successful and ongoing efforts to secure co-financing at levels significantly greater than the funding originally provided by the Multilateral Fund;

(iii) To commend the Governments of Canada, France, Germany and Japan, and UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, for broadening the implementation activities beyond the issue of ozone protection and into climate change by addressing energy efficiency in their programmes and for using significant external funds for achieving both objectives in one activity; and

(iii) To request the Secretariat to submit another report on progress achieved in chiller projects to the Executive Committee at its 62nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/8, para. 51(i)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/10

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(i) To note the report on the progress made in all chiller projects provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/9; and

(ii) To request the Fund Secretariat to submit a further report on progress achieved in chiller projects to the 65th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision62/7, para. 34(e)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/9)

MAC

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the following recommendations on mobile air conditioners (MAC) project proposals:

(a) that Article 5 countries be encouraged to pursue a more aggressive recycling and reclamation programme in the MAC sector, and to convert their CFC-12 MAC production plants to HFC-134a technology for new vehicles. Implementing agencies should be requested to intensify their efforts in the implementation of investment projects and technical assistance activities already approved by the Executive Committee and to prepare new investment projects in those areas.

(b) that Article 5 countries be encouraged to develop and adopt regulatory measures for better containment and recycling and conversion of MAC manufacturing to HFC-134a technology. Implementing agencies should provide the necessary assistance in transferring the available knowledge and experience for this particular area within their technical assistance activities.

(c) that approval of projects in MAC retrofitting be delayed until the retrofitting technology is proven cost-effective and is adequately mature to be transferred to Article 5 countries. The Executive Committee may wish to request the Secretariat to follow closely the progress in the development of retrofitting technology in the developed countries and to report to the Executive Committee on the state-of-the-art situation.

(d) that the Executive Committee should encourage Article 5 countries to adopt necessary measures to regulate

import of vehicles with CFC-12 based MACs.

The Executive Committee further recommended that in countries where specific data were not available, appropriate pilot studies should be supported by the Fund when presented to facilitate making a cost-effective choice. Such studies should only be undertaken if they were cost-effective.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37 (paras. 159-160).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/33).

The Executive Committee requested any Party or Implementing Agency to provide an explanation of the methodology used for calculating incremental costs when submitting project proposals for MAC conversions to HFC-134a refrigerant, including a description of any technological advances provided to meet customers' new technical requirements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/14/15, para. 63).

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, noting that the Secretariat had received a project proposal for the conversion of specific components or sub-components that formed part of an overall system for automotive air-conditioners and that the conversion did not phase-out any ODS by itself, but might be a necessary part of system conversion, decided that project proposals in the MAC sub-sector should emanate from the manufacturers of MAC units themselves, not the manufacturers of component parts.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/6 para. 14 and 14b).

Evaluation of MAC projects

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to undertake an evaluation of mobile air-conditioning projects in the 2002 monitoring and evaluation work programme.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/13, para. 31(f)).

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the desk study on the evaluation of MAC projects presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/6;

(b) to urge countries with MAC projects to collect data on production figures of CFC-12 MAC systems and their use for installation in new cars and for servicing old ones, and to report such data to the Fund Secretariat upon request;

(c) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to report to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee on whether and how, in light of the information collected, to proceed with a full evaluation of the MAC sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/3, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/6).

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on information collected concerning the status of implementation of MAC projects as follow-up to Decision 36/3 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/7, Corr.1 and Corr.2);

(b) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare an update of the present report in two years when most of the regulations under preparation by the countries concerned should be operational and the production of CFC-12 MAC systems will likely have ended, except for some limited quantities for the after sales market, and in that context to provide also an estimate of the increased use of HFC-134a as a consequence of conversion projects as well as information about filling HFC-134a MAC systems with CFC-12;

(c) to limit the field evaluation to India, the only country which reported that significant numbers of CFC-MAC systems were still being installed by car manufacturers.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/5, para. 31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/7, Corr.1 and Corr.2).

Transportation refrigeration

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to examine methods to initiate a study on whether transportation refrigeration could be considered a new sub-sector, and what, if any, costs might be eligible.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/17, para. 42).

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) activities characterized by the assembly, installation and charging of refrigeration systems may be treated as a new subsector distinct from the already established domestic and commercial refrigeration sectors, which primarily deal with manufacture;

(b) this new subsector has yet to be fully defined and the activities of enterprises within it can overlap with the commercial refrigeration subsector;

(c) where the activities are consistent with those found in typical commercial refrigeration projects approved by the Executive Committee, the projects may continue to be considered as part of the commercial refrigeration subsector;

(d) incremental costs for capital equipment should continue to be eligible for funding on the same basis as the commercial refrigeration subsector, provided that the ODS-based equipment is destroyed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/74, para. 104).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/37).

The Executive Committee noted that the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies had been unable to resolve the issues of quantifying the consumption in the subsector and subsequently defining the incremental operating costs or savings. The Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to provide more information on the impact on the Multilateral Fund of this new subsector for transportation refrigeration.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/75 (paras. 105 and 106).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the draft guidelines for the transportation refrigeration sector should be prepared as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/45, para. 71).

New subsector for the assembly, installation and servicing of refrigeration equipment

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt, for a period of 18 months, the guidelines for the subsector for assembly, installation and charging of refrigeration equipment contained in Annex IX.23;

(b) to pay attention to projects submitted under guidelines 3 and 4, in particular to determine whether there is any eligible incremental cost;

(c) to consider projects on a case-by-case basis in order to gain experience.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/45, para. 70).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/54).

Evaluation of TPMPs

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the final report on the evaluation of terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs) as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/8;

(b) to request:

  (i) bilateral and implementing agencies assisting Article 5 countries in implementing TPMPs to provide the National Ozone Units regularly with updated financial reports on fund disbursement and commitments associated with the activities in the TPMP projects so that they would be in a position to account to their respective governments;

  (ii) Article 5 countries to give due consideration to enhancing their data collection and monitoring systems for control of ODS trade in order to improve the quality and reliability of the import/export data from customs authorities, companies and servicing workshops, where applicable;

  (iii) bilateral and implementing agencies, when implementing the last tranche(s) of the TPMPs, to advise and assist Article 5 countries in reviewing current ODS regulations, including licensing systems, and in incorporating import/export regulations on HCFCs;

  (iv) bilateral and implementing agencies and Article 5 countries to consider establishing effective and targeted monitoring and reporting mechanisms, which could include establishment of programme management units if countries chose to do so, in order to ensure adequate assessment, monitoring and reporting of the results of TPMPs, in particular regarding recovery and recycling and end-user projects;

(v) bilateral and implementing agencies assisting Article 5 countries to provide information on technical feasibility and economic viability when considering the establishment of new ODS reclamation and recycling centres in future requests for TPMP tranches;

(vi) Article 5 countries, when developing and/or designing training programmes for technicians, to include specific modalities for assisting the refrigeration service technicians who had not received formal training; and

(c) to encourage Article 5 countries to establish and/or strengthen refrigeration technicians' associations in order to promote good practices in the refrigeration sector through recovery, recycling, leak detection and prevention of unnecessary use of ODS.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/6, para. 47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/8).

Sub-sector on the assembly of refrigeration equipment in addition to refrigeration manufacturing and service sectors

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting projects related to the installation, assembly and charging sub-sector, to demonstrate that each of those enterprises participating in the project had invested in equipment, development of products, or training of personnel specific to HCFC technology significantly exceeding the level of such investments prevalent in the service sector; and

(b) That the activities foreseen for those enterprises represented incremental costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/14, para. 53)

TOBACCO SECTOR

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that there was a need for the establishment of guidelines in the tobacco sector, and requested the Secretariat to prepare draft guidelines for consideration at the Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee. Suggestions for the preparation of such guidelines should be transmitted to the Secretariat by the end of January 1996.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/15, para. 28).

Guidelines for calculating incremental costs in the tobacco sector

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to invite the World Bank to submit the Indonesian project at the Committee's next meeting, using the draft guidelines for the calculation of incremental costs (Annex IX.24) and, for the purposes of comparison, calculating royalty fees as a technology transfer fee in terms of both capital and operating costs.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/44, para. 66).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/64).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on cost-effectiveness thresholds in the tobacco sector and royalty fees, decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to consider new guidelines for cost-effectiveness thresholds in the tobacco sector, taking into account the requirement of Action 6 under decision VII/22 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, Annex V) and the need to give priority to projects with the highest cost-effectiveness, for submission to the Executive Committee at its Twenty-second Meeting;

(b) that the paper should also consider the issue of royalty fees.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/8, para. 8).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Sub-Committee on Project Review to reconsider, during 1999, the question of guidelines for the tobacco sector as a whole, with a view to determining whether the circumstances then prevailing with regard to cost-effectiveness thresholds would allow further work to be done in that sector.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/19, para. 40).

SOLVENT SECTOR

Countries with little or no current consumption of CTC and/or TCA

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) countries that have a Montreal Protocol baseline for CTC and/or TCA but for which the latest reported consumption is less than 2 ODP tonnes may submit proposals for technical assistance, or assistance with preparation of legislative measures to complete their phase-out in the relevant sectors, or to ensure the sustainability of the phase-out already achieved;

(b) countries must have reported some consumption of CTC and/or TCA at least once over the three year period preceding requests for funding;

(c) the proposals must comply with the rules and policies of the Multilateral Fund and must be accompanied by an undertaking not to seek additional assistance from the Multilateral Fund in respect of phase-out of these substances. Countries must be made fully aware of this undertaking and a letter to this effect from the government concerned must be submitted with the proposal;

(d) other than for training purposes, additional capital items such as recycling machines or service tools will not normally be eligible. Where a need for limited numbers of such equipment can be demonstrated through comprehensive reports and/or surveys, proposals may, in exceptional circumstances, be submitted for consideration on a case-by-case basis;

(e) depending on the level of consumption, funding for technical assistance would range between US $20,000 and US $40,000, to be determined on a case-by-case basis; and

(f) to the extent possible, the phase-out of small volumes of CTC and/or TCA should be integrated within terminal phase-out management plans and national phase-out plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/14, para. 79).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/15).

Report on the evaluation of solvent sector projects

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/12;

(b) to request that, as far as possible, invoices for the purchase of ODS solvents by beneficiary enterprises be certified by the Implementing Agencies, with the co-operation of the National Ozone Units, for future verification;

(c) also to request the Implementing Agencies to include a list of all baseline equipment model and serial numbers or other means of identification in project documents and project completion reports;

(d) further to request Implementing Agencies to report in project completion reports on savings arising from the purchase of less costly equipment and/or lower incremental operating costs and/or higher incremental operating savings than anticipated and approved, providing assurance to the companies that the data would be used solely for Multilateral Fund purposes. In cases where enterprises did not receive full funding for conversion, they should be expected to quantify, in consultation with the relevant Implementing Agency, their commitment to provide counterpart funding, and confirm that figure after project approval. In case of savings, Agencies should return to the Multilateral Fund a pro-rata amount corresponding to the share of grant funding in the total eligible incremental cost;

(e) that HCFC 141b should no longer be proposed as the alternative technology to TCA in solvent-sector projects;

(f) to request Implementing Agencies to foresee the necessary measures in project documents and to provide information in project completion reports on safety, health and environmental requirements to ensure that the conversion was achieved while respecting appropriate safety, health and environmental protection standards.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/10, para. 38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/12).

n-propyl bromide (nPB).

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request Parties to inform industry and users about the concerns surrounding the use and emissions of nPB

and the potential threat that these might pose to the ozone layer;

2. to request Parties to urge industry and users to consider limiting the use of nPB to applications where more economically feasible and environmentally friendly alternatives are not available, and to urge them also to take care to minimize exposure and emissions during use and disposal;

3. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report annually on nPB use and emissions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/13/10, Decision XIII/7).

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Scientific Assessment Panel to update existing information on the ozone depletion potential of n-propyl bromide, including ozone depleting potential depending on the location of the emissions and the season in the hemisphere at that location;

2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue its assessment of global emissions of n-propyl bromide, as set out in decision XIII/7, paying particular attention to:

   (a) obtaining more complete data on production and uses of n-propyl bromide as well as emissions of n-propyl bromide from those sources;

   (b) providing further information on the technological and economical availability of alternatives for the different use categories of n-propyl bromide and information on the toxicity of and regulations on the substitutes for n-propyl bromide;

   (c) presenting information on the ozone depletion potential of the substances for which n propyl bromide is used as a replacement;

3. to request that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel prepare a report on the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 in time for the twenty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group for the consideration of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.18/10, Decision XVIII/11).

Polyfluorohexane (PFC).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee recommended that Implementing Agencies strive during project preparation in the solvent sector to consider alternative technologies to the use of polyfluorohexane (PFCs).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 108).

STERILANT SECTOR

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in coordination with the Implementing Agencies and other experts, to develop guidelines on the approach to be applied in the consideration of projects for approval under the sterilants subsector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/12(b), para. 34(b)).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the following initial guidelines for projects in the sterilants sector:

(a) project proposals should be consistent with all the policies and decisions of the Executive Committee, especially those relating to facilities established after 25 July 1995, and to exports.

(b) to avoid confusion between the sterilants and solvents sectors, a sector profile should be prepared when a country has more than one enterprise involved in sterilization activities.

(c) the choice of technology should be fully explained. In particular, noting the requirement for cost-effective solutions consistent with national industrial strategies, an outline cost comparison between the principal technological options should be provided. Where a solution involving the use of HCFCs is proposed, it should be fully consistent with all decisions relating to the use of HCFCs.

(d) standards for safety. The project should be designed to appropriate norms consistent with industry-recognized national or international standards, for instance the US National Fire Protection Association standard NFPA 560 "Standard for the Storage, Handling and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation" and the electrical installation standard "NEC Class 1, Division 2, Group B or C" or the equivalent classification in the international IEC codes.

(e) technological upgrade and non-eligible costs. Noting the changes to plant layout likely in some of these projects and the installation of computer-operated equipment, proposals should include detailed description

of the baseline, and separate costs directly associated with phase-out of ozone-depleting substances from those related to factory improvements, which are not eligible for funding. Incremental costs proposed should be fully consistent with relevant Executive Committee decisions concerning technological upgrade.

(f) to facilitate the establishment of consumption data, information on the level of business of the enterprise and of annual consumption of ozone-depleting substances should, wherever possible, be provided for a minimum of three years prior to the preparation of the project. Where such data were not provided, an explanation should be given of why data for a three-year period could not be made available.

(g) the operating costs should be calculated for a duration of three years. The operating costs for each of the alternative sterilants EO/HCFC, EO/CO2 and 100% EO should be considered in the choice of technology for each project. An outline calculation of comparative IOC/savings should be included in the project document in support of the choice of technology.

(h) these initial guidelines will be considered for review after sufficient projects in this sector have been considered, to enable general conclusions on costs to be drawn. The review will include consideration of a cost-effectiveness threshold.

(i) pending a review, the cost-effectiveness of project proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/45, para. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/48).

SEVERAL SECTOR

Regional workshops for data collection

The Executive Committee agreed that, given the opportunities provided through the regional networks, other regional and national training workshops, the process of country programme preparation and institutional strengthening activities, there should normally not be a need for regional workshops specifically on data collection and reporting. It further agreed that, on the understanding that there were no financial implications for the Fund in such a project, UNEP should be invited to proceed with the preparation of a manual on data collection.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/13/47, para. 180).

Evaluation of regional networks

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note the report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 and Corr.1), in particular, the general conclusion that the administrative and technical capacities of National Ozone Units had considerably improved through the networks' impact;

(b) to request UNEP:

(i) to continue the formulation and refinement of objectives, sub-objectives, related results and indicators for the networks as a whole and for each region which clearly indicated their relationship to Article 5 countries' obligations under the Montreal Protocol, from a short- and medium-term perspective, and reflected those objectives in its annual work programmes;

(ii) to ensure that follow-up meetings focused on a limited number of priority tasks and issues by combining them whenever possible with complementary meetings and workshops addressing the targeted tasks and issues;

(iii) to hold network meetings back-to-back with, for instance, meetings of environment ministers and senior officials in the regions, in order to raise political awareness concerning ozone issues in the region and to promote policy discussions and regional approaches;

(iv) to encourage and facilitate more intensive contacts and information exchange between different networks. Regional Network Coordinators should also be urged to use the e-mail forum set up for consultation between Regional Network Coordinators when preparing for network meetings;

(v) to identify facilitators to chair or facilitate the discussion on substantive issues at sessions of the meeting. To increase member States' sense of ownership, such facilitators should be selected from within the network, for example, by electing member State representatives as Chair for one year to assist the Network Manager and Regional Network Coordinator;

(vi) to take the other recommendations in Section VIII of the report into account in its efforts to improve the effectiveness of the networks; and

(vii) to report on the results achieved, in relation to the objectives defined in the work programmes, in its annual progress report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/3, para. 20).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/7 and 33/7/Corr.1).

Clearing-house evaluation

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the findings and recommendations provided in the report as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/5, Corrs.1 and 2;

(b) to request UNEP to include a strategic outlook on future clearing-house activities in the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) context in its 2003 business plan, including performance indicators, taking into account the recommendations of the extended desk study (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/5) and the comments made by members of the Sub-Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/2, para. 35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/5, Corrs.1 and 2).

Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the Communication Strategy for Global Compliance with the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/Inf.2) presented by UNEP;

(b) to encourage UNEP to continue its work, taking into account the comments made during the meeting, and submit a revised version of the Communication Strategy for consideration at the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/71, Decision 37/72, para. 134).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/Inf.2).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/69 with appreciation;

(b) to request UNEP to use the strategy described in the document, taking cognizance of the suggestions made by the Executive Committee in the discussion, as part of the implementation of the Compliance Assistance Programme;

(c) to report to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee in preliminary results and progress made in implementing the communication strategy.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70, Decision 38/77, para. 164).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/69).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the report by UNEP on the preliminary results and the progress made in the implementation of the Communication Strategy as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/86;

(b) to request UNEP, in implementing the Communication Strategy, to take into consideration:

(i) opportunities for coordination with subregional economic organizations and on a regional basis;

(ii) the need for small and micro enterprises to be kept informed of technological developments; and

(iii) the interaction between trade in ODS and the objectives of the Multilateral Fund at the subregional level;

- also to note that UNEP will provide its next annual progress report on the Communication Strategy at the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/99, para. 160).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/86).

HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS

The Fifth Meeting of the Parties decided that each Party is requested, as far as possible and as appropriate, to give consideration in selecting alternatives and substitutes, bearing in mind, inter alia, Article 2F, paragraph 7, of the Copenhagen Amendment regarding hydrochlorofluorocarbons, to:

(a) environmental aspects;

(b) human health and safety aspects;

(c) the technical feasibility, the commercial availability and performance;

(d) economic aspects, including cost comparisons among different technology options taking into account:

(i) all interim steps leading to final ODS elimination;

(ii) social costs;

(iii) dislocation costs, etc.; and

(e) country-specific circumstances and due local expertise.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/5/12 Decision V/8 (section 1).

The Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee adopted the following recommendations on the use of transitional substances as substitutes for ozone depleting substances:

(a) in view of the ongoing review requested of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the paper on The Use of Transitional Substances as Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/34) may not be considered as a policy guideline but as a possible input to the work of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

(b) meanwhile, consideration of the use of HCFC in the Multilateral Fund projects should be sector-specific and approved for use only in areas where more environment-friendly and viable alternative technologies are not available.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 168).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/34).

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee stated that, whenever possible, HCFCs should not be used. It further requested that the applicability of HCFCs in commercial refrigeration projects should be examined by an expert group, possibly the OORG, which should prepare a report for submission to the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 90).

The Executive Committee requested Implementing Agencies to take the following issue into consideration when preparing projects for domestic refrigerator insulation foam conversion:

(a) as HCFCs were not controlled substances for Article 5 countries, incremental costs for conversion of HCFC-141b plants were not eligible for funding;

(b) Implementing Agencies should note a presumption against HCFCs when preparing projects; and

(c) where HCFC projects were proposed, the choice of this technology should be fully justified and include an estimate of the potential future costs of second-stage conversion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, para. 129).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/17 para. 26).

The Executive Committee, noting the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/5, para. 12), decided:

(a) to take note of decision VII/3 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties to control HCFCs and to note further that projects involving conversion to HCFCs should be considered in the light of that decision, as well as other relevant factors;

(b) that in the future, in cases where conversion to HCFCs was recommended, the Implementing Agencies should be requested to provide a full explanation of the reasons why such conversion was recommended, together with supporting documentation that the criteria laid down by the Executive Committee for transitional substances had been met, and should make it clear that the enterprises concerned had agreed to bear the cost of subsequent conversion to non-HCFC substances; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to prepare for examination by the Executive Committee at its Twentieth Meeting a paper on:

(i) the historical background to HCFC conversion projects;

(ii) what information on alternatives to HCFCs had been provided by the Implementing Agencies to the applicant countries, and how that information had been received and acted upon; and

(iii) the justifications given for the choice of one technology over another.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/2, para. 17).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, decided:

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies to ensure that adequate information on all alternative technologies was provided to enterprises converting from CFCs;

(c) to reaffirm paragraph (b) of its decision 19/2 which stated that, in cases where conversion to HCFCs was recommended, the Implementing Agencies should be requested to provide a full explanation of the reasons why such conversion was recommended, together with supporting documentation that the criteria laid down by the Executive Committee for transitional substances had been met, and should make it clear that the enterprises concerned had agreed to bear the cost of subsequent conversion to non-HCFC substances.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/48, para. 72 (b, c).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the full information provided in the project document should be included in the project evaluation sheet;

(b) that where, upon review by the Fund Secretariat, a project proposal requesting HCFC technology was considered to provide inadequate information justifying the choice of that technology, the project should be submitted for individual consideration by the Sub-Committee on Project Review.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/26, para. 50).

Uses and possible applications of HCFCs

The Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.8/12, Decision VIII/13).

Supply of HCFCs to Article 5 Parties

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

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/10, Decision XI/28).

Obligations of Parties to the Beijing Amendment with respect to HCFCs

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. that the Parties to the Beijing Amendment will determine their obligations to ban the import and export of controlled substances in group I of Annex C (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) with respect to States and regional economic organizations that are not parties to the Beijing Amendment by January 1 2004 in accordance with the following:
   (a) the term “State not party to this Protocol” in Article 4, paragraph 9 does not apply to those States operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol until January 1, 2016 when, in accordance with the Copenhagen and Beijing Amendments, hydrochlorofluorocarbon production and consumption control measures will be in effect for States that operate under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol;

(b) the term "State not party to this Protocol" includes all other States and regional economic integration organizations that have not agreed to be bound by the Copenhagen and Beijing Amendments;

(c) recognizing, however, the practical difficulties imposed by the timing associated with the adoption of the foregoing interpretation of the term "State not party to this Protocol," paragraph 1 (b) shall apply unless such a State has by 31 March 2004:

(i) notified the Secretariat that it intends to ratify, accede or accept the Beijing Amendment as soon as possible;

(ii) certified that it is in full compliance with Articles 2, 2A to 2G and Article 4 of the Protocol, as amended by the Copenhagen Amendment;

(iii) submitted data on (i) and (ii) above to the Secretariat, to be updated on 31 March 2005, in which case that State shall fall outside the definition of "State not party to this Protocol" until the conclusion of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Parties;

2. that the Secretariat shall transmit data received under paragraph 1 (c) above to the Implementation Committee and the Parties;

3. that the Parties shall consider the implementation and operation of the foregoing decision at the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, in particular taking into account any comments on the data submitted by States by 31 March 2004 under paragraph 1 (c) above that the Implementation Committee may make.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.15/9, Decision XV/3).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to annul paragraph 1 (a) of decision XV/3, which reads

the term "State not party to this Protocol" in Article 4, paragraph 9 does not apply to those States operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol until 1 January 2016 when, in accordance with the Copenhagen and Beijing Amendments, hydrochlorofluorocarbon production and consumption control measures will be in effect for States that operate under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol;

and replace it with:

the term "State not party to this Protocol" in Article 4, paragraph 9, does not apply to those States operating under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol until 1 January 2013 when, in accordance with the Copenhagen and Beijing Amendments, hydrochlorofluorocarbon production and consumption control measures will be in effect for States that operate under Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/9).

Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to HCFCs

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

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

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

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

(a) by 2010 of 75 per cent;

(b) by 2015 of 90 per cent;

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

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

(a) by 2015 of 10 per cent;

(b) by 2020 of 35 per cent;

(c) by 2025 of 67.5 per cent;

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

5. to agree that the funding available through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the upcoming replenishments shall be stable and sufficient to meet all agreed incremental costs to enable Article 5 Parties to comply with the accelerated phase out schedule both for production and consumption sectors as set out above, and based on that understanding, to also direct the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to make the necessary changes to the eligibility criteria related to the post-1995 facilities and second conversions;
6. to direct the Executive Committee, in providing technical and financial assistance, to pay particular attention to Article 5 Parties with low volume and very low volume consumption of HCFCs;
7. to direct the Executive Committee to assist Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out;
8. to direct the Executive Committee, as a matter of priority, to assist Article 5 Parties in conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs;
9. to encourage Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations;
10. to request Parties to report regularly on their implementation of paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol;
11. to agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, and taking into account paragraph 6, give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on, inter alia:

    (a) phasing-out first those HCFCs with higher ozone-depleting potential, taking into account national circumstances;

    (b) substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;

    (c) small and medium size enterprises;

12. to agree to address the possibilities or need for essential use exemptions, no later than 2015 where this relates to Article 2 Parties, and no later than 2020 where this relates to Article 5 Parties;
13. to agree to review in 2015 the need for the 0.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 3, and to review in 2025 the need for the annual average of 2.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 4 (d);
14. in order to satisfy basic domestic needs, to agree to allow for up to 10% of baseline levels until 2020, and, for the period after that, to consider no later than 2015 further reductions of production for basic domestic needs;
15. in accelerating the HCFC phase out, to agree that Parties are to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/6).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To adopt, in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol, the adjustments of production and consumption of the controlled substances listed in Annex C, Group I to the Protocol as set out in annex I to the report of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties;
2. To encourage the development and use of alternatives to Annex C, Group I substances in the non-servicing applications set out in Article 2F, paragraphs 6 (a) (iii) and 6 (a) (iv) and 6 (b) (iii) and 6 (b) (iv) with a view to reducing and ceasing the use of Annex C, Group I substances in those applications;
3. To urge the recovery, recycling and reclamation of Annex C, Group I substances as well as the use of stocks and alternatives, where available and appropriate, in order to reduce the production and consumption of Annex C, Group I substances;
4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide in its quadrennial reports to be

presented to the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties in 2023 and to the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties in 2027 information on the availability of Annex C, Group I substances, including amounts available from recovery, recycling and reclamation, and best available information on country-level and total known stocks, as well as availability of alternative options for the applications described in Article 2F paragraphs 6 (a) and 6 (b);

5. To examine the flexibility of the HCFC schedule adjustment in line with the Kigali Amendment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/2).

Additional work on HCFCs

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct a scoping study addressing the prospects for the promotion and acceptance of alternatives to HCFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors in Article 5 Parties, with specific reference to specific climatic conditions and unique operating conditions, such as those as in mines that are not open pit mines, in some Article 5 Parties;
2. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide a summary of the outcome of the study referred to in the preceding paragraph in its 2008 progress report with a view to identifying areas requiring more detailed study of the alternatives available and their applicability.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7, Decision XIX/8).

HCFCs and environmentally sound alternatives

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), in its May 2010 Progress Report and subsequently in its 2010 full assessment, to provide the latest technical and economic assessment of available and emerging alternatives and substitutes to HCFCs; and the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP) in its 2010 assessment to assess, using a comprehensive methodology, the impact of alternatives to HCFCs on the environment, including on the climate; and both the SAP and the TEAP to integrate the findings in their assessments into a synthesis report;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in its 2010 progress report:
   (a) To list all sub-sectors using HCFCs, with concrete examples of technologies where low-GWP alternatives are used, indicating what substances are used, conditions of application, their costs, relative energy efficiency of the applications and, to the extent possible, available markets and percentage share in those markets and collecting concrete information from various sources including information voluntarily provided by Parties and industries. To further ask TEAP to compare these alternatives with other existing technologies, in particular, high-GWP technologies that are in use in the same sectors;
   (b) To identify and characterize the implemented measures for ensuring safe application of low-GWP alternative technologies and products as well as barriers to their phase-in, in the different sub-sectors, collecting concrete information from various sources including information voluntarily provided by Parties and industries;
   (c) To provide a categorization and reorganization of the information previously provided in accordance with decision XX/8 as appropriate, updated to the extent practical, to inform the Parties of the uses for which low- or no-GWP and/or other suitable technologies are or will soon be commercialized, including to the extent possible the predicted amount of high-GWP alternatives to ozone-depleting substances uses that can potentially be replaced;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to provide the UNFCCC Secretariat with the report of the workshop on high global-warming-potential alternatives for ozone-depleting substances;
4. To encourage Parties to promote policies and measures aimed at avoiding the selection of high-GWP alternatives to HCFCs and other ozone-depleting substances in those applications where other market-available, proven and sustainable alternatives exist that minimise impacts on the environment, including on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations in accordance with decision XIX/6;
5. To encourage Parties to promote the further development and availability of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs and other ozone-depleting substances that minimise environmental impacts particularly for those

specific applications where such alternatives are not presently available and applicable;

6. To request the Executive Committee as a matter of urgency to expedite the finalisation of its guidelines on HCFCs in accordance with Decision XIX/6;

7. To request the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes regarding in particular the phase-out of HCFCs:

   (a) to take into consideration paragraph 11 of decision XIX/6;

   (b) to consider providing additional funding and/or incentives for additional climate benefits where appropriate;

   (c) to take into account, when considering the cost-effectiveness of projects and programmes, the need for climate benefits; and

   (d) to consider in accordance with decision XIX/6, further demonstrating the effectiveness of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs, including in air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors in high ambient temperature areas in Article 5 countries and to consider demonstration and pilot projects in air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors which apply environmentally sound alternatives to HCFCs;

8. To encourage Parties to consider reviewing and amending as appropriate, policies and standards which constitute barriers to or limit the use and application of products with low- or zero GWP alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, particularly when phasing out HCFCs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/9).

Options for assessing and defining eligible incremental costs for HCFC consumption and production phase-out activities

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that ratification of or accession to the Copenhagen Amendment was the prerequisite for an Article 5 Party to access Multilateral Fund funding for phasing out the consumption of HCFCs;

(b) that ratification of or accession to the Beijing Amendment was the prerequisite for an Article 5 Party to access Multilateral Fund funding for phasing out the production of HCFCs;

(c) that, in the case of a non-signatory country, the Executive Committee might consider providing funding for conducting an HCFC survey and the preparation of an accelerated HCFC phase-out management plan, with the commitment of the government to ratify or accede to the necessary Amendment and on the understanding that no further funding would be available until the Ozone Secretariat had confirmed that the government had ratified or acceded to that Amendment, through the deposit of its instrument in the Office of the United Nations Headquarters in New York;

(d) that the existing policies and guidelines of the Multilateral Fund for funding the phase-out of ODS other than HCFCs would be applicable to the funding of HCFC phase-out unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee in light of, in particular, decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(e) that institutions and capacities in Article 5 countries developed through Multilateral Fund assistance for the phase-out of ODS other than HCFCs should be used to economize the phase-out of HCFCs, as appropriate;

(f) that stable and sufficient assistance from the Multilateral Fund would be provided to guarantee the sustainability of such institutions and capacities when deemed necessary for the phase-out of HCFCs;

(g) that the production sector sub-group would be reconvened at the 55th Meeting to consider issues pertaining to the phase-out of HCFC production, taking into account decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties and the following issues, as well as further elaboration and analysis of those issues to be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with technical experts:

   (i) the continued applicability of the current approach to funding HCFC production phase-out being based on the assumption of plant closures;

   (ii) the timing of funding HCFC production phase-out in view of the long duration between the HCFC freeze in 2013 and the final phase-out in 2030, taking into consideration that production and consumption phase-out could take place simultaneously;

   (iii) the eligibility of the CFC/HCFC-22 swing plants in view of the commitment in the CFC production

phase-out agreement not to seek funding again from the Multilateral Fund for closing down HCFC facilities that use the existing CFC infrastructure;

(iv) the cut-off date for funding eligibility of HCFC production phase-out;

(v) other measures that could facilitate management of HCFC production phase-out; and

(vi) other issues related to the HCFC production sector, taking in account subparagraph (g)(ii) above.

(h) that the Secretariat would work with the implementing agencies to examine the existing guidelines for country programmes and sector plans (decision taken at the 3rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and decision 38/65), and propose draft guidelines to the 54th Meeting for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans incorporating HCFC surveys, taking into consideration comments and views relating to such guidelines expressed by Executive Committee members at the 53rd Meeting and the submissions to the 54th Meeting referred to in paragraph (l) below, and that the Executive Committee would do its utmost to approve the guidelines at its 54th Meeting;

(i) that the Secretariat, in consultation with technical experts with knowledge of experiences in Article 5 countries with different levels of development and non-Article 5 countries, would prepare by 25 March 2008 a preliminary discussion document providing analysis on all relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out, taking into account the views expressed by Executive Committee Members in the submissions referred to in paragraph (l) below, and including:

(i) information on the cost benchmarks/ranges and applicability of HCFC substitute technologies; and

(ii) consideration of substitute technologies, financial incentives and opportunities for co-financing which could be relevant for ensuring that the HCFC phase-out resulted in benefits in accordance with paragraph 11(b) of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(j) that the current classifications of low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) should be maintained until the cost-effectiveness thresholds of HCFC phase-out had been developed and the potential impact of those thresholds on LVC countries and SMEs had become better known. It would then be possible to review those classifications including a classification for very low-volume consuming countries, and current policies and funding arrangements targeting those countries and enterprises;

(k) to note that the following cut-off dates for funding HCFC phase-out had been proposed:

(i) 2000 (Cap of HCFC production/consumption in one major country);

(ii) 2003 (Clean Development Mechanism);

(iii) 2005 (proposal for accelerated phase-out of HCFCs);

(iv) 2007 (Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties);

(v) 2010 (end of the baseline for HCFCs);

(vi) Availability of substitutes;

(l) as a matter of priority, and taking into account paragraphs 5 and 8 of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, to invite Executive Committee Members to submit their views on the following issues to the Secretariat, by 15 January 2008, with the understanding that the Secretariat would make the submissions available to the 54th Meeting:

(i) elements the Secretariat should consider in the draft guidelines for the preparation of national HCFC phase-out management plans;

(ii) cost considerations to be taken into account by the Secretariat in preparing the discussion document referred to in paragraph (i) above;

(iii) cut-off date for funding eligibility; and

(iv) second-stage conversions;

(m) to approve 2008 expenditure of up to US $150,000 to cover the costs of consultations with technical experts and other stakeholders required for the preparation of the documents referred to in the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/37, para. 201).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/60).

Cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out

After hearing a statement from the facilitator of the contact group, the Executive Committee decided to consider at its 55th Meeting a revised version of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/54 which would take into account any comments that Members had submitted to the Fund Secretariat by the end of April 2008.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/40, para.177).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/54, Corr.1 and Add.1).

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the discussion paper providing an analysis of relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47;

(b) to invite bilateral and implementing agencies to prepare and submit project proposals to the Secretariat for those HCFC uses addressed in paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) below so that the Executive Committee could choose those projects that best demonstrated alternative technologies and facilitated the collection of accurate data on incremental capital cost and incremental operating costs or savings, as well as other data relevant to the application of the technologies, on the understanding that the quantity of HCFC to be phased out under those projects needed to be deducted from the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in eligible consumption as set by the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP);

(c) to note the limited introduction of several of the HCFC alternative technologies available to date in Article 5 countries, the need to validate them and optimize their use in the light of the local conditions prevailing in Article 5 countries, and the wide variation in costs of replacement equipment and raw materials and, accordingly:

  (i) to request the Secretariat to gather technical information related to HCFC phase out in the aerosols, fire extinguishers and solvents sectors on an ongoing basis, to review any project in those sectors when submitted and to refer it, as appropriate, for individual consideration by the Executive Committee;

  (ii) to consider deferring to its first meeting in 2010 any decision it might wish to take on policies for the calculation of incremental operating costs or savings from HCFC conversion projects, as well as the establishment of cost-effectiveness thresholds, in order to benefit from the experience gained through review of HCFC phase-out projects as stand-alone projects and/or as components of HPMPs prior to that Meeting;

(d) to agree that the technical information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47, was sufficient to enable preparation, review and submission on a case-by-case basis of a number of stand-alone projects for HCFC phase out in the foam, refrigeration and air conditioning sectors;

(e) to invite bilateral and implementing agencies, as a matter of urgency, to prepare and submit a limited number of time-specific project proposals involving interested systems houses and/or chemical suppliers for the development, optimization and validation of chemical systems for use with non-HCFC blowing agents on the following basis:

  (i) as part of the projects, following the development and validation process, the collaborating systems houses would provide technology transfer and training to a selected number of downstream foam enterprises to complete the phase-out of HCFCs in those enterprises;

  (ii) agencies would collect and report accurate project cost data as well as other data relevant to the application of the technologies;

  (iii) in order to be of benefit for the preparation and implementation of the HPMPs, as well as any stand-alone projects, these specific projects would be completed within a period not exceeding 18 months and a progress report on each of the two implementation phases as outlined in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, would be made available to the Executive Committee;

  (iv) bilateral and implementing agencies and relevant collaborating systems houses were encouraged to address the technological issues surrounding preparation and distribution of premixed polyols containing hydrocarbon blowing agents;

(f) to invite bilateral and implementing agencies to submit a limited number of demonstration projects for the conversion of HCFCs in the refrigeration and air conditioning sub-sectors to low-global warming potential (GWP) technologies to identify all the steps required and to assess their associated costs;

(g) to continue its deliberations on policy relating to second-stage conversions and determination of the cut-off date for installation of HCFC-based manufacturing equipment, after which incremental costs for the conversion of such equipment would not be eligible for funding, with a view to concluding its considerations prior to submission of stand-alone projects;

(h) to further analyse if an approach of the type outlined in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47 provided a satisfactory and transparent basis for the prioritization of HCFC phase-out technologies to minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate as originally envisaged in decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, and to request the Secretariat to continue with its evaluation in order to report in a more detailed fashion at a subsequent Executive Committee Meeting;

(i) to request the Secretariat to approach other institutions with the objective of identifying individual, regional or multilateral funding mechanisms that might be suitable and compatible as sources for timely co-financing to top up Multilateral Fund ozone funding in order to achieve additional climate benefits and to provide a further report to a future Meeting; and

(j) to consider, at a future Meeting, issues relating to whether or not to retire, prematurely, functioning equipment once the 2013 and 2015 compliance targets had been addressed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/43, para. 206).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue its deliberations on the issue of second conversions and cut-off dates at its 57th Meeting, in light of the mandate provided by the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, and the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/58 and annexes thereto.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/65 para 234)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/58).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/13 regarding a cost structure for determining funding levels for preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities (decision 55/13(d));

(b) to define the elements of a cost structure for funding the preparation of an overall HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) in line with decision 54/39 and comprising several components as follows:

  (i) assistance for policy and legislation, e.g. to develop new or extend existing legislation regarding HCFC, products containing HCFCs, quotas, and licences;

  (ii) survey of HCFC use and analysis of data;

  (iii) development and finalization of the HPMP including its stage one to address the 2013 and 2015 control measures, the latter being akin to a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) or a refrigeration service sector plan;

  (iv) development of investment activities for the HCFC-consuming manufacturing sectors for stage one of an HPMP, if such activities were necessary;

(c) to provide funding for elements (b)(i) to (iii) above as specified in the table below, based on the countries' HCFC consumption for 2007, while applying decision 55/13(a), (b) and (c):

Group according to consumption pattern	**Funding for above components (b)(i) to (iii)**
Countries with zero consumption of HCFC	US $30,000
Countries with consumption only of HCFC-22, or consumption below 6 ODP tonnes/year	US $85,000
Countries with medium consumption, between 6 ODP tonnes/year and 100 ODP tonnes/year	US $150,000
Countries with consumption higher than 100 ODP tonnes/year	US $195,000

Group according to consumption pattern	**Funding for above components (b)(i) to (iii)**
Countries with zero consumption of HCFC	US $30,000

Countries with consumption only of HCFC-22, or consumption below 6 ODP tonnes/year	US $85,000
Countries with medium consumption, between 6 ODP tonnes/year and 100 ODP tonnes/year	US $150,000
Countries with consumption higher than 100 ODP tonnes/year	US $195,000

(d) To limit the maximum funding provided for the element (b)(iv) of the HPMP for any country with a manufacturing sector using HCFCs as per the following table based on the countries' HCFC consumption for 2007, on the understanding that those limits represented maximum amounts and requests for project preparation would have to justify the level of funding up to that amount, and on the understanding that preparation costs for demonstration projects according to decision 55/43 paragraphs (b) to (f) were not taken into account when calculating that level of funding;

Consumption limit (ODP tonnes)	**Investment preparation limit**
Up to 100	$100,000
101 –300	$200,000
301-500	$250,000
501 – 1,000	$300,000
1,001 and above	$400,000

(e) to define five manufacturing sub-sectors as follows: air-to-air air conditioning systems; refrigeration (including all refrigeration, heat pumps and air conditioning sub-sectors except air-to-air air conditioning systems); polyurethane foam; extruded polyurethane (XPS) foam; and solvent uses in manufacturing;

(f) to provide funding for the element (b)(iv) of the HPMP for countries with manufacturing capacity up to a maximum specified below, to be determined by the total number of enterprises to be converted under HPMP stage one in the relevant sub-sector as defined under paragraph (e) above, excluding those enterprises with demonstration projects that might be chosen by the Executive Committee according to decision 55/43, paragraphs (b) to (f):

(i) one enterprise to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $30,000;

(ii) two enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $60,000;

(iii) three to 14 enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $80,000;

(iv) fifteen or more enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $150,000;

(g) that in the case where Parties wish to submit requests for preparation of sub-sector plans in the approved sectors, the total funding available for all sub-sector plans in each sector should not exceed US $150,000;

(h) not to apply the provisions in subparagraphs (c), (e) and (f) above to China;

(i) to request that for demonstration projects, according to decision 55/43 paragraphs (b) to (f), the request for preparation funds should include specification of country, sector, brief description of the project, approximate ODP tonnes phase-out to be achieved, the enterprise(s) to be addressed, if relevant, and the date when they began operation, reference to the relevant sub-paragraph of decision 55/43, and a description of compelling reasons as to why the Executive Committee should choose this project as described in decision 55/43 (b). Funding could be provided up to the following levels:

(i) stand-alone demonstration projects (55/43) in a manufacturing sector, per project: US $30,000;

(ii) umbrella demonstration projects (55/43) with three to 14 beneficiaries in one manufacturing sector, per umbrella project: US $80,000;

(iii) Projects addressing 15 or more beneficiaries could not receive preparation funding for demonstration projects related to decision 55/43; and

(j) to request the Secretariat to apply this cost structure when assessing the eligibility for funding of the different elements of the HPMP preparation, and to propose adjustments to the structure, in particular with regard to investment and associated activities, to the Executive Committee when necessary.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/16 para 92)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5613/).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the status report on the further analysis of the "functional unit approach" contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/59;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare a document presenting four concrete examples of the application of the methodology to two technologies in the foam sector and two in the refrigeration sector for submission to the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee for further consideration of the methodology; and

(c) to discuss issues related to the type of incentives to be associated with the indicators being developed, and other relevant questions relating to the indicators, no later than the 58th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/33 para 173)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/59).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that the two Members proposing new approaches should submit information regarding their proposals to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

(b) to request the Secretariat to post the minutes of the informal meeting on HCFC phase out policy issues, and institutional strengthening, including the approaches proposed by the two members, on the Multilateral Fund Intranet by 10 April 2009, for comment by Executive Committee Members;

(c) to request Members to submit their comments on the posted document to the Secretariat, no later than 24 April 2009; and

(d) to further request the Secretariat to prepare a document compiling and analysing the new approaches proposed, and the intersessional comments from Members, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 58th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/34 para 180)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/60).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer discussion of the outstanding HCFC issues, namely those related to the cut-off date, the level of incremental operating costs, funding provided to the servicing sector, and incremental capital costs to the 60th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/46 para 231)

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

In determining criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector in Article 5 countries:

Cut-off date

(a) Not to consider any projects to convert HCFC-based manufacturing capacity installed after 21 September 2007;

Second-stage conversion

(b) To apply the following principles in regard to second-stage conversion projects for the first stage of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) implementation to achieve the 2013 and 2015 HCFC phase-out compliance targets, to be reviewed by the Executive Committee no earlier than the last Meeting in 2013:

  (i) Full funding of eligible incremental costs of second-stage conversion projects will be considered in those cases where an Article 5 Party clearly demonstrates in its HPMP that such projects are necessary to comply with the Montreal Protocol HCFC targets up to and including the 35 per cent reduction step by 1 January 2020 and/or are the most cost-effective projects measured in ODP tonnes that the Party concerned can undertake in the manufacturing sector in order to comply with these targets;

  (ii) Funding for all other second-stage conversion projects not covered under paragraph (b)(i) above will be limited to funding for installation, trials, and training associated with those projects;

Starting points for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption

(c) To establish the starting points for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption, for those Article 5 countries that submit projects in advance of their assessed baseline, at the time of submission of either the HCFC investment project or the HPMP, whichever is first submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee;

(d) To allow Article 5 countries to choose between the most recent reported HCFC consumption under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol at the time of the submission of the HPMP and/or the investment project, and the

average of consumption forecast for 2009 and 2010, in calculating starting points for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption;

(e) To adjust the agreed starting points for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption in cases where calculated HCFC baselines based on reported Article 7 data are different from the calculated starting point based on the average consumption forecast for 2009-2010;

Eligible incremental costs of HCFC phase-out projects

(f) To apply the following principles in regard to eligible incremental costs of HCFC phase-out projects for the first stage of HPMP implementation to achieve the 2013 and 2015 HCFC phase-out compliance targets, subject to a review in 2013:

(i) When preparing HCFC phase-out projects in the foam, refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors, bilateral and implementing agencies shall use the technical information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47 as a guide;

(ii) The current cost-effectiveness threshold values used for CFC phase-out projects in paragraph 32 of the final report of the 16th Meeting of the Executive Committee (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20), to be measured in metric kilogrammes, shall be used as guidelines during the development and implementation of the first stage of HPMPs;

(iii) That countries will have the flexibility to allocate the approved funding from incremental operating costs to incremental capital costs and to allocate up to 20 per cent of the approved funding for incremental capital costs to incremental operating costs, as long as the use of the flexibility does not change the intent of the project. Any reallocation should be reported to the Executive Committee;

(iv) Funding of up to a maximum of 25 per cent above the cost effectiveness threshold will be provided for projects when needed for the introduction of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives;

HCFC phase-out in the foam sector

(v) Incremental operating costs for projects in the foam sector will be considered at US $1.60/metric kg for HCFC-141b and US $1.40/metric kg for HCFC-142b consumption to be phased out at the manufacturing enterprise;

(vi) For group projects linked to systems houses, incremental operating costs will be calculated on the basis of the total HCFC consumption to be phased out for all downstream foam enterprises;

(vii) The Executive Committee will consider, on a case-by-case basis, funding higher levels of incremental operating costs than indicated in paragraph (f)(v) above when required for the introduction of low- GWP water-blown technology;

HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector

(viii) Incremental operating costs for projects in the air conditioning sub-sector will be considered at US $6.30/metric kg of HCFC consumption to be phased out at the manufacturing enterprise;

(ix) Incremental operating costs for projects in the commercial refrigeration sub-sector will be considered at US $3.80/metric kg of HCFC consumption to be phased out at the manufacturing enterprise;

(x) Consistent with decision 31/45 of the Executive Committee, incremental operating costs will not be considered for enterprises categorized under the refrigeration equipment assembly, installation and charging sub-sector;

HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector

(xi) Article 5 countries that have total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes must include in their HPMP, as a minimum:

a. A commitment to meeting, without further requests for funding, at least the freeze in 2013 and the 10 per cent reduction step in 2015, and if the country so decides, the 35 per cent reduction step in 2020. This shall include a commitment by the country to restrict imports of HCFC-based equipment if necessary to achieve compliance with the reduction steps and to support relevant phase-out activities;

b. Mandatory reporting, by the time funding tranches for the HPMP are requested, on the

implementation of activities undertaken in the refrigeration servicing sector and in the manufacturing sector when applicable, in the previous year, as well as a thorough and comprehensive annual work plan for the implementation of the following activities associated with the next tranche;

c. A description of the roles and responsibilities of major stakeholders, as well as the lead implementing agency and the cooperating agencies, where applicable;

(xii) Article 5 countries that have total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes will be provided funding consistent with the level of consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector as shown in the table below, on the understanding that project proposals will still need to demonstrate that the funding level is necessary to achieve the 2013 and 2015 phase-out targets, and if the country so decides, the 2020 phase-out targets:

Consumption (metric tonnes)*	**Funding up to 2015 (US$)**	**Funding up to 2020 (US$)**
>0 <15	51,700	164,500
15 <40	66,000	210,000
40 <80	88,000	280,000
80 <120	99,000	315,000
120 <160	104,500	332,500
160 <200	110,000	350,000
200 <320	176,000	560,000
320 <360	198,000	630,000

(*) Level of baseline HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector

(xiii) Article 5 countries that have total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes and that receive funding consistent with the above table, will have flexibility in utilizing the resources available to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation to facilitate the smoothest possible phase-out of HCFCs;

(xiv) Article 5 countries that have total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes, used in both the manufacturing and refrigeration servicing sectors, could submit HCFC phase-out investment projects in accordance with prevailing policies and decisions of the Multilateral Fund, in addition to funding for addressing HCFC consumption in the servicing sector;

(xv) Article 5 countries that have total HCFC consumption above 360 metric tonnes should first address consumption in the manufacturing sector to meet the reduction steps in 2013 and 2015. However, if such countries clearly demonstrate that they require assistance in the refrigeration servicing sector to comply with these targets, funding for these activities, such as training, will be calculated at US$4.50/metric kg, which will be deducted from their starting point for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption.

HCFC phase-out in the aerosol, fire extinguisher and solvent sectors

(xvi) The eligibility of incremental capital and operating costs for HCFC phase-out projects in the aerosol, fire extinguisher and solvent sectors will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/44 para 198).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/46).

Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that a discount of 25 per cent should be applied to the survey component of the funding for preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to be approved for countries that had received funding for the HCFC surveys, on the understanding that the countries had flexibility in utilizing the agreed project preparation funding;

(b) that countries that had reported zero HCFC consumption should receive US $30,000 for the preparation of HPMPs;

(c) that countries that had reported zero HCFC consumption could submit requests for additional funding for HPMP preparation if levels of HCFC consumption greater than zero were identified during preparation and reported under Article 7;

(d) to request the Secretariat to prepare for the 56th Meeting a cost structure for determining funding levels for the preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities, seeking input from the bilateral and implementing agencies on their experience with CFC sector plans and national phase-out plans;

(e) to request the Secretariat to apply the cost structure to any submissions for the preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities to the 56th Meeting from the bilateral and implementing agencies; and

(f) that the provisions in subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) above did not apply to China.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53, Decision 55/13).

HCFC phase-out projects with a requested level of funding of over US $5 million

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request bilateral and implementing agencies submitting HCFC projects in the consumption sector with a level of funding of more than US $5 million to submit only one project proposal covering all the enterprises in the relevant sector or sub-sector; and

(b) That the project proposal should be submitted 12 weeks in advance of the Meeting at which it was to be considered.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/12).

HCFC phase-out projects in domestic and commercial refrigeration enterprises

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That projects for the phase-out of HCFCs used by domestic refrigeration enterprises should be considered under the foam sector as rigid insulation refrigeration foam; and

(b) To establish the cost-effectiveness threshold for the rigid insulation refrigeration foam sub-sector at a future Meeting once sufficient information had been gathered from the review of HCFC phase-out projects as stand alone projects and/or as components of HCFC phase-out management plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/13).

HCFC phase-out projects with accelerated phase-out

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that projects which accelerated the phase-out of consumption of HCFCs could be considered on a case-by-case basis for low-volume-consuming countries that had a strong national level of commitment in place to support accelerated phase-out

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/15).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, for the HCFC phase-out management plans which addressed phase-out of HCFCs ahead of the Montreal Protocol schedule and had been submitted in line with decision 60/15, the total funding available for achieving 100 per cent phase-out would be extrapolated from that available for meeting the 35 per cent reduction in consumption as prescribed in the table in subparagraph f(xii) of decision 60/44.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/10, para 47).

Last funding tranche of multiyear HCFC phase-out plans

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the bilateral and implementing agencies, when preparing multi-year HCFC phase-out management plans, to ensure that the last tranche comprised 10 per cent of the total funding for the refrigeration servicing sector in the agreement and was scheduled for the last year of the plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/17, para 60).

Revised template for draft agreements for HPMPs

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request bilateral and implementing agencies preparing HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) to use the preliminary template contained in Annex IV to the present report as a guideline when advising countries on preparing a draft agreement for HPMPs for consideration by the Executive Committee; and

(b) To request Executive Committee Members and bilateral and implementing agencies to submit comments on the preliminary template to the Secretariat so as to enable it to prepare a revised version of the preliminary template for consideration by the Committee at its 60th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/16 para 92)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

At the same Fifty-ninth Meeting, one Member asked that, when preparing multi-year HPMPs, bilateral and implementing agencies make every effort to ensure that the last tranche comprised at least 10 per cent of the total funding.

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer a decision on adopting the revised template for draft agreements for HCFC phase-out management plans (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/48) to its 61st Meeting, noting that implementing agencies and Members should be provided with a final opportunity to submit comments on the revised template, to be reflected in the documentation for the 61st Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/46 para 201)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/48).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the revised template, as amended, attached as Annex XVI to the present report, as a reference for the drafting of an Agreement between a country and the Executive Committee regarding HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs); for countries that decided to submit sector plans, those would be considered on a case by case basis;

(b) To request that future draft agreements schedule the submission of final tranches so that consumption would be reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2013 before approval of the last tranche of the agreement;

(c) To request the Secretariat to provide to the Executive Committee at the first Meeting of each year, starting in 2012, a list of all countries with a HCFC consumption baseline of 360 metric tonnes and below that had an approved HPMP and an indication of a sample of 20 per cent of countries from that list to enable the Executive Committee to approve such a sample for the purposes of verification of that country's compliance with the HPMP agreement for that year;

(d) Not to require verification under the HPMP agreement for countries on that list other than those included in the sample; and

(e) To request bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agency for the respective agreements to include the related costs of verification in their work programme amendments in the same year, and to submit the related verification in conjunction with a tranche request in the following year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/46 para 111)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/52).

Another concern raised was that some countries, in their submissions, appeared to be indicating that efforts to achieve compliance with the 2013 HCFC consumption freeze were limited to selected sectors. To ensure that adequate measures would be undertaken at the national level, the Executive Committee decided to add a paragraph both to the template for draft agreements approved in decision 61/46 and to the draft agreements between Article 5 countries and the Executive Committee submitted to the Committee for consideration at its 63rd meeting. The paragraph read as follows:

> "That, for all submissions from the 68th Meeting onwards, confirmation has been received from the Government that an enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports is in place and that the system is capable of ensuring the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule for the duration of this agreement."

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/17 para 71)

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Secretariat, in line with decision 61/46, to select, from the 92nd meeting onwards, in consultation with the bilateral and implementing agencies, a sample of 20 per cent of the low-volume-consuming countries with ongoing HPMPs for the purpose of verifying those countries' compliance with their HPMP Agreements between the country's Government and the Executive Committee, and to request the bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies for the respective Agreements to include the related costs of verification in their work programmes submitted at the same meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/21).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13).

Template for draft Agreements for Stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft Agreement prepared for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Mexico as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/43;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to use the Agreement for stage II of the HPMP for Mexico, approved in decision 73/58, as a template for stage II of HPMPs, noting that the Agreement had been prepared prior to the conclusion of the ongoing discussions on the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II of HPMPs and the precondition of reaching the 20 per cent disbursement threshold before the release of the subsequent tranche; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to review the template Agreement for stage II of HPMPs referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above, once discussions on criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II of HPMPs and the 20 per cent disbursement threshold had been completed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/33 para 114).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/24).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to resubmit the draft template Agreement for stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans for consideration at the 76th meeting, taking into account the discussion at the 75th meeting and comments received from Executive Committee members no later than 31 December 2015 and including the specific sources of the language included in the draft agreement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/66, para 269)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/76).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the template for draft Agreements for stage II of HCFC phase out management plans contained in Annex XIX to the present report; and

(b) To allow flexibility to modify the Agreement between a Government and the Executive Committee in cases where a country was proposing total HCFC phase out.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/52, para 184)
(Supporting document: Annex XIX, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66).

Cost for conversion of component manufacturing vs. incremental operating cost

Following a discussion on the appropriateness and feasibility of cost for conversion of component manufacturing vs. incremental operating cost being referred to one or other of the contact groups, the Executive Committee decided to defer it for consideration at its 60th Meeting.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/14 para 84)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the cost for conversion of component manufacturing vs. incremental operating cost to its 61st Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/45 para 200)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/47).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To consider funding the conversion of component manufacturers only when the funding requests were submitted as part of an HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) or a sector plan under an HPMP, except for those projects originally submitted to the 61st or earlier meetings of the Executive Committee;

(b) That in cases where countries decided to include component manufacturers in their phase-out plans, to request bilateral and implementing agencies to provide, as part of their submission, information on the incremental operating costs of all refrigeration or air-conditioning equipment manufacturers included in the plan, as well as production and export data for compressors for the three years prior to the submissions; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document, based on the relevant sections of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/51, on the level of incremental costs related to retooling for manufacturing of tube-and-fin heat exchangers to be considered by the Executive Committee at its 62nd Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/45 para 108)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/51).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Fund Secretariat to prepare a new document on the incremental costs related to retooling for manufacturing heat exchangers to assist it in its deliberations, incorporating any views it might receive from experts, implementing agencies and members of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/61, para 157)

The Executive Committee agreed at its Sixty-fifth meeting to defer consideration of the incremental costs related to retooling for manufacturing heat exchangers to the 66th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, para 186).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That in cases where the conversion of a manufacturer of HCFC air conditioning products to an alternative non flammable substance with substantially higher working pressure was undertaken, and where that manufacturer had its own heat exchanger manufacturing facility, expenditures related to dynamic testing of heat exchangers were to be part of the conversion cost in order to ensure that they were sufficiently pressure-resistant;

(b) To request the Secretariat to use, for those cases, the technical information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/51 and the related technical study, as well as any other relevant information available to determine the extent to which those costs were eligible and incremental;

(c) For the project "Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment at Petra Engineering Industries Co." (Jordan), to approve additional funding of US $126,500, plus agency support costs of US $9,488 for UNIDO, to cover the costs associated with changes in the heat exchanger production and testing, in line with decision 60/41, and to request the Secretariat to update the Agreement with Jordan accordingly when introducing any changes related to the determination of the baseline consumption for Jordan; and

(d) For stage I of the HPMP for Indonesia (air-conditioning sector plan), to approve additional funding of US $52,800, plus agency support costs of US $3,960 for UNDP, to cover the costs associated with changes in heat exchanger production and testing, in line with decision 64/42, and to request the Secretariat to update the Agreement with Indonesia accordingly when introducing any changes related to the determination of the baseline consumption for Indonesia.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/52 para 173).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/51).

Criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare an information document for the 70th meeting to assist the Executive Committee in reviewing the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector adopted by decision 60/44, including an analysis of the cost effectiveness of projects approved so far, as well as the division of costs between incremental operating costs and incremental capital costs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, decision 69/22(b), para.107(b)).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) To encourage the Secretariat to consider, in the context of the information document referred to in decision 69/22(b), options to ensure that:

(i) The level of funding for the first year of stage II would meet the 20 per cent disbursement threshold; and

(ii) Subsequent tranches were considered in light of the need for cash and the likelihood of reaching the disbursement threshold.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, decision 69/24(d), para.119(d)).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the document on the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector adopted by decision 60/44 (decisions 69/22(b) and 69/24(d)), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/52;

(b) To request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the Secretariat, where available, information regarding incremental capital and operating costs incurred under stage I of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs);

(c) To request the Secretariat to include the information contained in paragraph (b) above in a revised document to be submitted to the Executive Committee at its 71st meeting;

(d) To defer discussion of the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II HPMPs to the 72nd meeting of the Executive Committee, with the goal of reaching agreement on such criteria at that meeting;

I For those Article 5 countries that wished to do so, to allow the submission of stage II HPMPs in the absence of agreement on guidelines and provisions on funding for preparation of stage II, and prior to a decision by the Executive Committee on criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II, on the understanding that:

(i) Any such proposals for stage II HPMPs would be considered on the basis of the existing guidelines for stage I HPMPs; and

(ii) The funding level approved for stage II would not be modified on the basis of the criteria to be adopted for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II HPMPs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/21, para 115)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/52).

At its Seventy-first Meeting, the Executive Committee took note of the document on the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector adopted by decision 60/44, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/57.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, paragraph 165)

At its Seventy-second Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/39;

(b) To invite Executive Committee members to submit to the Secretariat, by 30 June 2014, any additional information they considered necessary to complete the information already contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/39; anI(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document that contained the additional information submitted under subparagraph (b) above for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 73rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/39, para 164)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/39).

At its Seventy-third Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to continue its consideration of the draft criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II of HPMPs at its 74th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/64, para 210)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/53).

At its Seventy-fourth meeting, the Executive Committee decided, in determining criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for stage II of the HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) in Article 5 countries:

Cut-off date

(a) Not to consider any projects to convert HCFC-based manufacturing capacity installed after 21 September 2007;

Second-stage conversion

(b) To apply the following principles in respect of second-stage conversion projects:

(i) Full funding of eligible incremental costs of second-stage conversion projects would be considered in those cases where an Article 5 Party clearly demonstrated in its HPMP that such projects:

a. Were necessary to comply with the Montreal Protocol HCFC targets up to and including the 35 per cent reduction step by 1 January 2020; and/or

b. Were the most cost-effective projects measured in ODP tonnes that the Party concerned could undertake in the manufacturing sector in order to comply with those targets; and/or

c. Would make the transition to low global-warming potential (GWP) alternatives;

(ii) Funding for all other second-stage conversion projects not covered under sub paragraph (b)(i) above would be limited to funding for installation, trials, and training associated with those projects;

Eligible incremental costs of HCFC phase-out proIts

(c) To apply the following principles in respect of eligible incremental costs of HCFC phase out projects for stage II of HPMPs, subject to a review in 2020:

(i) The current cost-effectiveness threshold values used for CFC phase-out projects in paragraph 32 of the final report of the 16th meeting of the Executive Committee (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/16/20), to be measured in metric kilograms, and a cost-effectiveness threshold of US $7.83/metric kilogram for rigid insulation refrigeration foam, should be used as guidelines during the development and implementation of the second and subsequent stages of HPMPs;

(ii) Article 5 countries would have the flexibility to allocate the approved funding from incremental operating costs to incremental capital costs and to allocate up to 20 per cent of the approved funding for incremental capital costs to incremental operating costs, as long as the use of the flexibility did not change the intent of the project. Any reallocation should be reported to the Executive Committee;

(iii) Funding of up to a maximum of 25 per cent above the cost-effectiveness threshold would be provided for projects when needed for the introduction of low-GWP alternatives; however, for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the foam sector with consumption of less than 20 metric tonnes, the maximum would be up to 40 per cent above the cost-effectiveness threshold;

HCFC phase-out in the foam sector

(iv) Incremental operating costs for projects in the polyurethane foam sector would be considered at US $1.60/metric kilogram for HCFC-141b; however, for projects that make the transition to low-GWP alternatives, incremental operating costs would be considered at up to US $5.00/metric kilogram;

(v) Incremental operating costs for projects in the extruded polystyrene foam sector would be considered at US $1.40/metric kilogram for HCFC-142b, HCFC 142b/HCFC-22, or HCFC-22 consumption to be phased out at the manufacturing enterprise;

(vi) For group projects linked to systems houses, incremental operating costs would be calculated on the basis of the total HCFC consumption to be phased out for all downstream foam enterprises;

(vii) When it was clearly demonstrated that low-GWP alternatives with incremental operating costs as indicated in sub-pIgraph (c)(iv) above were not feasible, the Executive Committee would fund higher levels of incremental operating costs when needed for the introduction of low-GWP alternatives by SMEs;

HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector

(viii) Incremental operating costs for projects in the air conditioning sub-sector would be considered at US $6.30/metric kilogram of HCFC consumption to be phased out at the manufacturing enterprise;

(ix) Incremental operating costs for projects in the commercial refrigeration subsector would be considered at US $3.80/metric kilogram of HCFC consumption to be phased out at the manufacturing enterprise;

(x) Consistent with decision 31/45 of the Executive Committee, incremental operating costs would not be considered for enterprises in the refrigeration equipment assembly, installation and charging subsector category;

HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector, including servicing for all the relevant refrigeration and air conditioning subsectors

(xi) Article 5 countries with total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes, and former low-volume consuming (LVC) Article 5 countries with HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector only above 360 metric tonnes, must include in their HPMPs, as a minimum:

a. A commitment to meeting, without further requests for funding at least the 35 per cent reduction step in 2020, and, if the country so decided, the 67.5 per cent reduction step in 2025 or the complete phase-out of HCFCs in line or ahead of the Montreal Protocol schedule. This should include a commitment by the country to restrict imports of HCFC-based equipment if necessary to achieve compliance with the reduction steps and to support relevant phase-out activities;

b. Mandatory reporting, by the time funding tranches for the HPMP were requested, on the implementation of activities undertaken in the refrigeration servicing sector and in the manufacturing sector when applicable, in the previous year, as well as a thorough and comprehensive annual work plan for the implementation of the activities associated with the next tranche;

c. A description of the roles and responsibilities of major stakeholders, as well as the lead implementing agency and the cooperating agencies, where applicable;

(xii) Article 5 countries with total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes would be provided with funding consistent with the level of consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector, as shown in the table below, on the understanding that project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve the 2020 and 2025 phase-out targets, or if the country so decided, later reduction targets:

Consumption (mt)*	Funding (US $)(**)		
	Up to 2020	Up to 2025	Total phase-out
>0 <15	205,625	396,500	587,500
15 <40	262,500	506,250	750,000
40 <80	280,000	540,000	800,000
80 <120	315,000	607,500	900,000
120 <160	332,500	641,250	950,000
160 <200	350,000	675,000	1,000,000
200 <320	560,000	1,080,000	1,600,000
320 <360	630,000	1,215,000	1,800,000

(*) Level of HCFC baseline consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector

(**) This represents the maximum funding eligible, including funding already provided

(xiii) Article 5 countries with HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector only above 360 metric tonnes would be provided with funding for phase-out activities at US $4.80/metric kilogram;

(xiv) Article 5 countries with total HCFC consumption in the servicing sector only of up to 360 metric tonnes would have flexibility in utilizing the resources available to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation to facilitate the smoothest possible phase-out of HCFCs, consistent with Executive Committee decisions;

(xv) Article 5 countries with total HCFC consumption of up to 360 metric tonnes, used in both the manufacturing and refrigeration servicing sectors, could submit HCFC phase-out investment projects in accordance with the policies and decisions of the Executive Committee, in addition to funding for addressing HCFC consumption in the servicing sector;

(xvi) Article 5 countries with total HCFC consumption above 360 metric tonnes used in both the manufacturing and refrigeration servicing sectors should prioritize consumption in the manufacturing sector to meet the reduction steps in 2020, where possible. Activities in the refrigeration servicing sector for such countries would be calculated at US $4.8/metric kilogram, to be deducted from their starting point for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption;

<u>HCFC phase-out in the aerosol, fire extinguisher and solvent sectors</u>

(xvii) The eligibility of incremental capital and operating costs for HCFC phase out projects in the aerosol, fire extinguisher, and solvent sectors would be considered on a case-by-case basis; and

(d) The Executive Committee would be open to considering projects to promote transition to not-in-kind technologies in relevant sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/50, para 162)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/50).

Incremental costs in the foam sector

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a document for considerati[on] at the 76th meeting on the calculation of the incremental capital costs and incremental operating costs for foam sector alternatives, providing transparency and consistency in comparing the quality of foam produced for different applications and transparency on the sources of information, taking into account prices in different regions and the size of enterprises.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/28, para 146)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/27).

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

The Executive Committee decided to take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/58 on the calculation of the incremental capital costs and incremental operating costs for foam sector alternatives (decision 75/28).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/50, para 177)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/58).

Assessing incremental costs for the conversion of heat exchanger lines of air-conditioning equipment

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(f) To request the Secretariat to undertake additional work on the level of incremental costs for the conversion of heat exchangers manufacturing lines in enterprises converting to R 290 technology, to report to the Executive Committ[ee] at the 76th meeting, and to adjust the cost of stage II of the HPMP for Brazil, as appropriate, upon receipt of the submission of the request for the second tranche.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/43(f), para 187(f))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/40 & Add.1).

The Seventy-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/59 on the calculation of the level of incremental costs for the conversion of heat exchanger manufacturing lines in enterprises converting to HC-290 technology (decision 75/43(f));

(b) To request the Secretariat:

(i) To further consider, with regard to the HC-290 technology, the technical and cost implications of reducing the tube diameter of the condenser from 7 mm to 5 mm while maintaining the same evaporator;

(ii) To provide further information on the estimated number of units required for each tool/equipment type when reducing the tube diameter, on the basis of a typical level of production by an enterprise in an Article 5 country; and

(iii) To subm[it] to the 77th meeting a revised document that addressed the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (b)(i) and (ii) above.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/51, para 180)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/59).

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/69 on the calculation of the level of incremental costs for the conversion of heat-exchanger manufacturing lines in enterprises converting to HC-290 technology (decision 76/51);
(b) To request the Secretariat to adjust the cost of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan for Brazil, as appropriate, upon receipt of the request for the second tranche, in accordance with decision 75/43(f), on the basis of the technical information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/69; and
(c) To request the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies to use the technical information contained in the annex to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/69 as a reference when assessing the incremental costs of converting heat-exchanger lines during the conversion of HCFC 22-based air-conditioners

to the use of HC 290, HFC-32 and R-452B refrigerants.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/58, para 204)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/69).

Countries that had total HCFC consumption above 360 metric tonnes and should address consumption in the manufacturing sector first to meet the 2013 and 2015 control measures

Following the report of a contact group, the Executive Committee agreed to continue discussion of the matter at its 64th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, para 72)

At its Sixty-fourth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to consider, on a case-by-case basis, project proposals from countries with total HCFC consumption above 360 metric tonnes that included funding requests for refrigeration servicing sector activities instead of the manufacturing sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/14, para 67)

Funding for countries with HCFC consumption between 361 and 400 metric tonnes in the servicing sector

At its Sixty-fourth Meeting, the Executive Committee agreed to continue to consider, on a case-by-case basis, the need for equitable treatment of those countries with HCFC consumption between 361 and 400 metric tonnes in the refrigeration servicing sector whose maximum level of funding would be lower than that for countries with consumption of between 300 and 360 metric tonnes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, para 65)

Second-stage conversion

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) The proportion of HCFCs consumed by enterprises that received assistance under the Multilateral Fund for CFC phase-out, as a percentage of:

  (i) Total HCFC consumption;

  (ii) Total HCFC consumption in the manufacturing sector;

  (iii) Total consumption of HCFC-141b in the foam sector; and

(b) The estimated cost-effectiveness value, in ODP and metric tonnes, of the proposed second-stage conversion projects as compared with the estimated cost-effectiveness of phasing out HCFC consumption in other manufacturing enterprises in all sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/16 para 58)

After hearing the report of the contact group, the Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare for the 66th meeting:

(a) A document containing information on previous conversions funded by the Multilateral Fund, and describing the conditions under which agreements were signed with Article 5 countries on the phase-out of CFCs; and

(b) A document on options for a tracking system to correlate, by country, the amounts of HCFC 141b-based pre-blended polyols exported by systems houses with the amounts used by foam enterprises in importing Article 5 countries that had been approved for phase-out, which could be updated on a periodic basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/12 para 68)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/49 containing information on previous conversions funded by the Multilateral Fund and describing the conditions under which agreements had been signed with Article 5 countries for the phase-out of CFCs;

(b) That conversion of new HCFC foam production lines in second-stage conversion enterprises established after the enterprises had been converted to a non-CFC alternative were entitled to full funding of eligible incremental costs provided that the new lines were established prior to the cut-off date of 21 September 2007, and on the understanding that the cost of replacement or retrofit of any equipment item installed after the cut-off date would not be eligible for fling; and

(c) To consider approving full funding of eligible incremental costs for second-stage conversion projects to phase out HCFC-141b contained in imported polyols on a case by case basis, on the understanding that the

governments concerned agreed to make commitments to ban imports of HCFC-141b, both in bulk and in pre-blended polyols, by a specific date to be included within the time-frame of the relevant stage of the HCFC phase-out management plan agreement.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/50 para 165)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/49)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/50 containing information on options for a tracking system to correlate, by country, the amounts of HCFC-141b-based pre-blended polyols exported by systems houses, with the amounts used by foam enterprises in importing Article 5 countries that had been approved for phase-out, which could be updated on a periodic basis;

(b) To consider discounting from a country's starting point for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption the amount or average amount of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols exported for the year or years on which the starting point hIbeen based;

(c) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies, in collaboration with the Governments of Chile, China and Colombia, to provide the Secretariat with the best available data on the amount of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols exported in 2009 and 2010;

(d) To request the Secretariat to update the information on the amounts of exports and imports of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols specified in Table 1 and Annex I, respectively, of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/50, based on information invited uIr subparagraph (c) above and on additional or updated information reported in the context of HCFC phase-out management plans to be submitted, and to report back to the Executive Committee at iI68th meeting; and

(e) To consider, at the 68th meeting, when to deduct the amounts of HCFC-141b exported in pre-blended polyols from the starting points for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption of the countries concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/51 para 169).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/50).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/46 and Corr.1 containing information on the amounts of HCFC-141b-based pre-blended polyols exported by Article 5 countries;

(b) When stage II of the countries' HPMPs were submitted, to deduct the following amounts of HCFC-141b exported in pre-blended polyols from the starting point for aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption: 2.42 ODP tonnes for Chile; 137.83 ODP tonnes for China; 12.30 ODP tonnes for Colombia and 28.60 ODPInnes for Mexico; and

(c) To encourage relevant Article 5 countries to consider establishing a national system for recording the amounts of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols imported and/or exported (where applicable) to support the ban on imports of pure HCFC-141b, as well as that contained in pre-blended polyols, to be issued once all the foam enterprises had been converted, and to facilitate monitoring of these enterprises to sustain the phase-out of HCFC-141b.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/42 para 171).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/46 and Corr.1).

Discrepancies between data reported under Article 7 and in HPMPs

Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided that the calculation of the starting points for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption for HCFC phase-out management plans should be based on the latest accepted HCFC consumption data reported under Article 7, consistent with decision 60/44 of the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/14 para 62).

Decimal places to be used in analyzing and presenting HCFC data for 2011 and later years

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided to direct the [Ozone] Secretariat to use two decimal places when presenting and analysing for compliance hydrochlorofluorocarbon baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties and annual hydrochlorofluorocarbon data reported under Article 7 for 2011 and later years.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/30).

Verification reports of national consumption targets together with tranches of HPMPs to the first meeting of the year

At its Seventy-second Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To encourage lead bilateral and implementing agencies submitting HCFC phase-out management plan tranche requests to the first meeting of the year to include a verification report of national consumption targets for the year immediately preceding the year during which the tranche was submitted; and

(b) That, should the verification reports mentioned in sub paragraph (a) above not be ready in time for the first meeting of the year, transfer of any approved funds for tranches to the bilateral and implementing agencies would occur only after receipt by the Secretariat of the verification reports confirming that, in the year immediately preceding the tranche request, the country had been in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the Agreement between its Government and the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/19 para 87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/12).

Progress and verification reports of a country's compliance with the HPMP agreement after the approval of the last tranche of HPMPs

The Seventy-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided for HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for which the last funding tranche was requested one or more years prior to the last year for which a consumption target had been established, to request the lead implementing agency and relevant cooperating agencies to submit annual tranche implementation reports and, where applicable, verification reports on the current stage of the HPMPs until all activities foreseen had been completed and HCFC consumption targets had been met, on the understanding that, when consecutive stages of HPMPs were implemented concurrently, the verification reports should be based on the lower HCFC consumption target committed to by the country concerned

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/19, para 86).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/13).

Years to be included in verifications of HCFC consumption in LVC countries under HPMPs

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting as part of a tranche request reports on the verification of compliance of low-volume consuming countries with HCFC phase-out management plan agreements, to ensure that the verification reports covered all the years since the approval of the previous tranche, including the year of the approval of that tranche.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/51).

Baseline established for Article 5 countries

At its Sixty-fourth Meeting, the Executive Committee agreed to continue the established practice of considering HPMPs containing estimated baselines that would be revised by the Secretariat once the actual baseline data were known, in line with the relevant paragraphs in the approved HPMPs and related agreements.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, para 71).

Additional funding requests for HCFC phase-out outside approved HPMPs

Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided that Article 5 countries with HCFC consumption reported under Article 7 solely in the refrigeration servicing sector and with foam enterprises relying exclusively on imported HCFC-141b pre-blended polyol systems not reported as consumption could, on an exceptional and case-by-case basis, and consistent with decision 61/47, submit a funding request for the conversion of those enterprises during implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), on the understanding that:

(a) There were no systems houses in the country concerned, and funding for the conversion of any of the foam enterprises was not requested but fully described in the submission of stage I of the HPMP;

(b) All foam enterprises and the annual amount of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre blended polyol, to be calculated based on the 2007-2009 average consumption excluding those years in which no production was reported, Ild be included therein;

(c) The eligibility of the foam enterprises would be determined at the time of the submission of the project, and the funding level would be based on the amount of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol systems as defined under subparagraph (b) above; and

(d) The project proposal would completely phase out the use of HCFC-141b in imported pre blended polyol systems and would include a commitment from the country to put in place, by the time the last foam manufacturing plant had been converted to a non-HCFC technology, regulations or policies banning the import and/or the use of HCFC-141b pre blended polyol systems.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/15 para 64)

Reports on HCFC phase-out demonstration and investment projects outside approved HPMPs

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(h) To urge the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the Fund Secretariat reports on the HCFC demonstration and investment projects that had previously been approved separately from the HCFC phase-out management plans of the relevant Article 5 countries, addressing the issues pertaining to the collection of accurate data on incremental capital cost, the incremental operating cost or savings, and data relevant to the application of the technologies, in line with the objectives of decision 55/43(b), and as requested in the relevant approval decision for each project, as reflected in Annex IV to the present report [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53].

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/13 para 59(h))

Funding for conversion of eligible enterprises with very little or no current consumption of HCFCs

After some consultation, the Executive Committee noted the issue of funding for conversion of eligible enterprises with very little or no current consumption of HCFCs, and confirmed its decision, taken at the 16th meeting, that eligible ODS consumption at the enterprise level should be calculated on the basis of either the year, or an average of the three years, immediately preceding project preparation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, para 66)

Applicability of HCFC cost-effectiveness thresholds for low-volume-consuming countries

The Executive Committee agreed that the issue of applicability of HCFC cost-effectiveness thresholds for LVC countries was already covered by previous decisions taken by the Executive Committee and by existing procedures.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, para 68)

Flexibility provision under HCFC phase-out management plans

The Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to include, under the item dealing with the Overview of issues identified during project review in the agenda of the 64th meeting of the Executive Committee, the matter of the flexibility provision under HCFC phase-out management plans in relation to technology changes and funding reallocation among sectors, and to provide relevant background information for the consideration of that matter as needed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/16, para 70)

At its Sixty-fourth Meeting, the Executive Committee agreed to consider technology changes and funding reallocation among sectors on a case-by-case basis for HPMPs submitted to the meeting, and to defer consideration of the policy issue to the 65th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, para 69)

At its Sixty-fifth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to consider the matter of the flexibility provision under stage I HPMPs in relation to technology changes and funding reallocation among sectors on a case-by-case basis and to reconsider the issue at a later stage.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/11, para 62)

HPMPs that propose to address more than 10 per cent of the baseline by 2015

The Executive Committee considered at its 62nd Meeting the issue of several requests to phase out more than 10 per cent of a country's estimated HCF baseline for compliance that had been submitted and that Article 5 countries were seeking the equivalent of more than 10 per cent of their funding eligibility or order to address the expected growth in HCFC consumption until the freeze level stipulated by the control measures of the Protocol. The Executive Committee agreed to consider requests for funding for the reduction in HCFC consumption beyond the 10 per cent baseline level on a case-by-case basis

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, para 45).

Following the report of a contact group, the Executive Committee agreed to note in the respective decision for each such HPMP that the amount of HCFC consumption to be phased out in stage I should assist the country in making progress towards meeting the control measures beyond 2015 accordingly, on the understanding that Article 5 countries would still be able to submit stage II proposals when the Executive Committee approved the last tranche of stage I and that the approach was without prejudice to the tonnage of HCFCs that could be put forward for phase-out in stage II proposals. The Executive Committee further agreed to continue discussion of how HCFC phase-out in addition to the 10 per cent required for 2015 could be addressed at its 64th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, para 74)

The Executive Committee, at is Sixty-fourth Meeting, agreed to continue to consider, on a case-by-case basis, those HPMPs that proposed to address more than 10 per cent of the baseline by 2015, and that it could, if need be, continue its discussion on establishing a policy on that issue at a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, para 63).

Basis for calculation of export to non-Article 5 countries

(a) By applying the related decision in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/15/45, paragraphs 146 and 147, on an enterprise basis, by:
   (i) Using the amount of ODS contained in units that had already been charged when shipped; and
   (ii) Using the design ODS charge for units designed to be filled with an ODS but shipped empty;

or

   (b) By determining the share of exports on a sectoral basis, if the sector size was sufficient to warrant such a sectoral approach.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/15 para 87)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

Environmental impact

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To consider the issue of eligibility of measures to improve the climate impact of the conversion from HCFCs at its 60th Meeting; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document for the 60th Meeting providing information regarding the relevant aspects of component upgrade in HCFC conversion projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/13 para. 80)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the paper prepared by the Secretariat on prioritization of HCFC phase-out technologies to minimize other impacts on the environment (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/51 and Add.1);

(b) To discuss the type of incentives to be associated with the Multilateral Fund climate impact indicator (MCII), and other relevant questions relating it, at the 60th Meeting;

(c) To demonstrate the application of the MCII to a subset of project submissions, from the 60th Meeting onwards, that will inform agencies and countries about the climate impact of technology choices and to request the Secretariat to collect further data on the use of the MCII for the Executive Committee's consideration;

(d) To request the Secretariat to finalize the development of the MCII, as outlined in the Secretariat's paper, using the examples provided by the Secretariat in the Annex of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/51/Add.1 as a base for the output to be provided;

(e) To request the Secretariat to make the underlying data, the methodology used, and preliminary working models of the software available on the intranet to bilateral and implementing agencies and to Members of the Executive Committee;

(f) To approve the related work, including programming of software, at a budget of US $50,000; and

(g) To request a report from the Secretariat on the experience gained in implementing subparagraphs (c) and (d) above, to be submitted not later than the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/45 para. 227)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/51 and Add.1).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the report on the experience gained in implementing the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) to its 63rd meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/62, para 159)

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the experience gained in implementing the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII), as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/58; and

(b) To continue discussion of the MCII at its 64th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, decision 63/62, para 186)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/58).

At its Sixty-fourth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the experience gained in implementing the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII); and

(b) To continue discussion of the MCII at its 65th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, decision 64/51, para 178)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/50).

At its Sixty-fifth Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the experience gained in implementing the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII); and

(b) To continue the discussion of the MCII at its 66th meeting, based on intersessional discussions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, decision 65/48, para 189).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/54).

The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the report on the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator to the 67th meeting.:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, decision 66/53, para 176).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/52).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the report on the experience gained in implementing the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII);

(b) To request the Secretariat to finalize the development of the MCII for the different sectors as outlined in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/34 and in light of the comments received prior to and during the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) To request the Secretariat to present a fully-developed version of the MCII to the Executive Committee no later than its 69th meeting, and to propose options for its further implementation; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to inform the Executive Committee of the progress made and experience gained in applying the MCII to project submissions no later than its 70th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, decision 67/32, para 112).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/34).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/34;

(b) To request the Secretariat to maintain a discussion forum on the MCII to enable continued and transparent exchanges among Executive Committee members, implementing agencies and the Secretariat on the matter;

(c) To further request the Secretariat to provide the next report to the last meeting of the Executive Committee in 2014 on progress made and experience gained in applying the MCII to project submissions, as well as the results of an independent review to be undertaken, and to provide a progress report to the 72nd meeting; and

(d) To include in the report of the Executive Committee to the Meeting of the Parties information on the MCII, its envisioned link to climate change, and the need for that information to be consistent with information used in climate-related bodies of the United Nations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, decision 69/23, para 114).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/34).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the progress report on the use of the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/43.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, para 195).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/43).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the fully developed Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) (decision 69/23) contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/54 and Add.1;

(b) To request the Secretariat:

(i) To take into consideration, in finalizing the MCII, the recommendations provided by the technical experts who had undertaken independent reviews of the MCII in line with decision 69/23(c);

(ii) To take into account, as appropriate, the fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the refinement of the MCII tool;

(iii) To share the MCII tool with the IPCC and to invite feedback on the tool from the World Bank in the context of its work with other Multilateral Development Banks to harmonize greenhouse gas accounting across their investment portfolios, and its work on energy subsidy reform;

(iv) To report to the Executive Committee, no later than the 75th meeting, on the outcome of the above undertakings; and

(c) To note that the Secretariat would calculate the impact on the climate of investment projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors, applying the revised MCII model resulting from the work referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above, and that, for investment projects in all other manufacturing sectors, it would apply the methodologies described in paragraph 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/54.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, decision 73/65, para 214).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/54).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) The report on the fully developed Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) (decision 73/65(b)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/78;

(b) With appreciation the response from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the feedback on the tool from the World Bank in the context of its work with other multilateral development banks to harmonize greenhouse gas accounting across their investment portfolios and its work on energy subsidy reform; and

(c) That the Secretariat would continue to calculate the impact on the climate of investment projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors using the MCII model, and would apply the methodologies described in paragraph 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/54 for investment projects in all other manufacturing sectors.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, decision 75/68, para 282).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/78).

Relevant aspects of component upgrade in HCFC conversion projects

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To defer consideration of the issue of comp^{on}ent upgrade in HCFC conversion projects until its 61st Meeting; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to supplement the document on relevant aspects of component upgrade in HCFC conversion projects (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/45) with examples of the possible consequences of each option, drawing on the experiences of the implementing agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/43 para.189)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/45).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to maintain the established practice when evaluating component upgrades in HCFC conversion projects for the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors, such that after conversion the defining characteristics of the components would remain largely unchanged or, when no similar component was available, would only be improved to the extent necessary to allow the conversion to take place, and to keep the Executive Committee informed of any deviation from this practice.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/44 para.106)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/50).

Retrofit of existing HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment to flammable or toxic refrigeration

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to include in the approval of HCFC phase out management plans, tranches, projects or activities that proposed the retrofit of HCFC based refrigeration and air conditioning equipment to flammable or toxic refrigerants that the Executive Committee notes that, if the country engages in retrofitting HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment to flammable or toxic refrigerants and associated servicing, it does so on the understanding that they assume all associated responsibilities and risks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/17 para.78)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/12).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that, if a country were to decide, after taking into account decision 72/17, to proceed with retrofits that used flammable substances in equipment originally designed for non flammable substances, it should be done only in accordance with the relevant standards and protocols.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/34 para.117)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/24).

Relationship between efforts to protect the ozone layer and to safeguard the global climate system

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, noting that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel are invited by the Convention on Climate Change to develop a balanced scientific, technical and policy-relevant special report as outlined in their responses to a request by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.23), decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to work with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in preparing the report mentioned above and to address all areas in one single integrated report to be finalized by early 2005. The report should be completed in time to be submitted to the Open-ended Working Group for consideration in so far as it relates to actions to address ozone depletion and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the Convention on Climate Change simultaneously.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro.14/9, Decision XIV/10).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to update the data contained within the Panel's 2005 Supplement to the IPCC/TEAP Special Report and to report on the status of alternatives to hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons, including a description of the various use patterns, costs, and potential market penetration of alternatives no later than 15 May 2009;
2. to request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare a report that compiles current control measures, limits and information reporting requirements for compounds that are alternatives to ozone depleting substances and that are addressed under international agreements relevant to climate change;
3. to request the Ozone Secretariat with input, where appropriate, from the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol to convene an open ended dialogue on high-global warming potential alternatives for ozone depleting substances among Parties, including participation by the assessment panels and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, and inviting the Fund's implementing agencies, other relevant multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and non-governmental organizations to discuss technical and policy issues related to alternatives for ozone-depleting substances, with a particular focus on exchanging views of the best ways of how the experience from the Montreal Protocol can be used to address the impact of hydrofluorocarbons, and also with a view to maximizing the ozone and climate benefits of the hydrochlorofluorocarbon early phase-out under the Montreal Protocol;
4. to encourage Parties to include their climate experts as participants in the workshop;
5. that the above-mentioned dialogue on high-global warming potential alternatives to ozone-depleting substances should be held just before the twenty-ninth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group and that interpretation will be provided in the six official languages of the United Nations;
6. to request the co-chairs of the workshop, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, to prepare a summary report of the discussions that take place during the dialogue and to report on the proceedings to the Open-ended

Working Group at its twenty-ninth meeting;

7. to invite one representative of a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and one representative of a Party not so operating to serve as co-chairs of the workshop;

8. to request the Ozone Secretariat to communicate the present decision to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol and to encourage that secretariat to make the decision available at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to that Convention for possible consideration of participation in the workshop.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.20/9, Decision XX/8).

Maximizing the climate benefits from the phase-out of HCFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector

At its Sixty-sixth meeting, the Executive Committee decided to defer further consideration of maximizing the climate benefits from the phase-out of HC[FC]s in the refrigeration servicing sector until its 67th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/54, decision 66/20, paragraph 87)

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the revised proposal by the Convenor of the contact group on maximizing climate benefits from the phase-out of HCFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector, attached as Annex VI to the present report;

(b) To invite Executive Committee members to submit written comments on the revised proposal toIe Secretariat no later than 14 September 2012; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to compile the comments received from Executive Committee members and to submit them, together with the revised proposal by the Convenor, in the document on overview of issues identified under project revie[w,] for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 68th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, decision 67/16, paragraph 63)

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the bilateral and implem[en]ting agencies, to prepare a discussion paper for the 70th meeting outlining key issues and considerations involved in further promoting strategies, approaches and technologies to minimize any adverse climate impacts of HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector in the context of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.:

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, decision 68/11, paragraph 69)

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to defer consideration of the discussion paper on minimizing the adverse climate impact of HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector to its 71st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, paragraph 120).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, following informal discussions, decided to defer consideration of the document on minimizing the adverse climate impact of HCFC phase-out in the servicing sector (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/56) until its 72nd meeting, on the understanding that sufficient time would be made available to the Executive Committee to discuss the document.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, decision 71/43, paragraph 161).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53/Rev.1 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/42 on minimizing adverse climate impact of HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector;

(b) To invite relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to consider the information contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/53/Rev.1 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/42 when assisting Article 5 countries in the preparation and implementation of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector containeIn their HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs); and

(c) To encourage Article 5 countries, when implementing their HPMPs, to consider, as needed and feasible:

  (i) The development of regulations and codes of practice, and the adoption of standards for the safe introduction of flammable and toxic refrigerants given the potential risk of accidents and negative effects on health associated with their use;

  (ii) Measures to limit the import of HCFC-based equipment and to facilitate the introduction of energy-efficient and climate-friendly alternatives; and

(iii) Focusing activities in the refrigeration servicing sector on training of technicians, good practices, the safe handling of refrigerants, containment, recovery and recycling and reuse of recovered refrigerants rather than retrofitting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, decision 72/41, paragraph 188)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/53/Rev.1

Analysis of projects using HCFC technologies

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Fund Secretariat to produce a paper containing figures on an analysis of what projects were being submitted for funding using HCFC technologies, to see whether there existed any trend towards or away from HCFC use in specific sectors, particularly the foam sector;

(b) to request the Secretariat to incorporate the following elements in the project evaluation sheets and, in the case of (i) below, in the list of projects and activities presented to the Committee for approval:

(i) information on the conversion technology to be used;

(ii) a comprehensive outline of the reasons for selection of the HCFC technology, if used; and, where possible,

(iii) an indication of how long an enterprise intended to use a transitional HCFC technology.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/20, para. 42).

The Executive Committee at its Twenty-seventh Meeting expressed its appreciation for the increased information/justification provided for the selection of HCFCs and noted that that was the level of information originally expected, and that at least that level was expected in the future; stressed to the Implementing Agencies that it considered this to be more than a paper exercise, and urged the Agencies to take seriously the obligations related to providing information on alternatives available; and decided, in recognition of Article 2F of the Montreal Protocol, to request that Implementing Agencies provide, for all future projects or groups of projects for HCFCs from any country, a letter from the Government concerned. In the letter, the country should:

(a) verify that it had reviewed the specific situations involved with the project(s) as well as its HCFC commitments under Article 2F;

(b) state if it had nonetheless determined that, at the present time the projects needed to use HCFCs for an interim period;

(c) state that it understood that no funding would be available for the future conversion from HCFCs for these companies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/13, para. 35).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that information on a possible study comparing costs of alternative technologies and the impact on their choice of support from the Multilateral Fund should be the subject of a separate agenda item for its Twenty-ninth Meeting, for consideration by the Executive Co“mittee itself.”*(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/28, para. 54).*

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to establish an open-ended contact group, with Sweden as convener, in order to consider the question of policy on HCFC’use as an interim technology and“that the outc”me of the group's work would be discussed under “Other matters”.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/1, para. 5).

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in relation to all future projects which involved conversion to HCFC-141b, to include in the meeting documentation the letter from the Government concerned, explaining the reasons for the choice of the technology, as per Decisions 2“/20 and 27/13.”*(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/58, Decision 34/51, para. 71).*

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note with appreciation of the paper submitted by France;

(b) to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to update document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/34 with new costs for various options and to investigate the availability of non-ODS pre-blended polyol, and to submit the up[da]ted documeIand its findings for the consideration of the 39th Meeting;

(c) to request Implementing Agencies to amplify the relevant enterprise information pursuant to Decision 20/48

with data concerning import restrictions into non-Article 5 countries and the cost situation for alternatives, and to inform the enterprises that they should acknowledge having received that information. The corresponding documentation should accompany the project proposal;

(d) to request the Secretariat to send to the National Ozone Unit of the recipient country, a letter recalling that HCFC-141b projects would be excluded from funding in the future (no second conversion), withIpies to the Ministries of the Environment and Foreign Affairs;

(e) that the annual Executive Committee report to the Meeting of the Parties should state by country the amount of HCFC-141b consumption phased in th–ough projects using HCFC as replac–ments, a consumption which would - in application of Decision 27/13 - be excluded from fund“ng at future s”ages.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/36, Decision 36/56, para. 122).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/36/35).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided for projects to phase-out CFCs by conversion to HCFC technologies, Governments had officially endorsed the choice of technology and it had been clearly explained to them that no further resources could be requested from the Multilateral Fund for funding any future replacement for the transitional HCFC technology that had“been selected.”*(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/38, para. 74 (b)).*

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) to request agencies to discuss with relevant countries the possibility of avoiding the use of HCFCs as replacement technology in conversion activities under phase-out plans where possible; and

(d) to request agencies to report in their annual implementation reports for multi-year agreements those cases in which HCFC technology was used to replace CFC technology, including the name and location of the relevant beneficiaries, capacity converted or previous CFC consumption, the reason for the technology selection, and whether the equipment selected could also be used with non-ODS technology to lessen the need for further assistance from theIltilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/11 para 67(c) and (d))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/11/Add.2).

Eligibility of funding HCFC studies

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Government of Germany to take into account the views expressed on the eligibility of fund[in]g HCFC phase-out management studies by the Multilateral Fund at the 42nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, in the informal group meeting and, in addition, further submissions of additional ideas and opinions sent by e-mail to GTZ-Proklima, as the German bilateral Implem[en]ting Agency, provided that they were received 10 weeks prior to the 43rd Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(b) also to request the Government of Germany to circulate to the Executive Committee, through the United Kingdom delegation, a policy paper on the issues of the responsibility of the Multilateral Fund and potential eligibility requirements for such a study and to ref[or]mulate the project proposal for submission and consideration at the 43rd Meeting of the Executive“Committee on ”hat basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/7, para. 47).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that:

(i) the May 2003 Technology and Economic Assessment Panel’s HCFC Task Force Report predicted a dramatic increase in HCFC consumption in China in the foreseeable future;

(ii) the intent of the proposed project was also to allow utilization of its results for all Article 5 countries; and

(iii) established Executive Committee policies did not support conversion of capacity installed after July 1995 nor a second conversion and the study was therefore not aiming at preparing or initiating any conversion projects;

(b) to approve the project “Development of a suitable strategy for the long-term management of HCFCs, in particular HCFC-22, in China”, addressed in documents UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/43/21 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/51, at the level of funding of US $300,300 plus support costs for the Government of Germany of US $39,039 on an exceptional basis on the condition that, as one of the outcomes, a study would look into the effectIf management of HCFCs in China and in other Article 5 countries; and

(c) to further note that:

(i) a schedule for the study, indicating a project duration of 21 months, had been submitted to the Fund Secretariat. Both the Government of Germany and the Government of China would strive to adhere to that schedule;

(ii) the Government of China intended to use relevant outcomes of the study as a basis for subsequent national action by the Government and expected that such action would take place within three years after finalization of the study; and

(iii) interested Executive Committee members and Implementing Agencies would be invited to participate in an informal advisory group, which might discuss survey methodologies, the evaluation of informat"on gathered, a"d policies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/19, para. 85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/21).

Guidelines for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans incorporating HCFC surveys

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the following guidelines:

(a) countries should adopt a staged approach to the implementation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), within the framework of their over arching strategy;

(b) as soon as possible and depending on the availability of resources, countries should employ the guidelines herein to develop, in detail, stage one of the HPMPs, which would address how countries would meet the freeze in 2013 and the 10 per cent reduction in 2015, with an estimate of relateIost considerations and applying cost guidelines as they were developed;

(c) the elaboration of stage one of the HPMP and subsequent stages should be developed as follows:

(i) for countries with consumption in the servicing sector only:

a. to be consistent with existing guidelines for the preparation of RMPs/RMP updates pursuant to decisions 31/48 and 35/57; and, if applicable, with the preparation of TPMPs pursuant to decision 45/54;

b. to contain commitments to achieve the 2013 and 2015 HCFC control measures and include a performance-based system for HPMPs based on the completion of activities in the HPMP to enable the annual release of funding for the HPMP;

(ii) for countries with manufacturing sectors using HCFCs, HPMPs should contain a national performance-based phase-out plan (NPP) with one or several substance or sector-based phase-out plans (SPP) consistent with decision 38/65 addressing consumption reduction levels sufficient to achieve the 2013 and 2015 HCFC control measures and provide starting points for aggregate reductions, together with annual reduction targets;

(d) for countries that chose to implement investment projects in advance of completion of the HPMP:

(i) the approval of each project should result in a phase-out of HCFCs to count against the consumption identified in the HPMP and no such projects could be approved after 2010 unless they were part of the HPMP;

(ii) if the individual project approach was used, the submission of the first project should provide an indication of how the demonstration projectIelated to the HPMP and an indication of when the HPMP would be submitted;

(e) consideration should be given to providing funding for assistance to include HCFC control measures in legislation, regulations and licensing systems as part of the funding of HPMP preparation as necessary and confirmation of the implementation of the same should be required as a prerequisite for funding implementation of the HPMP;

(f) in cases where there were multiple implementing agencies in one country, a lead agency should be designated to coordinate the overall development of stage one of the HPMP;

(g) HPMPs should contain cost information at the time of their submission based on and addressing:

(i) the most current HCFC cost guidelines at the time of submission;

(ii) alternative cost scenarios based on different potential cut-off dates for new capacity if a specific cut-off date had not yet been decided, for funding eligibility of manufacturing facilities as specified in decision 53/37(k), as well as the current policy for a 25 July 1995 cut-off date;

(iii) alternative cost scenarios for the operational and capital costs for second conversions;

(iv) the incremental costs of regulating import and supply to the market of HCFC dependent equipment once proven alternatives were commercially available in the country and describing the benefits to the servicing sector of associated reduced demand;

(v) cost and benefit information based on the full range of alternatives considered, and associated ODP and other impacts on the environment including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;

(h) countries and agencies were encouraged to explore potential financial incentives and opportunities for additional resources to maximize the environmental benefits from HPMPs pursuant to paragraph 11(b) of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(i) HPMPs shoulIddress:

(i) the use of institutional arrangements mentioned in decision 53/37(e) and (f);

(ii) the roles and responsibilities of associations of refrigeration technicians and other industry associations and how they could contribute to HCFC phase-out; and

(j) HPMPs should, as a minimum, fulfil the data and information requirements, as applicable, listed in the indicative outline for the development of HPMPs, as set out“in Annex XIX t” the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/59, Decision 54/39, para.170).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/53).

Confidentiality of HCFC data reported under Article 7

Noting that the Ozone Secretariat would advise the Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group that it would provide disaggregated ODS data reported without a claim of confidentiality by Article 5 Parties under Article 7 of the Protocol, the Executive Committee decided [at] its Fifty-eighth Meeting to request the Fund Secretariat to report back to the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee on any discussions on the issue that might take place at the Twenty-ninth Meet“ng of the Open”ended Working Group.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/17, para.86).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/18).

At the Fifty-ninth Meeting, the representative of the Secretariat said that the policy issue was the confidentiality of HCFC data under Article 7, but that the issue had been resolved with the assistance of the Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat. Subsequently, the Executive Committee noted that the Ozone Secretariat would share with the Fund Secretariat the disaggregated HCFC data that Parties had submitted to the Ozone Secretariat without confidentiality requirements for its unrestricted use as needed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, paras.53 and 54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

Prioritization in the phase-out of HCFCs

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, as a priority, HCFC 141b phase-out projects to enable compliance with the reductions in consumption for the years 2013 and 2015, in accordance with decision XIX/6, paragraph 11(a), of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties; and

(b) To consider HCFC consumption phase-out projects for HCFCs with ODP lower than HCFC-141b, where national circumstances and priorities required their submission, in order to comply with the 2013 and 2015 control measures.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, decision 59/11, para.67).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to remind bilateral land implementing agencies and Article 5 countries to prioritize the phase-out of HCFC-141b and compliance with the 2020 target when requesting and using project preparation funds for projects in non-low-volume-consuming countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/18 para 82).

Consumption arising from HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended foam chemicals (polyols)

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Fund Secretariat, in consultation with the Ozone Secretariat, to prepare for the 61st Meeting a brief discussion paper outlining the implications for Article 5 Parties and the Multilateral Fund associated with the import and export of HCFC-based pre blended polyols, taking into account all relevant decisions by Meetings of the Parties and the Executive Committee, and outlining the policy issues and their related technical and economic implications requiring consideration by the Committee;
(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to provide the Secretariat, before 31 March 2010, with any information collected during the preparation of HPMPs or otherwise related to the pIuction, export, import, and/or use of pre-blended polyols containing HCFCs; and
(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies not to submit additional projects for the phase-out of HCFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols beyond those submitted to the present Meeting until the eligibility of such projects had been decided by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, decision 59/12, para.74).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of consumption arising from HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended foam chemicals to the 61st Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/50, decision 60/50, para.221).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/53 on consumption arising from HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended foam chemicals (polyols) (decisions 59/12 and 60/50);

(b) To confirm that the phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyol systems that were imported and/or manufactured domestically, and counted as consItion under Article 7, was eligible for assistance according to existing guidelines;

(c) With regard to the import of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols, which had not been counted as consumption under Article 7, to request Article 5 countries that wished to seek assistance for the phase-out of such imports:

  (i) To include in the overarching strategy for their HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) an indicative list of all the foam enterprises established prior to 21 September 2007 that used imported polyol systems, including the amount of HCFC-141b contained therein;

  (ii) To include in the starting point for aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the annual amount of HCFC-141b contained in imported polyol systems during the 2007-2009 period;

  (iii) Also to include in their HPMPs a sector plan for the complete phase-out of the use of HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol systems, covering the cost and funding schedule, taking into account that the share of imported polyol within the HPMP might need support under a schedule beyond 2015, and on the understanding that quantities of HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol systems that had not been included in the overarching strategy for the HPMP would not be eligible for funding;

  (iv) To include in the sector plan a commitment from the country to put in place, by the time the last foam manufacturing plant had been converted to a non-HCFC technology, regulations or policies banning the import and or the use of HCFC 141b pre-blended polyol systems;

(d) That Article 5 Parties with eligible enterprises manufacturing HCFC-141b pre-blended polyol systems would be provided with assistance calculated on the basis of consumption of HCFC-141b sold domestically, on the understanding that the full consumption of HCFC-141b by those enterprises manufacturing pre-blended polyol systems would be deducted from the starting point.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, decision 61/47, para.113).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/53).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To note with appreciation the cooperative manner in which the members of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund addressed this issue at the Committee's sixty-first meeting through decision 61/47, by agreeing on a framework on eligible incremental costs for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of

the Montreal Protocol in their transition from the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in preblended polyols;

2. To affirm that the issue of the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons in preblended polyols has been addressed to the satisfaction of the parties;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.22/9, Decision XXII/9).

High levels of recorded HCFC consumption in submitted HPMPs for LVC countries

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to allow the submission of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plans to assist former low-volume-consuming countries with HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector only, that was above 360 metric tonnes, to meet control measures up to 2020 on the understanding that the level of funding provided would be considered on a case-by-case basis until otherwise decided.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/11, para.49).

Prioritization of HCFCs

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting activities to phase out HCFC-22 used in the manufacture of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, to estimate the total future amount of HCFC-22 that could potentially be required until 2020 for servicing such equipment;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting activities to phase out HCFC-22 used in the refrigeration servicing sector, to clearly demonstrate how the proposed activities would reduce the growth rate inIe servicing sector and contribute to meeting the reduction steps in 2013 and 2015; and

(c) To consider projects for the phase-out of HCFC-22/HCFC-142b used for the manufacture of extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam when it was clearly demonstrated that they would be required by national circumstances and priorities to comply with the 2013 and 2015 control measures, and to consider all other XPS foam projects after 2014.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/12, para.51).

How to record disbursement for stage I of HPMPs

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To urge the implementing agencies and the Treasurer to reach an agreement with the Fund Secretariat on how to record disbursement for the implementation modality, including means of returning balances used for stage I of the HPMP for China and similar projects, in the Fund's ann[ua]l progress and financial reports and the accounts o©he Fund©nd to report back to the 70th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, decision 69/24(c), para.119(c)).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

(i) The report on how Irecord disbursement for stage I of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) as per decision 69/24(c), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/50;

(ii) That the World Bank had already established practices to enable it to reflect disbursements from the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office/Ministry of the Environment (FECO/MEP) to final beneficiaries, under the definition used in the annual progress and financial report for stage I of the HPMP for China;

(b) To request UNDP and UNIDO, in the case of stage I of the HI for China:

(i) To designate in their annual progress and financial reports, as per decision 69/24(c), the implementation modality whereby disbursements were made to final beneficiaries from FECO/MEP under stage I of the HPMP;

(ii) To provide an extra column in their annual progress and financial reports for disbursements made from FECO/MEP to final beneficiaries, on the understandingIat the reconciliation of the accounts of the Fund would not take into account this additional column;

(c) To request the implementing agencies, in the light of decision 68/22(b), in the case of stage I of the HPMP for China, to submit to the Treasurer an annual audited financial statement to be provided by FECO/MEP eight weeks prior to an Executive Committee meeting or earlier. The financial statement should show clearly

the income received from the implementing agencies, the disbursements by FECO/MEP to final beneficiaries, and the interest amount earned by FECO/MEP on the balances held by FECO/MEP under stage I of the HPMP for China; and

(d) To request the Treasurer to record in the accounts of the Fund interest earned from balances held by FECO/MEP under stage I of the HPMP for China.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, decision 70/20, para.101).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/50).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the document on disbursement of funds for the HCFC phase-out management plan for China (decision 69/24(b)(i)) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/58); and

(b) To request the Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, to continue work pursuant to decision 69/24(b)(i) and to report any additional information to the Executive Committee at its 72nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, decision 71/44, para.170).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/58).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on disbursement of funds for the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for China, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/38;

(b) To request the Secretariat, in collaboration with the implementing agencies and the Treasurer:

(i) To consider the options on the timing of the disbursement of funds under stage II of the HPMP for China; and

(ii) To provide a report on the matter to the 73rd meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, decision 72/38, para.158).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/38).

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on disbursement of funds for the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for China (decision 72/38) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/52;

(b) To request implementing agencies:

(i) To continue monitoring the disbursement of the approved funds during stage I of the HPMP for China; and

(ii) To include, when submitting stage II of the HPMP for China to the Executive Committee for consideration, the respective disbursement modality agreed on with the Government of China, along with the specific milestones that would allow for the disbursement of funds to the Government of China closer to the time when they were needed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, decision 73/63, para.200).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/52).

Fund disbursement threshold for tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To confirm that achievement of the 20 per cent disbursement threshold provision should be determined in terms of the level of disbursement to final beneficiaries, where applicable; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to review the application of the 20 per cent disbursement threshold provision for the 72nd meeting with a view to clarifying and ensuring its consistent application, and to enable consideration of alternative options for defining pre conditions for submission of multi-year tranches.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, decision 71/29, para.110).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) Assessing different modalities for the fund disbursement threshold for HCFC phase out management plan (HPMPs) and to inform the Executive Committee of the results of this analysis no later than the first meeting in 2015; and

(b) Using the 20 per cent disbursement threshold as a requirement for the approval of tranches of HPMPs and, on an exceptional basis, to allow the bilateral and implementing agencies to submit information on disbursements related to tranches submitted to the 73rd and 74th meetings up to six weeks prior to these meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, decision 72/24, para.103).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/12).

The Seventy-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To maintain the 20 per cent disbursement threshold in line with decision 72/24(b), noting that it was applied in a flexible manner, taking into account other circumstances withrespect to implementation of the project, including the compliance status of the countryand aggregated fund disbursement; and

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when assisting Article 5 countries to prepare future stages of their HCFC phase-out management plans, to carefully design the schedule of submission of tranches and their completion according to the activities to be implemented in the following one to three years and their associated costs, and to commence all preparatory work, such as legal agreements or memorandums of understanding as required, in advance of the submission of funding tranches.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/18 para 86).
(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/13).

Guidelines for funding preparation of Stage II of HPMPs

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee, in the context of the agenda item of the consolidated business plan, decided:

(b) To request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, to prepare guidelines for stage II of HCFC phase-out management plan preparation in the light of any comments raised during the meeting, including options for phase-out up to the 2020 control target and for total phase-out in accordance with the Montreal Protocol schedule, and to present a first draft© such guidelines to the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, decision 66/5(c), para.37(c)).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To defer consideration of the draft guidelines for funding the preparation of stage II of the HCFC phase out management plans, as amended at the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee, to the 70th meeting ; and

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, decision 69/22(a), para.107(a)).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/33)

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue discussion of the draft guidelines for funding the preparation of stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans at its 71st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, paragraph 105).

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/55 on the draft guidelines for funding the preparation of stage II of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs);

(b) That, guided by the need to ensure compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for HCFC phase-out, in particular the 2020 reduction step, and the need to facilitate continuity of implementation of HPMP activities between stages, requests for project preparation funding for stage II of a country's HPMP could be submitted no earlier than two years before the end date of the approved stage I of its HPMP as contained in paragraph 1 of its Agreement with the Executive Committee, unless otherwise indicated in the decision of the Executive Committee approving stage I of its HPMP;

(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting a request for project preparation for stage II of an HPMP, to demonstrate that substantial progress in the implementation of stage I of the HPMP had been achieved, and to provide:

(i) For the overall stage II strategy:

a. An indication of the activities that needed to be undertaken for project preparation, with specific

costs clearly identified (i.e. surveys, consultation meetings, etc.);

b. A description of the information that needed to be gathered and updated and an explanation of why it had not been included in stage I;

(ii) For investment projects in line with decision 56/16:

a. The number of enterprises for which funding was being sought;

b. If the request was for a sector where project preparation had been approved for stage I but had not been included in the HPMP already submitted, an explanation of why additional funding was required and a list of activities with corresponding costs to support the request;

(d) To provide project preparation funding for stage II of HPMPs for individual countries up to the following levels:

(i) US $30,000 for Article 5 countries with remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding of 0 to 5 ODP tonnes;

(ii) US $40,000 for Article 5 countries with remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding of 5.1 to 10 ODP tonnes;

(iii) US $60,000 for Article 5 countries with remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding of 10.1 to 50 ODP tonnes;

(iv) US $70,000 for Article 5 countries with remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding of 50.1 to 100 ODP tonnes;

(v) US $90,000 for Article 5 countries with remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding of 100.1 to 1,500 ODP tonnes;

(vi) To be decided on a case-by-case basis for countries with remaining eligible consumption above 1,500 ODP tonnes.

(e) To determine and provide funding for the preparation of stage II of any regional HPMPs on a case-by-case basis;

(f) To provide funding for any Article 5 country with a manufacturing sector using HCFCs that had not been addressed in stage I of their HPMPs, according to the number of manufacturing enterprises to be converted as per decision 56/16(d) and (f), based on their remaining eligible consumption, as follows:

(i) One enterprise to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $30,000;

(ii) Two enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $60,000;

(iii) Three to 14 enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $80,000;

(iv) Fifteen or more enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $150,000; and

(v) To limit the maximum funding provided for the preparation of the investment component for any country according to the table below:

Remaining eligible consumption (ODP tonnes)	Investment preparation limit (US $)
Up to 100	100,000
101–300	200,000
301-500	250,000
501–1,000	300,000
1,001 and above	400,000

(g) To request Article 5 countries to include in the development and finalization of the strategic plan for stage II of the HPMPs, as a minimum, the control target of the Montreal Protocol subsequent to that committed to in stage I of their HPMPs;

(h) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to ensure that the following information was included in project proposals for stage II of HPMPs, in addition to the information required by decision 54/39 and by

the guidelines for the preparation of HPMPs, consistent with decision XIX/6:

(i) A description of how the HPMP strategy had considered the range of non ODS, technically proven, and commercially available alternatives, including climate friendly alternatives to HCFCs;

(ii) A qualitative description of how the strategy for the servicing sector had taken into account climate aspects;

(iii) The proportion of foreign ownership and exports to non-Article 5 countries in the manufacturing sector;

(iv) An indication of the project disbursement modality that would be used to implement the HPMP;

(v) Date of establishment of enterprises, taking into account decision 60/44(a) on the cut-off date, including enterprise names and consumption data, where available; and

(i) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to return any balances from project preparation funding provided for stage I of HPMPs to the Multilateral Fund before a request for stage II project preparation funding might be considered.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, decision 71/42, para.155).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/55).

Administrative cost regime for HPMPs approved at the 66th meeting

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to apply the new support cost regime in line with decision 67/15 for the second and subsequent tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans approved at the 66th meeting..

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/20 para 90).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/12).

Submission of stage II of an HPMP with stage I currently ongoing

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to further consider the issue of how to formulate a stage II agreement for an HCFC phase out management plan when there was an overlap with stage I, based on the views expressed by the Executive Committee, and to submit a recommendation to the 73rd meeting under the agenda item on Overview of issues identified during project review.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/23 para 100).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/12).

Final report on the evaluation of HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the final report on the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/9 and Corr.1; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector when implementing projects in this sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/7 para 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/9 & Corr.1).

Evaluation of HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the final report on the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/9 and Corr.1; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector when implementing projects in this sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/7 para 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/9 & Corr.1).

Evaluation of HCFC phase-out projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study on the evaluation of HCFC phase-out projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) manufacturing sector, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/9, as a work in progress;

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to take into account, when appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the desk study on the evaluation of HCFC phase out projects in the RAC manufacturing sector in the design and implementation of projects in that sector; and

(c) To request the Secretariat, in cooperation with bilateral and implementing agencies, to make available, through the Secretariat's website, the outcome of the demonstration projects implemented to date, as well as key lessons learned from relevant completed projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/7 para 67).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/9).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study for the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/10 and Corr.1; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the desk study on the evaluation of HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector, in the implementation of projects in stage II of HCFC phase out management plans and in the phasing down of HFCs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/8, para 51)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/10 & Corr.1)

Evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector HCFC phase-out projects in the refrigeration servicing sector

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the final report on the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/9, Corr.1 and Corr.2; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector in the design and implementation of projects under stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/6, para 40(a)-(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/9, Corr.1 and Corr.2).

Temporary use of a high-GWP technology by enterprises that had been converted to a low-GWP technology

The Seventy-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To continue assisting Article 5 countries, during implementation of their HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), in securing the supply of the alternative technologies selected;

(ii) To report to the Executive Committee on the status of use of the interim technology selected by an Article 5 country at each meeting up until the original technology selected or another technology with a low global-warming potential (GWP) had been fully introduced;

(iii) To include in the submission of any future stage of an HPMP for which a low GWP alternative to HCFCs had been selected detailed information from the suppliers on how and when an adequate supply of the technology would be made available to the country; and

(b) To note that any change in the final technology other than that proposed in the approved project would require approval by the Executive Committee, in line with paragraph 7 of each country's Agreement with the Executive Committee, where applicable, and with relevant Executive Committee decisions relating to changes of technology.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/20, para 91).

(Supporting document:UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/13).

Temporary manufacturing of high GWP-based refrigeration and air conditioning equipment at enterprises that received funding to convert to low-GWP alternatives

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To continue making best efforts to ensure that conversions were consistent with agreed alternatives as approved by the Executive Committee;

(ii) To report to the Executive Committee, as soon as they became known, exceptional cases where enterprises that had received funding from the Multilateral Fund to manufacture products and equipment using substances with low global-warming potential (GWP) were temporarily manufacturing products and/or equipment using high-GWP substances, and to identify the reasons for the use, the steps to be taken to enable the enterprises to start manufacturing using the technology for which the funding had been approved, and a timeline for when such manufacturing was expected to commence;

(iii) To continue reporting the status of manufacturing at the enterprises identified in sub-paragraph (ii) above to each meeting of the Executive Committee until those converted manufacturing lines used only the low-GWP technology for which funding had been approved, or another alternative technology with a lower GWP;

(iv) To request the enterprises identified in sub-paragraph (ii) above to provide a letter stating their commitment that the manufacturing lines funded by the Multilateral Fund would manufacture products and/or equipment using only the technology for which funding had been approved;

(v) To assess, during project preparation, the availability of the chosen technology in the country, including the necessary components, refrigerants, oils, blowing agents, etc.;

(vi) Not to pay any incremental operating costs that had been approved for the manufacturing enterprises until it had been verified that the enterprises were manufacturing products and/or equipment using the approved technology;

(vii) To ensure that verification reports submitted in line with sub paragraph 5(b) of the Agreements between the Governments of the Article 5 countries concerned and the Executive Committee included verification of conversion of the manufacturing enterprises covered under the Agreement and confirmation of the technology adopted, in a representative sample of enterprises; and

(b) To encourage Governments of the Article 5 countries concerned, with the assistance of relevant bilateral and implementing agencies, to consider taking measures, if possible, to aid the introduction of low-GWP technology in applications covered under the respective sector and/or sub-sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/35, para 121)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/26 and Add.1).

Enterprises approved to receive funding for conversion under an HPMP that cease to be involved in that HPMP

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To reiterate that, in cases where an enterprise in an Article 5 country approved to receive funding for conversion under an HPMP ceased to be involved in that HPMP, for any reason, any unspent balances allocated to that enterprise should be returned to the Multilateral Fund in line with previous Executive Committee decisions, unless otherwise agreed by the Committee;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/21 para 81(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/12).

Outstanding project completion reports for stage I of an HPMP with a stage II ongoing

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided: that funding requests for the second or subsequent tranches of stage II or for subsequent stages of the HCFC phase-out management plan submitted for consideration by the Committee would not be considered if there was an outstanding project completion report from the previously completed stage that had not been submitted to the Secretariat at least six weeks in advance of the meeting to which the tranche request was being submitted.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/29, para 105)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14).

End-user incentive schemes

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat:

(a) To compile information on end-user incentive schemes (also referred, inter alia, to as demonstrations, pilot projects, and incentive programmes) funded under approved HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs); and

(b) To submit, at the 84th meeting, a report including:

(i) Information on approved activities, such as tonnes to be phased out, funding, co-funding to be provided, number of beneficiaries, sector, and associated technical assistance;

(ii) Status of schemes, including information on delays, if relevant; and

(iii) Decisions of the Executive Committee relevant to end-user conversions as they pertained to the end-user incentive schemes approved under HPMPs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/54)

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

i. To note the report on end-user incentive schemes funded under approved HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) (decision 82/54) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/63;

ii. To consider time-limited and one-off demonstration and pilot projects directed to end-users to transition to zero- or low global-warming-potential alternatives and/or reduce use of controlled substances under existing or future stages of HPMPs, prioritizing those activities in low-volume-consuming countries, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration that the following circumstances had to prevail before demonstration and pilot projects could be directed to end-users, in line with the guidelines for end-user conversion in the commercial refrigeration sector adopted in decision 28/44:

1. Production and import control on HCFC and HCFC-based equipment had to be in place and effectively enforced, and the deployment of new HCFC components restricted;
2. The country's major remaining consumption had to be for the servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment;
3. Comprehensive data on the profile of all remaining consumption had to have been determined and made available to the Executive Committee;
4. There had to be no other possible activities that would allow the country to meet its HCFC control obligations, or the comparative consumer price of HCFCs, relative to substitute refrigerants had to have been high for at least nine months and predicted to continue to increase;

iii. To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when designing and submitting demonstration and pilot projects directed to end-users as indicated in sub-paragraph (b), above:

(i) To provide information on how the country would implement the domestic policy framework to support and sustain introduction and the scaling up of the new technology and/or practice;

(ii) To provide information on the number of enterprises in that country or region that could be interested in transition as a result of the programme being undertaken, and on the phase-out of controlled substances and the phase-in of alternative refrigerants;

(iii) To illustrate and provide the methodology for estimating the expected scalability of the alternative technology or practice being proposed in light of local market conditions;

(iv) To include a plan for communicating the results of the project to relevant stakeholders to assist in their uptake without using Multilateral Fund resources;

(v) To prioritize refrigeration and air-conditioning applications where the project could contribute to acceleration of the phase-out of the controlled substance;

(vi) To follow a stepwise approach to ensure early implementation of enabling conditions that would leverage the benefits of such projects;

(vii) To explain how the projects would be implemented and linked with other HPMP activities such as training, capacity-building and technical assistance for adoption of the proposed alternative technology in a cost-effective manner;

(viii) To provide information on the estimated level of co-financing by all the beneficiary end-users participating in the incentive scheme and to describe the actions they would undertake to promote the adoption of the proposed technology;

(ix) To ensure that, if the country engaged in the retrofitting of HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment to flammable or toxic refrigerants and associated servicing, it did so on the understanding that they would assume all associated responsibilities and risks, and that the retrofit of equipment would be done only in accordance with the relevant standards and protocols, in line with decisions 72/17 and 73/34;

iv. To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit detailed reports on the results of existing and future end-user projects once they have been completed, to allow the Secretariat to develop fact sheets to inform future projects; and

v. To request the Secretariat to provide an update to the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/63 at the first meeting of 2023 to reassess the effectiveness of demonstration and pilot projects directed to end-users, including updated results from the projects, analysis of cost-effectiveness, discussion of how the present decision had affected such projects, and other observations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/84)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/63).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To continue to apply decision 84/84 in the consideration of end-user incentive schemes submitted for funding under the HPMPs;

(c) Not to apply decision 84/84 to technology demonstration projects involving a limited number of end users or to end-user leakage-reduction programmes when they were submitted for funding under the HPMPs;

(d) To consider end-user-related projects submitted for funding under Kigali HFC implementation plans on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the considerations set out in paragraph 46 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/43;

(e) To request Article 5 countries and bilateral and implementing agencies, when designing end-user incentive schemes, to consider factors that would contribute to the sustainability and scalability of the adoption of low-global-warming-potential alternatives by end users, such as potential energy-efficiency gains and opportunities for additional modalities and sources of funding, whenever possible and on a voluntary basis;

(f) To request the Secretariat to provide the Executive Committee, at its first meeting in 2028, with an updated version of the report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/43, including updated project results, the cost-effectiveness analysis, a discussion of the impact of the decision on such projects and other observations so as to allow the Executive Committee to reassess the effectiveness and sustainability of end-user incentive schemes and demonstration projects directed at end users; and

(g) To request the Secretariat to develop, in collaboration with the bilateral and implementing agencies, a system to record and report consistently on the phase-out/phase-down achieved through end-user projects and on energy-efficiency gains, where applicable, on the understanding that the approach would be applied to any end-user projects approved from the 93rd meeting onward.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/36)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/43).

HCFC PRODUCTION SECTOR

Further elaboration and analysis of issues pertaining to the phase-out of HCFC production sector

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to defer the issue of cut-off dates for the production sector to a future meeting, taking into account any further discussions on a cut-off date for HCFC consumption;

(b) to further consider the issue of swing plants at the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to request the Fund Secretariat to provide a summary of information publicly available on relevant elements of the operation of the clean development mechanism and the amounts of HCFC-22 production available for credits as a first step;

(d) to constitute and convene the production sector sub-group at the 57th Meeting to finalize the work of the contact group on elements of a future decision with respect to the HCFC production sector, including:

(i) adopting the practices and procedures laid out in paragraphs (a)(i)-(a)(vii) to (d) of decision 19/36 of the Executive Committee for the HCFC production sector or excluding paragraph (a)(vii) which states that "the environmental clean up of the ODS producing facility should not constitute an incremental cost; however, it should be done in an environmentally responsible manner";

(ii) continuing to calculate production costs on the basis of closure taking into account foreign ownership and export to non-Article 5 components of facilities being closed or calculating production costs on the basis of closure, conversion, and/or redirection to feedstock taking into account foreign ownership and export to non-Article 5 components of facilities being closed;

(iii) encouraging a synchronized production/consumption phase-out as part of the first HPMP;

(iv) considering, as appropriate, providing incentives for early phase-out of HCFC production and/or providing disincentives for HCFC production that would be phased out later;

(v) requiring a robust monitoring system, similar to that used for the verification of the CTC phase-out, to monitor facilities that received funding but continued to produce HCFCs for feedstock uses;

(vi) continuing the discussion on other issues including but not limited to:

a. technical audits for production sector in China under its HPMP; and

b. an analysis of costs for production closure versus conversion to HFC-32 versus feedstock..

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/64 para 231)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/57).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that, when preparing any production sector projects, it was understood that, in accordance with usual practice, preparation of production sector phase-out activities would start after the Executive Committee had decided to initiate a technical audit of relevant production facilities;

(b) to request the Secretariat:

(i) to undertake an analysis of the technical feasibility of redirecting HCFC-22 production from controlled uses to feedstock uses;

(ii) if such redirection was found technically feasible, to consider in the analysis options for ensuring that any redirection to feedstock uses was sustained;

(iii) to consider in the analysis any costs for downstream facilities (for example those that produced polytetrafluoroethylene) associated with the redirected HCFC feedstock use; and

(iv) to make the analysis available in time for the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(c) to note the information provided by the Secretariat on the Clean Development Mechanism and the amounts of HCFC-22 production available for credits; and

(d) to consider, at its 59th Meeting, the following issues in particular, but not limited to:

(i) decision XIX/6 (paragraph 15) of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(ii) HCFC-141b production;

(iii) cut-off dates;

(iv) swing plants.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/35, para 183)

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note that the Sub-group on the Production Sector had considered the "Analysis of the technical feasibility of redirecting HCFC-22 production from controlled uses to feedstock uses" prepared by the Fund Secretariat;

(b) Also to note that the impact on costs of downstream facilities as a result of possible conversion were not addressed in the analysis but could be addressed in the context of technical audits;

(c) To request:

(i) Eligible countries ready to phase out the production of HCFCs to submit a draft sector phase-out strategy (that should include an industrial rationalization strategy, as appropriate) and preliminary data on its HCFC plants, using the forms adopted at the 19th Meeting of the Executive Committee (decision 19/36);

(ii) Eligible countries ready to proceed with the phase-out of HCFC production to submit a request for auditing of their HCFC plants;

(iii) The Secretariat to modify the terms of reference for the technical audit adopted at the 32nd Meeting, as appropriate, to meet the audit needs of the production of HCFCs and to submit them to the Executive Committee for consideration as soon as possible but no later than the 61st Meeting;

(d) To acknowledge the importance of assuring the supply of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs for Parties with essential use exemptions in accordance with decision XXI/4 of the Twenty First Meeting of the Parties;

(e) To request the Secretariat to report to the 60th Meeting on the terms and conditions under which the existing CFC production agreements with China and India and associated accelerated phase-out agreements might be modified, taking into account the discussion at the Sub-group in accordance with decision XXI/4, paragraph 6, of the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties.

(f) That the Sub-group on the Production Sector should review decision XXI/4, paragraph 6, at its next meeting;

(g) To consider, within the Sub-group on the Production Sector, giving priority to phasing out production of HCFCs with larger ODP values first, taking into account national circumstances, and the requirements for parallel reductions in the consumption sector, consistent with decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

(h) To defer the issue of a cut-off date until the Executive Committee had addressed the matter with respect to HCFC consumption;

(i) To note that the Twenty-First Meeting of the Parties had:

(i) Encouraged Parties with essential use exemptions in 2010 to consider sourcing required pharmaceutical-grade CFCs initially from stockpiles where they were available and accessible;

(ii) Encouraged Parties with stockpiles of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs potentially available for export to Parties with essential use exemptions in 2010 to notify the Ozone Secretariat of such quantities and a contact point by 31 December 2009;

(iii) Decided that the Parties listed with authorized essential use exemptions should have full flexibility in sourcing the quantity of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs to the extent required for manufacturing metered-dose inhalers, either from imports or from domestic producers or from existing stockpiles;

(j) To encourage Parties to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes to ensure that the best available and environmentally safe substitutes and related technologies were transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions; and

(k) To promote substitutes, alternatives and practices in Multilateral Fund programmes to minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors whenever possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/44, para.218).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/50 and Corr.1).

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(d) That the text informing the Meeting of the Parties of the issue of the eligibility of swing plants for any additional support for HCFC production phase-out should be considered in the context of the discussion on the report of the Executive Committee to the Meeting of the Parties, which would be considered by the Executive Committee at its 70th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/28, para.(d)).

HCFC technical audit

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the terms of reference for the technical audit of HCFC production in Article 5 countries contained in Annex IX.20.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/47 para 204)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/49).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the preliminary data on HCFC-producing plants, submitted by the World Bank on behalf of the Government of China;

(b) Also to note the Sub-group's agreement in principle to adopting for the HCFC production sector the same practices and procedures as those prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (d) of decision 19/36 of the Executive Committee, with the suggestion that paragraph (a)(vii) of the decision be replaced by the words: "the environmental clean-up of the ODS producing facility should not be included in calculating the funding of HCFC production sector phase-out; however, it should be done in an environmentally responsible manner";

(c) To replenish the sub-account for technical audits to cover technical audits of the HCFC production sector on the understanding that any funds not used for technical audits would be returned to the Multilateral Fund; and

(d) To authorize the Fund Secretariat to initiate the contracting process for the technical audit of the HCFC production sector in China, bearing in mind that detailed technical audits might not be required for all plants.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/63 para 162)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/57)

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the status report on the bidding process for the technical audit of the HCFC production sector in China; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to investigate the possibility of the contractor for the technical audits in China submitting an interim report, including audits of HCFC-141b-producing plants and, to the extent possible, HCFC-22- and HCFC-142b-producing plants, and providing a final report of a comprehensive audit of all HCFC-producing plants, without prejudice to which HCFC-producing plants would be addressed first for phase-out.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/63 para 188)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/59).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(e) To note that the Fund Secretariat intended to:

  (i) Request the United Nations Office at Nairobi to end the contract with the consultant contracted for the technical audit of the HCFC production sector in China, by mutual agreement, ensuring payment for the work done to date, on the understanding that the consultant would provide to the Secretariat all of the data collected as part of the contract and satisfactorily answer all outstanding questions on the draft final report;

  (ii) Pursue completion of the technical audit with the next lowest price bidder, enabling the new consultant to submit the final technical audit to the Committee at its 67th meeting;

(f) To note that the delayed submission of the final technical audit report would not prevent the Executive Committee from considering the project proposal for HCFC phase-out plan for the production sector for China;

(g) To request the members of the Production Sector Sub-group to submit comments relating to the final report to the Secretariat by 30 April 2012, on the understanding that any further work on the technical audit would, to the extent possible, address issues raised in their written or oral comments, as well as those made by the Secretariat, the peer reviewer and the World Bank, at the level of individual plants;

(h) Through the Government of China, to invite the HCFC production plants to provide data that they had not provided to the original consultant, including on:

  (i) The book value for the facility relating directly to production of HCFCs for use in assessing residual plant value;

  (ii) Trading price data for carbon emission reductions;

  (iii) Incinerator costs; and

(i) To request the Secretariat to review, for consideration at the 67th meeting, the project proposal for HCFC phase-out in the production sector in China, taking into account any available information from the technical audit, as well as any other relevant sources of information;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/54 para 178(e) to (i)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/53).

The Seventy-ninth meeting decided:

To postpone consideration of the submission of the preliminary data and request to carry out the technical audit of the HCFC production sector in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until it could be confirmed that the project did not conflict with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2321 or any other resolutions the Security Council might adopt with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/49, para. 166)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/50)

HCFC production sector guidelines

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(j) To request the Sub-group to continue its discussions on the HCFC production sector guidelines at the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/54 para 178(j))

The Seventy-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue discussion of the eligibility of swing plants producing HCFC-22 at the next meeting of the Sub-group on the Production Sector and consider that issue in the context of its discussions of by-product controls of HFC-23 arising from the Kigali Amendment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/64 para 227)

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the HCFC production sector guidelines to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/73).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the HCFC production sector guidelines to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/97).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the HCFC production sector guidelines to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/53).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the HCFC production sector guidelines to a future meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/72).

Climate benefits in the HCFC production sector

At its 71st meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To consider at the 72nd meeting issues related to the additional activities to maximize climate benefits in the HCFC production sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/51, para.196).

At its 72nd meeting, the Executive Committee took note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/41 on additional activities to maximize climate benefits in the HCFC production sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, para.182).

Format for submission of annual implementation plans and progress reports for an HCFC production phase-out management planAt its 73rd meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft format for progress reports and annual implementation plans regarding HCFC production phase-out management plans (HPPMP) contained in Annex XXI to the present document [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62];

(b) To further note that the World Bank would use the draft format on an interim basis when preparing 2015 tranche of funding related to the HPPMP for China to be submitted to the 74th meeting; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to present an updated format for progress reports and annual implementation plans for the HPPMP for consideration at the 74th meeting, ensuring that it took into consideration the lessons learned by the World Bank when using it on an interim basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, decision 73/74, para.238).

ODS DESTRUCTION

Evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the desk study on the evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/10;

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to take into account, when appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the desk study on the evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, decision 75/8, para.74(a) and (b)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/10).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the final reports on the pilot ODS waste management and disposal projects for Georgia and Ghana, submitted by UNDP, and for Nepal, submitted by UNEP;

(b) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to take into account, when appropriate, the lessons learned from the pilot ODS waste disposal demonstration projects mentioned in sub paragraph (a) above, in the design and implementation of similar projects in future;

(c) To request UNDP:

(i) To complete the pilot ODS waste disposal project in Brazil by December 2022, to submit the final report of the project to the first meeting of 2023 and a project completion report no later than July 2023, and to return fund balances no later than December 2023, on the understanding that no further extensions of the completion date of the project would be considered by the Executive Committee;

(ii) To complete the pilot ODS waste disposal project in Colombia by June 2019, to submit the final report of the project to the last meeting of 2019 and a project completion report no later than June 2020, and to return fund balances no later than December 2020, on the understanding that no further extensions of the completion date of the project would be considered by the Executive Committee;

(iii) To submit annual progress reports for the pilot ODS disposal projects in Brazil and Colombia as "projects with specific reporting requirements" until the projects had been completed;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit final reports on outstanding ODS disposal pilot projects other than those in sub-paragraph (c) above, and to return to the 82nd meeting the remaining balances for projects for which reports had not been submitted to the 80th or 81st meeting; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to submit to the 82nd meeting a synthesis report on the pilot ODS disposal projects completed thus far, collating lessons learned, and including issues related to project design, synergy with other projects, opportunities for resource mobilization, and the cost-effectiveness of the projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/18, para 70)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note, with appreciation, the final reports on the pilot ODS waste management and disposal projects for Mexico, submitted by UNIDO and the Government of France, and for the Europe and Central Asia region, submitted by UNEP and UNIDO;

(b) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to take into account, when appropriate, the lessons learned from the pilot ODS disposal demonstration projects mentioned in sub paragraph (a) above, in the design and implementation of similar projects in future;

(c) To note the detailed progress reports on the pilot ODS waste management and disposal projects for China,

submitted by the Government of Japan and UNIDO, and for Nigeria, submitted by UNIDO; and

(d) To reiterate decision 79/18(d), requesting bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 81st meeting final reports of outstanding ODS disposal pilot projects in China, Cuba, Lebanon, Nigeria and Turkey, and to return to the 82nd meeting unspent balances for projects where final reports had not been submitted.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/28, para 99)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/--).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the synthesis report on the pilot ODS disposal projects, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/21;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the synthesis report on the pilot ODS disposal projects;

(c) To urge UNIDO to return remaining balances for the regional project for ODS waste management and disposal in Europe and Central Asia at the 83rd meeting, in line with decision 79/18(d); and

(d) To urge UNDP:

  (i) To return balances for the demonstration project on end-of-life ODS management and destruction for Colombia at the 85th meeting; and
  (ii) To submit the final report for the demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal in Cuba, which had been completed in 2015, as soon as possible and no later than the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/41)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/21).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final report of the pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal in Cuba, submitted by UNDP and contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/11;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the pilot demonstration project referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above; and

(c) To request UNDP to provide, at the 86th meeting, an update regarding any additional amounts of ODS waste destroyed as a result of the demonstration project referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/11)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/11).

HYDROFLUOROCARBONS

Further Amendment of the Montreal Protocol

The Twenty-eight Meeting of the Parties adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of Article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol set out in annex I to the report of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/28/12 Decision XXVIII/1)

Decision related to the amendment phasing down hydrofluorocarbons

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. That paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 2J in Article I of the Amendment are applicable to Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan;

2. That subparagraphs (b), (d) and (f) of paragraph 8 qua of Article 5 in Article I of the Amendment are applicable to Bahrain, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (hereinafter referred to as Article 5, group 2, parties);

Elements in paragraph 1 (a) of decision XXVI/9, including intellectual property rights issues in considering the feasibility and ways of managing hydrofluorocarbons

3. To recognize the importance of timely updating international standards for flammable

low-global-warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, including IEC60335-2-40, and to support promoting actions that allow safe market introduction, as well as manufacturing, operation, maintenance and handling, of zero GWP or low-GWP refrigerant alternatives to hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct periodic reviews of alternatives, using the criteria set out in paragraph 1 (a) of decision XXVI/9, in 2022 and every five years thereafter, and to provide technological and economic assessments of the latest available and emerging alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons;

5. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to conduct a technology review four or five years before 2028 to consider a compliance deferral of two years from the freeze date of 2028 for Article 5, group 2, parties to address growth above a certain threshold in relevant sectors;

Relationship with the HCFC phase-out

6. To acknowledge the linkage between the hydrofluorocarbon and hydrochlorofluorocarbon reduction schedules relevant to sectors and the preference to avoid transitions from hydrochlorofluorocarbons to high-GWP hydrofluorocarbons and to provide flexibility if no other technically proven and economically viable alternatives are available;

7. To also acknowledge these linkages with respect to certain sectors, in particular industrial process refrigeration, and the preference to avoid transitions from hydrochlorofluorocarbons to high-GWP hydrofluorocarbons and to be willing to provide flexibility, if no other alternatives are available, in cases where:

(a) hydrochlorofluorocarbon supply may be unavailable from existing allowable consumption, stocks as well as recovered/recycled material, and

(b) it would allow for a direct transition at a later date from hydrochlorofluorocarbons to low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives;

8. To provide, prior to the commencement of the Article 5 hydrofluorocarbon freeze and in the light of the acknowledgement in paragraph 7 above, flexibility measures in relation to the hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out relevant to certain sectors, in particular the industrial process refrigeration subsector, in order to avoid double conversions;

Financial issues

Overarching principles and timelines

9. To recognize that the Amendment maintains the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol as the financial mechanism and that sufficient additional financial resources will be provided by parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to offset costs arising out of hydrofluorocarbon obligations for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under the Amendment;

10. To request the Executive Committee to develop, within two years of the adoption of the Amendment, guidelines for financing the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbon consumption and production, including cost-effectiveness thresholds, and to present those guidelines to the Meeting of the Parties for the parties' views and inputs before their finalization by the Executive Committee;

11. To request the Chair of the Executive Committee to report back to the Meeting of the Parties on the progress made in accordance with this decision, including on cases where Executive Committee deliberations have resulted in a change in a national strategy or a national technology choice submitted to the Executive Committee;

12. To request the Executive Committee to revise the rules of procedure of the Executive Committee with a view to building in more flexibility for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5;

Flexibility in implementation that enables parties to select their own strategies and priorities in sectors and technologies

13. That parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 will have flexibility to prioritize hydrofluorocarbons, define sectors, select technologies and alternatives and elaborate and implement their strategies to meet agreed hydrofluorocarbon obligations, based on their specific needs and national circumstances, following a country-driven approach;

14. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to incorporate the principle referred to in paragraph 13 above into relevant funding guidelines for the phase down of hydrofluorocarbons and in its decision-making process;

Guidance to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund with respect to the consumption, production and servicing sectors

15. To request the Executive Committee, in developing new guidelines on methodologies and cost calculations, to make the following categories of costs eligible and to include them in the cost calculation:

(a) For the consumption manufacturing sector:

(i) Incremental capital costs;

(ii) Incremental operating costs for a duration to be determined by the Executive Committee;

(iii) Technical assistance activities;

(iv) Research and development, when required to adapt and optimize low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons;

(v) Costs of patents and designs, and incremental costs of royalties, when necessary and cost-effective;

(vi) Costs of the safe introduction of flammable and toxic alternatives;

(b) For the production sector:

(i) Lost profit due to the shutdown/closure of production facilities as well as production reduction;

(ii) Compensation to displaced workers;

(iii) Dismantling of production facilities;

(iv) Technical assistance activities;

(v) Research and development related to the production of low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons with a view to lowering the costs of alternatives;

(vi) Costs of patents and designs or incremental costs of royalties;

(vii) Costs of converting facilities to produce low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons when technically feasible and cost-effective;

(viii) Costs of reducing emissions of HFC-23, a by-product from the production process of HCFC-22, by reducing its emission rate in the process, destroying it from the off-gas, or by collecting and converting it to other environmentally safe chemicals. Such costs should be funded by the Multilateral Fund to meet the obligations of Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 specified under the Amendment;

(c) For the servicing sector:

(i) Public-awareness activities;

(ii) Policy development and implementation;

(iii) Certification programmes and training of technicians on safe handling, good practice and safety in respect of alternatives, including training equipment;

(iv) Training of customs officers;

(v) Prevention of illegal trade of hydrofluorocarbons;

(vi) Servicing tools;

(vii) Refrigerant testing equipment for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector;

(viii) Recycling and recovery of hydrofluorocarbons;

16. To request the Executive Committee to increase in relation to the servicing sector the funding available under Executive Committee Decision 74/50 above the amounts listed in that decision for parties with total hydrochlorofluorocarbon baseline consumption up to 360 metric tonnes when needed for the introduction of alternatives to hydrochlorofluorocarbons with low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons and maintaining energy efficiency also in the servicing/end-user sector;

Cut-off date for eligible capacity

17. That the cut-off date for eligible capacity is 1 January 2020 for those parties with baseline years from 2020 to 2022 and 1 January 2024 for those parties with baseline years from 2024 to 2026;

Second and third conversions

18. To request the Executive Committee to incorporate the following principles relating to second and third conversions into funding guidelines:

    (a) First conversions, in the context of a phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons, are defined as conversions to low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives of enterprises that have never received any direct or indirect support, in part or in full, from the Multilateral Fund, including enterprises that converted to hydrofluorocarbons with their own resources;

    (b) Enterprises that have already converted to hydrofluorocarbons in phasing out chlorofluorocarbons and/or hydrochlorofluorocarbons will be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;

    (c) Enterprises that convert from hydrochlorofluorocarbons to high-GWP hydrofluorocarbons, after the date of adoption of the Amendment, under hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plans already approved by the Executive Committee will be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for a subsequent conversion to low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;

    (d) Enterprises that convert from hydrochlorofluorocarbons to high-GWP hydrofluorocarbons with their own resources before 2025 under the Amendment will be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;

    (e) Enterprises that convert from hydrofluorocarbons to lower-GWP hydrofluorocarbons with Multilateral Fund support when no other alternatives are available will be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for a subsequent conversion to low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives if necessary to meet the final hydrofluorocarbon phase-down step;

Sustained aggregate reductions

19. To request the Executive Committee to incorporate the following principle related to sustained aggregate reductions into Multilateral Fund policies: remaining eligible consumption for funding in tonnage will be determined on the basis of the starting point of national aggregate consumption less the amount funded by previously approved projects in future multi-year agreement templates for hydrofluorocarbon phase-down plans, consistent with Executive Committee decision 35/57;

Enabling activities

20. To request the Executive Committee to include the following enabling activities to be funded in relation to the hydrofluorocarbon phase-down under the Amendment:

    (a) Capacity-building and training for the handling of hydrofluorocarbon alternatives in the servicing, manufacturing and production sectors;

    (b) Institutional strengthening;

    (c) Article 4B licensing;

    (d) Reporting;

    (e) Demonstration projects; and

    (f) Development of national strategies;

Institutional strengthening

21. To direct the Executive Committee to increase institutional strengthening support in light of the new commitments related to hydrofluorocarbons under the Amendment;

Energy efficiency

22. To request the Executive Committee to develop cost guidance associated with maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of low-GWP or zero-GWP replacement technologies and equipment, when phasing down hydrofluorocarbons, while taking note of the role of other institutions addressing energy efficiency, when appropriate;

Capacity-building to address safety

23. To request the Executive Committee to prioritize technical assistance and capacity building to address safety issues associated with low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives;

Disposal

24. To request the Executive Committee to consider funding the cost-effective management of stockpiles of used or unwanted controlled substances, including destruction;

Other costs

25. That the parties may identify other cost items to be added to the indicative list of incremental costs emanating as a result of the conversion to low-GWP alternatives;

Exemption for high-ambient-temperature parties

26. To make available an exemption for parties with high ambient temperature conditions where suitable alternatives do not exist for the specific sub-sector of use, as described below;

27. To distinguish and separate this exemption from the essential-use and critical-use exemptions under the Montreal Protocol;

28. To make this exemption effective and available as of the hydrofluorocarbon freeze date, with an initial duration of four years;

29. To apply this exemption for sub-sectors, contained in Appendix I of this decision, in parties with an average of at least two months per year over ten consecutive years with a peak monthly average temperature above 35 degrees Celsius, where the party listed in Appendix II has formally notified the Secretariat of its intent to use this exemption no later than one year before the hydrofluorocarbon freeze date, and every four years thereafter should it wish to extend the exemption; ,

30. That any party operating under this high-ambient-temperature exemption will report separately its production and consumption data for the sub-sectors to which the exemption applies;

31. That any transfer of production and consumption allowances for this high-ambient-temperature exemption will be reported to the Secretariat under Article 7 of the Protocol by each of the parties concerned;

32. That the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and a subsidiary body of the Panel that includes outside experts on high ambient temperatures will assess the suitability of hydrofluorocarbon alternatives for use where suitable alternatives do not exist based on criteria agreed by the parties that will include, but not be limited to, the criteria listed in paragraph 1 (a) of decision XXVI/9, and recommend sub-sectors to be added to or removed from appendix I to the present decision and report this information to the Meeting of the Parties;

33. That the assessment referred to in paragraph 32 above will take place periodically starting four years from the hydrofluorocarbon freeze date and every four years thereafter;

34. To review, no later than the year following receipt of the first report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on the suitability of alternatives, the need for an extension of the high ambient-temperature exemption for a further period of up to four years, and periodically thereafter, for specific sub-sectors in parties that meet the criteria set out in paragraph 29 above, and that parties will develop an expedited process for ensuring the renewal of the exemption in a timely manner where there are no feasible alternatives, taking into account the recommendation of the Panel and its subsidiary body;

35. That amounts of Annex F substances that are subject to the high-ambient-temperature exemption are not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund while they are exempted for that party;

36. That the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol and the Meeting of the Parties should, for 2025 and 2026, defer consideration of the hydrochlorofluorocarbon compliance status of any party operating under a high-ambient-temperature exemption in cases where it has exceeded its allowable consumption or production levels due to its HCFC-22 consumption or production for the sub-sectors listed in appendix I to the present decision, on the condition that the party concerned is following the phase-out schedule for consumption and production of hydrochlorofluorocarbons for other sectors and has formally requested a deferral through the Secretariat;

37. To consider, no later than 2026, whether to extend the compliance deferral referred to in paragraph 36 for an additional period of two years and, if appropriate, to consider further deferrals thereafter, for parties operating under the high-ambient-temperature exemption;

Other exemptions

38. To allow for other exemptions, such as for essential uses and critical uses, for production or consumption that is necessary to satisfy uses agreed by the parties to be exempted uses;

39. To consider mechanisms for such exemptions in 2029, including multi-year exemption mechanisms;

40. To provide information and guidance to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its periodic review of sectors where exemptions may be required;

Appendix I: List of exempted equipment for high ambient temperatures

(a) Multi-split air conditioners (commercial and residential)

(b) Split ducted air conditioners (commercial and residential)

(c) Ducted commercial packaged (self-contained) air-conditioners

Appendix II: List of countries operating under the high-ambient-temperature exemption

Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/28/12 Decision XXVIII/2)

Energy efficiency

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review energy efficiency opportunities in the refrigeration and air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors related to a transition to climate-friendly alternatives, including not-in-kind options;

2. To invite parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat by May 2017, on a voluntary basis, relevant information on energy efficiency innovations in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to assess the information submitted by parties on energy efficiency opportunities in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors during the transition to low-global-warming-potential and zero-global-warming-potential alternatives and to report thereon to the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties, in 2017.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/28/12 Decision XXVIII/3)

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in relation to maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors, including in high-ambient-temperature conditions, while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, to assess the following items:

   (a) Technology options and requirements including:

      (i) Challenges to their uptake;

      (ii) Their long-term sustainable performance and viability;

      (iii) Their environmental benefits in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents;

   (b) Capacity-building and servicing sector requirements in the refrigeration and air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors;

      (c) Related costs including capital and operating costs;

2. Also to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide an overview of the activities and funding provided by other relevant institutions, as well as definitions, criteria and methodologies used in addressing energy efficiency in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors in relation to maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, as well as

those related to low-GWP and zero-GWP hydrofluorocarbon alternatives including on different financing modalities;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a final report for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its fortieth meeting, and thereafter an updated final report to be submitted to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer taking into consideration the outcome of the workshop described in paragraph 4 below;

4. To request the Secretariat to organize a workshop on energy efficiency opportunities while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/10)

2018 The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider flexibility within the financial support provided through enabling activities for HFCs to enable parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol who wish to do so, to use part of that support for energy efficiency policy and training support as it relates to the phase-down of controlled substances, such as:

    (a) Developing and enforcing policies and regulations to avoid the market penetration of energy-inefficient refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump equipment;

    (b) Promoting access to energy-efficient technologies in those sectors;

    (c) Targeted training on certification, safety and standards, awareness-raising and capacity-building aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency;

2. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider, within the context of paragraph 16 of decision XXVIII/2, increasing the funding provided to low-volume consuming countries to assist them in implementing the activities outlined in paragraph 1 of the present decision;

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report on the cost and availability of low-global-warming-potential technologies and equipment that maintain or enhance energy efficiency, inter alia, covering various refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors, in particular domestic air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration, taking into account geographical regions, including countries with high ambient temperature conditions;

4. To continue supporting stand-alone projects in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in accordance with Executive Committee decision 79/45;

5. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to build on its ongoing work of reviewing servicing projects to identify best practices, lessons learned and additional opportunities for maintaining energy efficiency in the servicing sector, and related costs;

6. Also to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to take into account the information provided by demonstration and stand-alone projects in order to develop cost guidance related to maintaining or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment when phasing-down hydrofluorocarbons;

7. Further to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, in dialogue with the Ozone Secretariat, to liaise with other funds and financial institutions to explore mobilizing additional resources and, as appropriate, set up modalities for cooperation, such as co-funding arrangements, to maintain or enhance energy efficiency when phasing down HFCs, acknowledging that activities to assist parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in complying with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol will continue to be funded under the Multilateral Fund in accordance with its guidelines and decisions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/5)

2018 The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the summary of the Parties' deliberations at the 40th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in relation to the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on issues related to energy

efficiency (decision 81/67(b)), contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/65 and Add.1;

(b) To provide flexibility for the Parties operating under Article 5 engaged in enabling activities in relation to implementation of the Kigali Amendment, should they so wish, to undertake the following activities using the funding already approved:
   (i) Development and enforcement of policies and regulations to avoid market penetration of energy-inefficient refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump equipment;
   (ii) Promotion of access to energy-efficient technologies in those sectors;
   (iii) Targeted training on certification, safety and standards, awareness-raising and capacity-building aimed at maintaining and enhancing the energy efficiency;

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare a paper for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 83rd meeting, describing ways to operationalize paragraph 16 of decision XXVIII/2, and paragraph 2 of decision XXX/5, taking into account the criteria, performance indicators, and associated funding mechanisms of servicing sector plans in existing or new HCFC phase-out management plans for low-volume-consuming countries;

(d) Further to request the Secretariat to prepare a paper for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 83rd meeting, providing, as a first step, information on relevant funds and financial institutions mobilizing resources for energy efficiency that might be utilized when phasing down HFCs under the Multilateral Fund, including the modalities used by those institutions to provide such resources to developing countries and the feasibility of implementing agencies implementing the co-funding requests of those institutions;

(e) To discuss, at its 83rd meeting, ways to operationalize paragraph 22 of decision XXVIII/2, and paragraph 5 and 6 of decision XXX/5, including:
   (i) Initiatives associated with maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies with low or zero global-warming potential in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sector, such as:
      a. Methodologies to quantify changes in energy efficiency; and
      b. Technical interventions associated with maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency;
   (ii) Cost-related issues such as associated incremental costs, payback opportunities and costs of monitoring and verification;
   (iii) Possible environmental benefits, particularly those associated with climate; and

(f) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 83rd meeting, a summary of the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on matters related to energy efficiency with regard to the issues identified in sub-paragraph (e) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/83)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/65 and Add.1)

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

   (i) The report identifying options, including the relevant procedures and conditions, for mobilizing financial resources to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low-global-warming-potential alternatives (decision 87/51) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/12;

   (ii) With appreciation the participation of the funding and financial institutions that had provided information to the Secretariat as part of its data collection exercise for the report identified in subparagraph (a)(i), above;

(b) To request the Secretariat:

   (i) To develop, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting, criteria for pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of the HFC phase-down;

   (ii) To prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting, an operational framework to further elaborate on institutional aspects and projects and activities that could be undertaken by the Multilateral Fund for maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the manufacturing and servicing sector when phasing down HFCs in the categories set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/12 in the context of implementing options 1 and 2 in

table 3 of the document, taking into consideration the comments made by the Executive Committee during its 89th and 90th meetings; and

(iii) To continue its consultations with the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund and other relevant funding institutions on opportunities for sharing information on policies, projects and relevant funding modalities relating to maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs, and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom90/40, Decision 90/50)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/12)

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to:
   (a) Include in its 2023 progress report:
      (i) Information on enhancements in energy efficiency associated with improvements in appliance foams;
      (ii) Updates relating to the availability, accessibility, electrical compatibility, and cost of energy efficient products and equipment containing low- or zero global warming-potential refrigerants in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors;
      (iii) Information on testing equipment and procedures for validation of energy efficiency claims to enforce minimum energy efficiency standards and labels, and information on voluntary labelling programmes;
      (iv) Information on barriers to consumer and business acceptance of the adoption of more energy-efficient products and equipment containing low- or zero global warming-potential refrigerants, including barriers related to electrical compatibility of such products and equipment, and possible solutions for sustainable transition to such products and equipment;
      (v) Analysis of the potential benefits of introducing more energy-efficient refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment, including costs and related climate benefits while phasing down HFCs;
      (vi) Information on the range of, and trends, in global warming potential and energy efficiency of refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment, for which there are available data;
   (b) Integrate updates on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors in its progress and quadrennial assessment reports from 2023 onwards;
2. To request the Executive Committee to take into consideration the information prepared by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in the preparation and finalization of the energy efficiency cost guidance in the context of the Kigali Amendment (decision XXVIII/2, para. 22), and to report on its progress in the context of the annual report of the chair of the Executive Committee to the Meeting of the Parties;
3. To request the Executive Committee to continue to support activities to maintain and enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs in countries wishing to do so;
4. To request the Secretariat to:
   (a) Organize a one-day workshop in 2023, back to back with the Meeting of the Parties, to share information, experiences and lessons learned, and assess challenges related to ways of improving availability and accessibility of energy-efficient equipment and equipment using low- or zero-global-warming-potential alternatives during the implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
   (b) Prepare a report of existing policies addressing the interlinkages between phasing down HFCs and enhancing energy efficiency;
5. To encourage parties to:
   (a) Enhance coordination between domestic energy and ozone officials to enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs;
   (b) Support upgrading domestic servicing, including related certification programmes and technician training to maintain and/or to enhance energy efficiency, reduce refrigerant leaks, and ensure proper installation and maintenance of refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump equipment;

(c) When phasing down HFCs, to take into account, as appropriate, the information contained in volume 3 of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel 2022 report responding to decision XXXIII/5

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/3 (paras. 2 & 3))

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information provided in the criteria for pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (decision 90/50(b)(i)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/63;

(b) To consider the following criteria when selecting pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down:

(i) Support would be provided only for projects related to the following activities, as included in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/63, specifically:

Manufacturing activities

a. Conversion projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency while converting from HFCs in the manufacture of domestic refrigeration, stand-alone commercial refrigeration, residential and commercial air-conditioning and heat-pumps would be considered in priority;

b. Conversion projects in other sectors, such as mobile air-conditioning and transport refrigeration, would be considered on a case-by-case basis;

Assembly and installation activities of large commercial and industrial refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump equipment

c. Projects involving technical assistance for the assembly and installation of equipment that would result in the adoption of technologies to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency while converting from HFCs and demonstrate replicability and scalability in the country or region would be considered in priority;

Servicing activities

d. Projects in the servicing sector including, but not be limited to, activities identified in decision 89/6(b) would be considered in priority in the context of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), except for those activities that had already been funded under decision 89/6(b) in the context of the HCFC phase-out management plan for the country in question;

Technical assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in manufacturing and assembly/installation

e. Projects involving technical assistance for SMEs to support the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and alternatives while phasing down HFCs would be considered on a case-by-case basis, provided that such technical assistance projects assisted beneficiaries in maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs;

(ii) Pilot projects were to be submitted in the context of HFC phase-down, as part of a KIP and/or as an investment project or sector plan in the manufacturing, assembly/installation and servicing sectors;

(iii) Energy-efficiency activities should consider incentivizing opportunities to avoid the continued growth in use of controlled substances, where feasible;

(iv) Projects submitted for consideration should include confirmation from the Government concerned:

a. That, for projects in the manufacturing sector, the country had in place minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and a mechanism to monitor and assess their implementation;

b. That the national ozone unit would coordinate with relevant energy-efficiency authorities and national standards bodies to facilitate consideration of refrigerant transition when developing energy-efficiency standards in the relevant sectors/applications;

c. That, if recipient Article 5 countries had mobilized or were to mobilize funding from sources other than the Multilateral Fund for energy-efficiency components when phasing down HFCs, the project would not result in the duplication of activities among those funded by the Multilateral Fund and those funded from other sources;

d. That the information on project progress, results and key learning would be made available, as appropriate;

e. That the date of completion of the project would be set as no more than 36 months after the date of approval by the Executive Committee and a detailed project report would be submitted to the Executive Committee within six months of the date of completion of the project;

(v) Projects should be submitted as of the 93rd meeting up to and including the 96th meeting; would be considered on a case-by-case basis; should aim to have broad replicability within the country, region or sector; and should take into account regional and geographic distribution;

(vi) The country proposing the pilot project should have, or prioritize the development of, national and/or regional MEPS, including a process or mechanism to monitor and assess their implementation in relation to the relevant sector/application, and, if no MEPS exist, countries should consider priority projects in the servicing sector or that support the development of MEPS and initial awareness and capacity-building initiatives for their enforcement on the understanding that the conditions referred to in subparagraphs (b)(iv)b. to (b)(iv)e. above would apply;

(viii) The project should include consultation with relevant stakeholders; and

(c) To establish a funding window for pilot projects in the amount of US $20 million with the possibility of augmenting that funding window at a future meeting to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down as specified in decision XXVIII/2, following the criteria identified in subparagraph (b) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/65)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/63)

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to pursue, at its 92nd meeting, consideration of the operational framework to further elaborate on institutional aspects and projects and activities that could be undertaken by the Multilateral Fund for maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the manufacturing and servicing sectors when phasing down HFCs in the categories set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/12 in the context of implementing options 1 and 2 in table 3 of the document (decision 90/50(b)(ii)) and to take into consideration the relevant items referred to in paragraph 243 and to also use, inter alia, the working text provided at the 91st meeting by the Governments of Brazil and India, contained in Annex XXXIII to the present report, for subsequent discussions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, para. 254)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/64)

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to allow the bilateral and implementing agencies to submit requests for activities referred to in decision 89/6(b) separately from HCFC phase-out management plan tranche requests, including a revised Agreement between the Government of the Article 5 country concerned and the Executive Committee, on the understanding that those activities were integrated into the ongoing tranche implementation plans and submitted 10 weeks in advance of the relevant Executive Committee meeting and that a progress report on the implementation of the activities would be included in the tranche progress reports associated with the requests for future tranches.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/22)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13, Section III.1)

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat to develop a report for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 93rd meeting containing the following:

(i) Any additional activities to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs beyond those listed in paragraph (b)(i) of decision 91/65;

(ii) Information on additional costs and savings while implementing activities, including those identified in subparagraph (a)(i) above, taking into account the payback associated with use of energy-efficient equipment and other benefits to the consumer;

(iii) Options for funding modalities in the Multilateral Fund as well as possible implications of their operation, including with respect to the information in subparagraph (a)(ii) above, for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency when phasing down HFCs, taking into account the parameters in paragraph 21 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/64;

(iv) Updated information on the role of other institutions addressing energy efficiency, where appropriate;

(v) A proposed methodology for monitoring and reporting on the progress of projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement equipment in the HFC phase-down, taking note of relevant methodologies, where appropriate; and

(b) To support action through the Multilateral Fund to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency when phasing down HFCs, without prejudice to funding levels.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/38).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/47 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/64).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 94th meeting, a paper on how HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities supported by the Multilateral Fund might contribute to sustainable cooling.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/1).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/2).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 on an operational framework to further elaborate on institutional aspects and projects and activities that could be undertaken by the Multilateral Fund for maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the manufacturing and servicing sectors when phasing down HFCs;

(b) To continue to advance efforts at the 94th meeting towards adopting an operational framework to support maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency, taking into account the information presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 and other information requested in the present decision;

(c) In the framework of decision 91/65, to invite countries that wish to do so to submit projects for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs as part of Kigali HFC implementation plans, noting that the Executive Committee was holding consultations on the funding modalities explained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98;

(d) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document for consideration at the 94th meeting that would further elaborate on the operational framework to support maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 and would include the following:

(i) A methodology for quantifying energy-efficiency gains;

(ii) The specific roles of national ozone units and of bodies regulating energy efficiency;

(iii) Potential modalities for funding both investment and non-investment activities, including those listed in part III and part IV of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98, taking into the consideration in subparagraph (d)(i) above, the principles listed in paragraphs 10–12 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 and the framework to define each funding modality to support enterprises in various stages of project implementation;

(iv) The further refining and expansion of the information provided in part III of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 on the five equipment types to incorporate any relevant updates and to make estimates of the kilowatt hours saved and on the climate benefits in carbon dioxide equivalent for each of the manufacturing conversions, to the extent feasible;

(v) Potential modalities for monitoring and reporting on progress and the outcomes of the projects for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency; and

(vi) The further development of information on a revolving fund, taking into account existing models implemented by other funds and financial institutions, including the potential implications for the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/93).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61 further elaborating the operational framework to support maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 covering aspects mentioned in decision 93/93(d);
(b) To request the Secretariat:
    (i) To use the operational framework on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs elaborated in paragraphs 8 to 38 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61 for enhancing energy efficiency when phasing down HFCs in the manufacturing of domestic refrigerators, commercial refrigeration display cabinets, commercial refrigeration chest freezers, residential air conditioners and commercial air conditioners, for an initial period of three years;
    (ii) To propose periodically any updates to the agreed methodology in light of the experience gained from projects reviewed and implemented under the operational framework;
(c) To agree to a funding window of US $100 million for projects developed and implemented under the framework, subject to further augmentation by the Executive Committee;
(d) That any investment projects submitted under decision 91/65 would be subject to the methodology and conditions contained in the operational framework in paragraphs 8–381 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61;
(e) To request the Secretariat to apply the modality in paragraphs 65–72 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61 relevant to investment projects;
(f) To encourage countries to share information on the carbon dioxide-equivalent emission reductions achieved;
(g) To consider, at the conclusion of the initial period, whether and how to continue the incentive-based approach for equipment manufacturing;
(h) To request the Secretariat to further elaborate on the operational framework on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs, for consideration at the 95th meeting, specifically in relation to:
    (i) Costs for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency in non-manufacturing activities covered in section I.3 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61;
    (ii) Costs for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency for component manufacturers as indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 and heat pump manufacturers;
    (iii) An operational framework for a revolving fund for end-user incentive projects; and
    (iv) Criteria for considering projects for using the revolving fund set out in section IV of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/61).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/60).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87 further elaborating the operational framework on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs in relation to the elements listed under decision 94/60(h);

For Part A on manufacturing of components and heat pumps

(b) To request the Secretariat to use the operational framework on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs and to apply, as part of decision 94/60, for an initial period of three years, the modality and conditions in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87:
    (x) In paragraphs 7 to 10 and paragraphs 11 to 17, respectively, for compressor manufacturing projects;
    (xi) In paragraphs 19 and 20 and paragraphs 22 to 25, respectively, for heat-exchanger manufacturing projects;
    (xii) In paragraphs 27 to 32 and paragraphs 33 to 36, respectively, for heat-pump manufacturing projects;
(c) To note that the operational framework on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs established under decision 94/60 would be reviewed after an initial implementation period of three years, based on the experience gained;

For Part B on non-manufacturing activities

(d) To extend the duration of the window for the proposal of projects under decision 91/65 only for the servicing activities to the 100th meeting of the Executive Committee, inclusive;
(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 97th meeting, an

updated paper that would:

(i) Elaborate the specific functions for both centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency;
(ii) Assess sustainable business models for regional centres;
(iii) Assess potential duplication with activities funded under HCFC phase-out management plans and/or Kigali HFC implementation plans, as well as with existing centres;
(iv) Identify potential opportunities to use existing centres and mechanisms already in place for testing the energy efficiency of equipment;

For Part C on energy efficiency revolving fund for end users

(f) To establish a funding window of US $40 million for two energy-efficiency end-user projects using a revolving fund mechanism developed and supported by implementing agencies, over a duration of eight years, after which funds would be returned to the Multilateral Fund, on the understanding that it would not be operationalized until the Executive Committee had agreed on the modalities for operationalizing the revolving fund;
(g) To provide funding, for the preparation of no more than five projects, of no more than US $100,000 per project, on the understanding that those proposals would be submitted to the 96th meeting and that only up to two projects would be selected for the funding window referred to in subparagraph (f) above;
(h) To request the Secretariat to prepare an update of part C of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87, on the operationalization of the revolving fund, for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 96th meeting, taking into consideration the discussions at the 95th meeting;
(i) To request the Secretariat to work with the implementing agencies that had experience with revolving funds on energy efficiency to share examples and lessons learned as well as to illustrate the expected benefits of Multilateral Fund funding for existing and new funds and to prepare a summary paper for the 96th meeting; and

Preparatory funding for manufacturing projects

(j) To provide funding for the preparation for the kinds of projects referred to in subparagraph (b) above and for those under decision 94/60 as outlined in paragraphs 72 to 74 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee recalling decision 95/87, subparagraphs (f) and (g), which established a funding window of US $40 million for two energy-efficiency end-user projects using a revolving-fund mechanism, on the understanding that it would not be operationalized until the Executive Committee had agreed on the modalities for operationalizing the revolving-fund window, decided to adopt the framework and modalities for operationalizing the revolving-fund window as set out in part C of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87, with the exception of annex I to that document, as it had been updated and, where relevant, revised, in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/57, with the following understanding and modifications:

(a) Funding requests for projects should address the illustrative list of information set out in annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87;
(b) An advisory board that included in its membership the national ozone unit, along with representatives of key stakeholders, should be established as described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/57 (paragraphs 4 to 7);
(c) Funds loaned through the revolving fund should be fully repaid to the Multilateral Fund by the national financial institutions through the implementing agencies;
(d) At the end of the eight-year tenor of the revolving-fund window, the funds would be returned to the Multilateral Fund; and
(e) The Executive Committee could propose updates to the agreed methodology in the light of experience gained with revolving funds.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66 Decision 96/51).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/57).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided, for projects submitted under the operational framework on energy efficiency, to approve the additional conditions for enterprises with less than 50 per cent

of their manufacturing volume qualifying for the additional component incentive specified in subparagraphs 40(a) and (b) of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/26.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/32)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/26).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note that for projects submitted under the operational framework on energy efficiency, the Secretariat would use either the latest year or the average of the three years preceding project submission to determine the manufacturing volumes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/33)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/26).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme, through its networks of national ozone units and the energy-efficiency twinning project, to facilitate regional or subregional consultations, including with interested bilateral and implementing agencies, to collect information in interested regions/subregions on:
    (i) Existing centres of excellence that provided services in the refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump sector, including the particular services they provided, their mode of operation and financing, whether they generated revenue and if so, how, and their potential to serve as regional thematic centres;
    (ii) The interest of various subregions in hosting a thematic regional centre, including the particular themes of interest of the subregion and the possibility of the relevant/applicable Governments providing counterpart support for the long-term operation of the centres;
(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 99th meeting, an update to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/85 on regional thematic centres, including specific information on existing relevant regional centres and the countries interested in hosting them, any outcome of paragraph (a) above and information prepared by the Ozone Secretariat as per decision XXXVII/5, on national and regional initiatives to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, of the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, if available, and options for securing long-term support after project completion, taking into account the discussion at the 97th meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/87)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/85).

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/86 related to the update on the operationalization of testing centres for energy efficiency (decision 95/87(e));
(b) To consider providing funding to strengthen or upgrade existing energy-efficiency testing centres in manufacturing countries, in the context of proposals made or submitted under decision 94/60, taking into account the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/86; and
(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 98th meeting, a document providing additional information on the purpose, objective and sustainability of new energy-efficiency testing centres in non-manufacturing countries, possibly identifying one or more subregions where such centres would be needed to assist Article 5 countries in meeting minimum energy performance standards developed with Multilateral Fund support.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/88)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/86).

HFC phase-down in advance of the Kigali Amendment targets

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that proposals for projects that reduced HFC consumption in advance of Montreal Protocol targets could be considered on a case-by-case basis for countries that had a strong national level of commitment in place to support such reductions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/44)

Guidelines on methodologies and cost calculations with respect to the consumption production and servicing sectors

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue discussing ways to operationalize

paragraph 16 of decision XXVIII/2 and paragraph 2 of decision XXX/5 of the Parties (decision 82/83(c)) at its 84th meeting and to use the text contained in Annex XII to the present report as the basis for that discussion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/62)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40)

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer to the 84th meeting consideration of the issues raised by the paper on information on relevant funds and financial institutions mobilizing resources for energy efficiency that might be utilized when phasing down HFCs (decision 82/83 (d)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/41.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/63)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/41)

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer to the 84th meeting consideration of the summary of the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on matters related to energy efficiency with regard to the issues identified in decision 82/83(e) (decision 82/83(f)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/42.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/64)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/42)

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for consideration by the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties addressing any new developments with respect to best practices, availability, accessibility and cost of energy-efficient technologies in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors as regards the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/9/Add.1, Decision XXXI/7)

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer and continue discussing ways to operationalize paragraph 16 of decision XXVIII/2 and paragraph 2 of decision XXX/5 of the Parties (decision 83/62) at its 85th meeting and to use the text contained in Annex XXIX to the present report as the basis for that discussion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/88)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/67)

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the information on relevant funds and financial institutions mobilizing resources for energy efficiency that might be utilized when phasing down HFCs, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/68;

(b) To request the Secretariat:

  (i) To prepare, in consultation with implementing agencies, a document for the 85th meeting that could provide a framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore, at both the governing and operational levels, the mobilization of financial resources, additional to those provided by the Multilateral Fund, for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low global-warming-potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector; and

  (ii) To continue the informal exchange of information with relevant funds and financial institutions, including for the preparation of the document referred to in sub-paragraph (b)(i) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/89)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/68)

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue, at its 87th meeting, consideration of the framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low-global-warming-potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, on the basis of the

working document produced by the contact group formed at the formal online 86th meeting, as contained in Annex XLVIII, to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/94)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/93)

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the framework for consultations with relevant funds and financial institutions to explore the mobilization of additional financial resources for maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low-global-warming-potential refrigerants in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (decision 86/94), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/51;

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2022, a report identifying options, within the Multilateral Fund and by working with other financial institutions that financed energy efficiency and whose procedures could be compatible with those of the Multilateral Fund, for mobilizing financial resources for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency when replacing HFCs with low-global-warming-potential alternatives in the relevant foam manufacturing sub-sectors and the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors; and

(c) To request the Secretariat as part of the report referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above to identify the relevant procedures and conditions relating to the provision of grants and other funding options by the other financial institutions for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/51)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/51)

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Parties decided to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report on energy-efficient and lower-global-warming-potential technologies and on measures to enhance and maintain energy efficiency during hydrofluorocarbon transition in equipment for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-fourth meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/8/Add.1, Decision XXXIII/5)

The Eighty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the paper on ways to operationalize paragraph 16 of decision XXVIII/2 and paragraph 2 of decision XXX/5 of the Parties (decision 82/83(c)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40;

(b) To consider the following additional activities for inclusion in existing and future HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, when needed for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global-warming potential (GWP) and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector:

  (i) Pilot projects designed for and targeted towards end users, relating primarily to energy efficient small-capacity refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump (RACHP) equipment using alternative low-GWP technologies to address challenges related to market acceptance;

  (ii) Updating of training material to strengthen components related to good practices and energy efficiency during assessment, installation, maintenance and servicing of RACHP equipment, including safety considerations when addressing refrigerants with differing operating characteristics with regard to flammability, toxicity and pressure;

  (iii) Coordination and collaboration between the national ozone units and relevant authorities and bodies to include appropriate consideration of low-GWP refrigerants during the development of cooling and energy efficiency plans, which among others include minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and, as appropriate, labelling and testing programmes, and standards for RACHP equipment;

  (iv) Development and implementation of competency-based certification schemes for technicians and the strengthening of national institutions for such systems including for energy efficiency and safety; and

(v) Awareness and outreach programmes to promote the introduction of MEPS and labelling systems; the mandatory certification of technicians; and the introduction of energy-efficient RACHP equipment operating with low- or zero-GWP refrigerants;

(c) To provide the following funding, when needed, for the activities identified in subparagraph (b) above, on the understanding that Article 5 countries would have flexibility in using the additional funding to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation relating to introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low- or zero-GWP refrigerants and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector:

Consumption (mt)*	Additional funding (US $)
Less than 120	100,000
120-360	120,000

* Level of HCFC baseline consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting an HPMP tranche request, to include in the tranche implementation plan, the specific actions, performance indicators and funding associated with the activities referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above; a progress report on implementation of those activities under the previous funding tranche; and a revised Agreement between the Government of the Article 5 country concerned and the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom89/16, Decision 89/6)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40)

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to pursue, at its 92nd meeting, consideration of the report on consultations with the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund and other relevant funding institutions on opportunities for sharing information on policies, projects and relevant funding modalities relating to maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs (decision 90/50(b)(iii)).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, para. 261)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/65)

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That decision 89/6 applied to low-volume-consuming countries that had already completed their HCFC phase-out management plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom91/72, Decision 91/37(a))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/28 paras.8-11)

Safety standards

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to establish a task force that includes outside experts, as needed:
   (a) To liaise and coordinate with standards organizations, including IEC, to support the timely revision of IEC standard 60335-2-40 and ensure that the requirements for the A2, A2L and A3 categories are revised synchronously using a fair, inclusive and scientifically sound approach;
   (b) To submit to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-ninth meeting a report on safety standards relevant for low-GWP alternatives, including on the following:
      (i) Progress in the revision of international safety standards by the IEC, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and other international standards bodies;
      (ii) Information concerning tests and/or risk assessments and their results relevant to safety standards;
      (iii) Assessment of the implications of international standards for the implementation of the decisions of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs and HFC control measures, and recommendations to the parties;

(c) To provide relevant findings to the standards bodies;

2. To request the Ozone Secretariat to organize a workshop on safety standards relevant to the safe use of low-GWP alternatives back to back with the thirty-ninth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, within existing resources;

3. To urge parties to consult and work with their industries and standards bodies to support the timely completion of the processes for developing new standards, harmonizing existing standards and revising current standards that would facilitate the adoption of additional environmentally friendly alternatives to HCFCs and HFCs and the broader deployment of existing such alternatives and allow for their use with a goal of completing such efforts by the end of 2018;

4. To invite parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat by the end of 2016 information on their domestic safety standards relevant to the use of low-GWP flammable refrigerants;

5. To encourage parties to strengthen connections and cooperation between national and regional standards committees and national ozone units;

6. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to consider maintaining or, if required, increasing the Fund's technical and capacity-building assistance, in particular through the United Nations Environment Programme's Compliance Assistance Programme, with a v iew to improving cooperation between national authorities in charge of implementation of the Montreal Protocol and national and regional standards committees;

7. To consider holding regular consultations on international safety standards with the Ozone Secretariat and relevant international standards bodies, including IEC and ISO, and regional standards bodies, including the European Committee for Standardization, the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, UL (formerly known as Underwriters Laboratories), the American National Standards Institute, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers and others, taking into account the outcomes of the processes mentioned in the present decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/28/12 Decision XXVIII/4)

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Secretariat to hold regular consultations with the relevant standards bodies referred to in paragraph 7 of decision XXVIII/4 with a view to providing, with regard to standards for flammable low-GWP refrigerants, a tabular overview of relevant safety standards, drawing on the 2017 report of the task force on decision XXVIII/4 and the outcome of the consultations The tabular overview should also include any relevant information submitted on a voluntary basis to the Secretariat by parties or by national and regional standards bodies,

2. That the overview shall provide concise information on the:

(a) Scope of activities, appliances or products covered;

(b) Content, namely the safety and relevant technical aspects addressed;

(c) Responsible standards body and its subsidiary body in charge of the standard, including hyperlinks to publicly accessible contact details as well as to information on content and review process;

(d) Status of the review (process and content under review);

3. To invite parties to update information submitted pursuant to decision XXVIII/4 by 1 January 2020;

4. To request the Secretariat to make the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present decision accessible on its website and to ensure an update of the tabular overview at least prior to each meeting of the parties up until the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties, when parties should consider whether to renew that request to the Secretariat;

UNEP/OzL.Pro.29/8, Decision XXIX/11)

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Secretariat to continue providing information on relevant safety standards, as requested in decision XXIX/11, at least prior to each Meeting of the Parties up until the Forty-First Meeting of the Parties, when parties should consider whether to renew that request to the Secretariat;

2. To request the Secretariat to include further relevant safety standards when notified by a party or a group of parties of the adoption of a standard.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/9/Add.1, Decision XXXIV/12).

Issues relevant to the Executive Committee arising from the Twenty-eighth meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To hold a four-day special meeting early in 2017 to address matters related to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol arising from decision XXVIII/2 of the Meeting of the Parties, and potential additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund;

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document containing preliminary information in response to the elements in decision XXVIII/2 of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties that requested the Executive Committee to take action, and addressing the following issues:

  (i) Available information on HFC consumption and production, as well as on HFC 23 by-product, including from surveys of ODS alternatives funded by the Multilateral Fund and other sources;

  (ii) The enabling activities required to assist Article 5 countries in commencing their reporting and regulatory activities in relation to the HFC-control measures;

  (iii) Key aspects related to HFC-23 by product-control technologies;

  (iv) Identification of the issues that the Executive Committee might want to consider in relation to existing HCFC phase-out activities;

  (v) Information relevant to the development of the cost guidelines requested from the Executive Committee;

(c) To invite Executive Committee members of the 77th meeting to share relevant information with the Secretariat on, but not limited to, the elements listed in sub paragraphs (b)(i) to (v) above, no later than 31 January 2017 on an exceptional basis owing to the limited time until the end of 2016;

(d) With respect to the intended US $27 million fast-start contributions in 2017 from some of the non-Article 5 Parties:

  (i) To accept, with appreciation, the additional contributions announced by a number of non-Article 5 Parties to provide fast-start support for implementation of the Kigali Amendment, noting that such funding was one-time in nature and would not displace donor contributions;

  (ii) That the additional contributions mentioned in sub-paragraph (d)(i) above should be made available for Article 5 countries that had an HFC consumption baseline year between 2020 and 2022 and that had formally indicated their intent to ratify the Kigali Amendment and take on early HFC phase-down obligations in order to support their enabling activities, such as capacity building and training in handling HFC alternatives, Article 4B licensing, reporting, and project preparation activities, taking into account, but not restricted to, relevant guidelines and decisions of the Executive Committee;

  (iii) To request the Secretariat to develop a document describing possible procedures for countries identified in sub-paragraph (d)(ii) above in accessing the additional fast-start contributions for enabling activities;

  (iv) That the Treasurer would communicate with contributing non-Article 5 countries on procedures for making the additional contributions available to the Multilateral Fund for the purpose of early action in respect of the Kigali Amendment;

  (v) That the Secretariat would report to the Executive Committee on the additional fast-start contributions received separately from the pledged contributions to the Multilateral Fund; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare an agenda for the special meeting referred to in sub paragraph (a) above based on the issues identified in sub-paragraphs (b) to (d) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/59, para 213
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/70/Rev.1).

The Seventy-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the available information on HFC consumption and production in Article 5 countries contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/4 and Corr.1;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, Decision 78/3, para.25(a)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/4 and Corr.1).

Development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries

The Seventy-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the information relevant to the development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HCFCs in Article 5 countries: draft criteria for funding contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/5 and Corr.1;

In relation to flexibility in implementation that enables Parties to select their own strategies and priorities in sectors and technologies

(b) To include paragraph 13 of decision XXVIII/2 in the relevant section of the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs contained in Annex I to the present report;

In relation to the cut-off date for eligible capacity

(c) To include paragraph 17 of decision XXVIII/2 in the relevant section of the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs contained in Annex I to the present report;

In relation to second and third conversions

(d) To include paragraph 18 of decision XXVIII/2 in the relevant section of the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs contained in Annex I to the present report;

In relation to sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption and production

(e) To continue discussions on:

(i) The methodology for determining the starting point, including whether it would be expressed in CO2 equivalents, metric tonnes, or both;

(ii) The inclusion of paragraph 19 of decision XXVIII/2 in the relevant section of the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs;

In relation to eligible incremental costs

For the consumption manufacturing sector

(f) In accordance with paragraph 15(a) of decision XXVIII/2, to make the following categories of costs eligible and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs in the consumption manufacturing sector contained in Annex I to the present report:

(i) Incremental capital costs (ICCs);

(ii) Incremental operating costs (IOCs) for a duration to be determined by the Executive Committee;

(iii) Technical assistance activities;

(iv) Research and development, when required to adapt and optimize alternatives to HFCs with low- or zero-global warming potential;

(v) Costs of patents and designs, and incremental costs of royalties, when necessary and cost effective;

(vi) Costs of the safe introduction of flammable and toxic alternatives;

(g) To consider approving a limited number of HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector only, without prejudice to different kinds of technology, no later than at the first meeting of 2019, to allow the Committee to gain experience in the ICCs and IOCs that might be associated with phasing down HFCs in Article 5 countries, on the understanding: that any Article 5 country that submitted a project should have ratified the Kigali Amendment or submitted a formal letter indicating the government's intention to ratify the Amendment; that no further funding would be available until the instrument of ratification had been received by the depositary at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York; and that any amount of HFC reduced as a result of the project would be deducted from the starting point;

(h) To consider costs and savings related to opportunities for further avoiding HFCs in HCFC phase-out activities and how they could be addressed; and

For the other matters discussed in relation to documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/5 and Corr.1

(i) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document containing the elements of decision XXVIII/2 presented by the Chair of the Executive Committee in his written summary of discussions on agenda item 6(a), Information relevant to the development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, at the 78th meeting, for further consideration by the Executive Committee at its 79th meeting, including a summary of the issues pending, such as eligible incremental costs (consumption manufacturing, production sector, refrigeration servicing sector, and other costs), energy efficiency, capacity building to address safety, disposal and eligibility of Annex F substances subject to high-ambient-temperature exemptions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, Decision 78/3, para. 99
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/5 and Corr.1).

The Seventy-ninth meeting decided:

(a) To note the development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries: draft criteria for funding (decision 78/3) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/46;

(b) To develop guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFC consumption and production for submission to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties in 2018, and to finalize the guidelines as soon as possible thereafter, taking into account the views and input provided by the Parties;

(c) To agree that, in line with paragraph 11 of decision XXVIII/2 on overarching principles and timelines, the Chair of the Executive Committee would report in relation to the HFC phase-down:

  (i) To the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties on the progress of the Executive Committee in developing cost guidelines for funding HFC phase-down; and

  (ii) To future Meetings of the Parties on progress made, including on cases where Executive Committee deliberations had resulted in a change in a national strategy or a national technology choice submitted to the Executive Committee.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/44, para. 142)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/46

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To include in the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs contained in Annex XXVIII to the present report:

  (i) Text related to sustained aggregate reductions in line with paragraph 19 of decision XXVIII/2 of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties;

  (ii) Text related to the eligibility of Annex F substances subject to high ambient temperature exemptions, in line with paragraph 35 of decision XXVIII/2;

  (iii) For the production sector, the categories of costs in sub-paragraph 15(b) of decision XXVIII/2; and

  (iv) For the refrigeration servicing sector, the categories of costs in sub-paragraph 15(c) of decision XXVIII/2;

(b) To continue to use the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs and the list of outstanding elements for further discussion, contained in Annexes XXVIII and XXIX, respectively, to the present report, as the working documents for discussions at the 81st meeting and future meetings on the development of the cost guidelines for the phase down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, noting that additional elements could be added as required;

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare a preliminary document for the 82nd meeting, in cooperation with bilateral and implementing agencies, on all aspects related to the refrigeration servicing sector that support the HFC phase-down, taking into account:

(i) Previous policy documents, case studies, monitoring and evaluation reviews, and the work undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies in developing and implementing training and technical assistance programmes, in particular the partnership that the Compliance Assistance Programme had established with world recognized training and certification institutes;

(ii) Analysis of the existing capacities in Article 5 countries with the funding approved thus far for the refrigeration servicing sector and how those could be utilized for HFC phase-down, in relation to:

a. The results of funded recovery, recycling and reclamation activities and the provision of servicing tools, and their potential to reduce refrigerant emissions;

b. The extent of the involvement of the private and/or public sector (e.g. equipment, components and refrigerant suppliers) in introducing and adopting alternatives in the servicing sector;

c. Health and safety standards, protocols and equipment (including protective equipment) available for alternatives;

d. Training and certification programmes;

e. If and how energy efficiency was addressed in the servicing/end-user sector; and

(iii) The minimum information needed for the development of training and competency-based certification programmes and modules for service technicians and customs officers for the transition to alternatives.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/76, para 243)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/55/).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/53 on development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries: draft criteria for funding;

(b) To request the Secretariat to provide to the 82nd meeting the summary of the Parties' deliberations at the 40th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in relation to the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on issues related to energy efficiency in response to decision XXIX/10 of the Meeting of the Parties;

(c) To consider, at the 82nd meeting, the matter of prioritization of technical assistance and capacity building to address safety issues associated with alternatives with low and zero global-warming potential (GWP) for all sectors, in light of the paper being prepared by the Secretariat in response to decision 80/76 regarding aspects of refrigeration servicing sector that supported HFC phase-down;

(d) To consider, at the 82nd meeting, issues related to funding the cost-effective management of stockpiles of used or unwanted controlled substances, including through destruction, in light of the paper on ODS disposal being prepared by the Secretariat for that meeting in response to decision 79/18(e);

(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare for the 82nd meeting a preliminary information document containing key considerations that could assist the Executive Committee in developing a methodology for establishing the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions under the Kigali Amendment for the consumption and production sectors, taking into account the discussions that had taken place at the 81st meeting;

(f) To continue to use the draft template of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs and the list of outstanding elements for further discussion, contained in Annex XII and Annex XIII, respectively, to the present report, as the working documents for discussions at the 82nd and future meetings on the development of cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, noting that additional elements could be added as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/67, para 209)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/53).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to continue its work on developing guidelines for financing the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbon consumption and production, and provide an update on progress on the elements as part of the annual report of the Executive Committee to the meeting of the parties;

2. Also to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to present the draft guidelines developed to the meeting of the parties for the parties' views and input before their finalization by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.30/11, Decision XXX/4).

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider, during the development of cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, how an enterprise's interim use of technology with high global-warming potential (GWP) that was not the approved low-GWP technology should be treated in relation to a country's starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/55).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the key considerations for developing a methodology for establishing the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions for the consumption and production sectors under the Kigali Amendment (decision 81/67(e)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/66.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, para 304).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/66).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue discussing the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries: draft criteria for funding at the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/84).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/67 and Add.1).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the preliminary document on all aspects related to the refrigeration servicing sector that support the HFC phase-down (decision 80/76(c)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/64.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, para 290).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/64).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/43 on the development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries: Draft criteria for funding;

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 85th meeting, a document providing analysis of the level and modalities of funding for HFC phase-down in the refrigeration servicing sector, in light of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/64 and guidance provided by the Executive Committee, including the flexibility that Article 5 countries had in implementing their servicing sector activities in line with their national circumstances and the planned and ongoing activities in their HCFC phase-out management plans;

(c) To consider, at the 84th meeting, the matter of disposal of controlled substances, in light of the final report on the evaluation of pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction to be submitted by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer; and

(d) To continue to use the draft template for the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs and the list of outstanding elements for further discussion, contained in Annex XIII and Annex XIV, respectively, to the present report, as working documents for discussions, at the 84th and future meetings, on the development of cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, noting that additional elements could be added as required.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/65).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/43).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) With regard to eligible incremental costs for the consumption manufacturing sector, to request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 86th meeting, a document providing analysis of and information, including

aggregated information, in tabular form, on the incremental capital costs and incremental operating costs and their duration, and the cost-effectiveness of all approved investment projects in the relevant manufacturing sectors and sub-sectors, including the controlled substances that had been phased out and the alternative substances that had been phased in;

(b) With regard to disposal, to request the Secretariat to prepare for the 85th meeting a synthesis report describing best practices and ways for the Executive Committee to consider operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2, taking into account:

(i) The final report on the evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/11, and the synthesis report on pilot ODS disposal projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/21;

(ii) Other relevant projects implemented in HCFC phase-out management plans;

(iii) Lessons learned from existing infrastructure and policies that could be used to establish the cost-effective management of stockpiles of used or unwanted controlled substances; and

(iv) External funding opportunities and existing disposal programmes and partnerships.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/87).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/66).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/46;

(b) To include, in the funding for the preparation of an overarching strategy for stage I of the HFC phase-down plan, henceforth referred to as the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), assistance for:

(i) Extending existing or developing new legislation, policies and regulations as required for the import/export licensing and quota systems for controlled substances under Annex F (HFCs) of the Montreal Protocol;

(ii) The conduct of a survey of HFC consumption and its sectoral distribution, surveys of enterprises in the manufacturing and servicing sectors, with analysis of the data to estimate the HFC baselines for compliance, and taking into account any HFC surveys conducted;

(iii) The development of the overarching strategy for the phase-down of HFCs and a plan of action that would include the refrigeration servicing sector for stage I of the KIPs to address the freeze and 10 per cent reduction in HFC consumption;

(iv) For those countries that wished to do so, consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HCFC phase-out management plan activities;

(v) For those countries that wished to do so, a description of relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations, and standards associated with maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency;

(c) To provide funding for the elements described in sub-paragraphs (b)(i) to (v) above, as specified in the table below, based on the country's HCFC consumption baseline:

HCFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	**Funding for preparation of stage I of the KIPs (US $)**
Below 1	100,000
1 and up to 6	130,000
Above 6 and up to 20	170,000
Above 20 and up to 100	190,000
Above 100 and up to 1,000	220,000
Above 1,000 and up to 2,000	230,000
Above 2,000	case-by-case

(d) To determine and provide funding for, on a case-by-case basis, the preparation of stage I of any regional KIPs and those countries with an HCFC baseline consumption above 2,000 ODP tonnes;

(e) That, for countries that chose to implement individual HFC investment projects or sector plans in advance of submission of stage I of the KIPs, the approval of each project should result in a phase-out of HFCs to count against the eligible consumption identified in the KIPs and should indicate how the investment project would relate to meeting the overarching strategy for the country and when the KIPs would be submitted;

(f) To provide funding for any Article 5 country with a manufacturing sector using HFCs according to the number of manufacturing enterprises to be converted in line with decision 56/16(d) and (f), as follows:

(i) One enterprise to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $30,000;

(ii) Two enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $60,000;

(iii) Three to 14 enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $80,000;

(iv) Fifteen or more enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $150,000;

(v) To limit the maximum funding provided for the preparation of the investment component for any country according to the table below:

HCFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	Funding limit (US $)
Up to 100	100,000
101–300	200,000
301–500	250,000
501–1,000	300,000
1,001 and above	400,000

(g) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting stage I of the KIPs on behalf of Article 5 countries, to include:

(i) Confirmation that the country had an established and enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for monitoring HFC imports/exports in place, consistent with decision 63/17;

(ii) The Government's commitment and actions to ensure that funded HFC phase-out would be sustained over time;

(iii) An overview of any early actions to control HFC consumption;

(h) To agree that institutions and capacities in Article 5 countries developed through Multilateral Fund assistance for the phase-out of ODS should be used to the extent practicable for the phase-down of HFCs, as appropriate; and

(i) To request the Secretariat to prepare, with the assistance of the bilateral and implementing agencies, a guide for preparation of stage I of KIPs that could be used by Article 5 countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/50).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/46).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to pursue consideration of the non-resolved issues relating to the development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries on the basis of inter alia the working documents on the cost-effectiveness thresholds and the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption and production, contained in Annex XXIII and Annex XXIV, respectively, to the present report, at its 91st meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, para. 176).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/40).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) In the absence of the cost guidelines for HFC phase-down, to consider HFC individual investment projects and stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) on a case-by-case basis and without setting a precedent for the cost guidelines or any future HFC individual investment projects and stage I of KIPs;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/38(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/28 paras. 15-21)

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To encourage Article 5 countries and implementing agencies, in the context of HFC surveys conducted during preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plans, to collect information on and provide estimates of any HFC consumption in the local installation and assembly subsector, when it was possible to do so and on a voluntary basis; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document, for consideration at the 92nd meeting, that provided a description of the local installation and assembly subsector, identifying to the extent possible the types of equipment and refrigerants that characterized that subsector and the challenges in transitioning to low-global-warming-potential alternatives.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/39).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare for the 92nd meeting:

(a) A paper on the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions based on the discussions that took place at the 91st meeting in the contact group on the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs; and

(b) Information to assist the Executive Committee in defining what was to be considered "small and medium-sized enterprises" in the commercial air-conditioning manufacturing and commercial refrigeration manufacturing sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/64)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/62)

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the analysis of the level and modalities of funding for HFC phase-down in the refrigeration servicing sector, contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/61 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/44;

(b) To apply the following principles with regard to the eligible incremental costs in the refrigeration servicing sector for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), on the understanding that the funding levels specified below would be revised for activities submitted for future KIP stages when activities under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) had been completed:

  (i) Article 5 countries must include in their KIPs, at a minimum:

    a. A commitment to meeting, without further requests for funding, at least the 10 per cent reduction target in HFC consumption in line with the compliance schedule of the Montreal Protocol, and to restricting imports of HFC-based equipment, if feasible, and if necessary to achieve the compliance schedule and support relevant phase-down activities;

    b. Mandatory reporting, by the time funding tranches for the KIPs were requested, on the implementation of activities undertaken in the refrigeration servicing sector and in the manufacturing sector, when applicable, in the previous tranche, as well as a comprehensive annual work plan for the implementation of the activities associated with the next tranche;

    c. A description of the roles and responsibilities of major stakeholders and the lead implementing agency and the cooperating agencies, where applicable;

    d. A description of how activities in the servicing sector under KIPs and HPMPs would be coordinated in their implementation;

  (ii) Article 5 countries that had an average HFC consumption in the servicing sector during the baseline years of up to 360 metric tonnes would be provided funding consistent with the level of consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector, as shown in the table below, on the understanding that project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve at least the 10 per cent of the Montreal Protocol HFC reduction target;

Average HFC consumption in servicing in baseline years (metric tonnes)	Funding for meeting the 10 per cent Montreal Protocol HFC reduction target (US$)*

>0 <15	135,000
15 <40	145,000
40 <80	158,000
80 <120	170,000
120 <160	180,000
160 <200	190,000
200 <300	325,000
300 <360	360,000

*Plus 20 per cent funding for countries committing to reduce consumption by 10 per cent of the average HFC consumption in the baseline years

(iii) Article 5 countries with average HFC consumption above 360 metric tonnes and below 25,000 metric tonnes in the servicing sector in the baseline years would be provided funding, which would be deducted from their starting point for aggregate reductions in HFC consumption, at a level up to US $5.10/kg on the understanding that project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve at least the 10 per cent HFC reduction target;

(iv) Funding for Article 5 countries that had an average HFC consumption in servicing in baseline years above 25,000 metric tonnes would be considered on a case--by--case basis;

(c) That Article 5 countries referred to in subparagraph (b)(iii) above that could achieve the 10 per cent reduction step in HFC consumption in line with the compliance schedule of the Montreal Protocol could receive funding up to the level determined for low-volume-consuming countries with average HFC consumption in servicing in the baseline years between 300 and 360 metric tonnes as specified in subparagraph (b)(ii) above, on the understanding that they must include in their HFC phase-down plans, as a minimum, the requirements described in subparagraph (b)(i) above; and

(d) To include the principles referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) in the draft cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs and revisit the principles in 2028 for the funding of future stages of the KIPs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/37)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/61 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/44).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue, at its 93rd meeting, discussion of the agenda item on draft guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs, including consideration of operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2, including the working text on the cost-effectiveness thresholds contained in annex XX to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, para. 189; see Annex XX)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/45 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/46)

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the local installation and assembly subsector, including types of equipment manufactured and refrigerants used and challenges in transitioning to low-global warming potential alternatives contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/49 and Corr.1;

(b) To invite Article 5 countries, through the bilateral and implementing agencies, to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, by 20 September 2023, information on the local installation and assembly subsector;

(c) To request the Secretariat, taking into account the information provided by the Article 5 countries referred to in subparagraph (b) above, to prepare for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 93rd meeting a paper containing information on the types of activities that Article 5 countries could undertake, on the nature of the assistance required and on supply chain issues that needed to be resolved to address consumption in the local installation and assembly subsector in their Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs); and

(d) To consider projects in the local installation and assembly subsector in the context of KIPs on a case-by-case basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/39)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/49 and Corr.1).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/99 on the types of activities that Article 5 countries could undertake, on the nature of the assistance required and on supply chain issues that needed to be resolved to address consumption in the local installation and assembly subsector in their Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs);
(b) To take into consideration the information provided in the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above when discussing issues related to the local installation and assembly subsector and in deciding further steps on the matter;
(c) To invite Article 5 countries, through the bilateral and implementing agencies or their KIPs, to continue providing to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on the local installation and assembly subsector;
(d) To request the Secretariat to provide, at the 95th meeting, an update to the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above, taking into account additional information provided by Article 5 countries on the local installation and assembly subsector; and
(e) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies and Article 5 countries, when developing projects in the local installation and assembly subsector under stage I of their KIPs, to ensure that such projects take a strategic approach to facilitate the sustained phase down of HFCs in the applications being targeted by the project, taking into account the suggestions and activities proposed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/99.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/94)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/99).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue, at the 94th meeting, consideration of the agenda item on draft guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs, including consideration of operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2, using the working documents set out in annex LXII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, para 351).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/96).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue, at the 95th meeting, consideration of the draft guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, including consideration of operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2, using the working documents set out in annex XLVI to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, para 279).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/60).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider, at the 95th meeting, the proposal by the Government of Canada, set out in annex VIII to the present report, on the continued application of the approach, developed at the 93rd meeting, to cost-effectiveness calculations in the servicing sector in Kigali HFC implementation plans for non-low-volume-consuming countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/18).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the update on the local installation and assembly subsector contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/89;
(b) To continue considering projects in the local installation and assembly subsector in the context of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) on a case-by-case basis, in line with decisions 92/39(d) and 93/94(e); and

(c) To request the Secretariat to continue collecting information on the local installation and assembly subsector provided by Article 5 countries in KIPs submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee, and to provide, at the 98th meeting, an update to the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/89).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/89).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided, in determining criteria for funding HFC phase-down in the consumption sector for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) in Article 5 countries:

(a) To agree to use the cost-effectiveness (CE) thresholds and incremental operating costs (IOCs) specified in the table below for enterprises with HFC consumption greater than 15 metric tonnes in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) manufacturing sector and for enterprises with HFC consumption greater than 20 metric tonnes in the polyurethane foam sector:

Sector	**CE threshold (US $/kg)**	**IOCs (US $/kg)**
Domestic refrigeration	13.76	5.75
Commercial refrigeration	16.50	5.50
Stationary air conditioning (AC) – residential	13.60	7.60
Stationary AC – commercial	15.00	7.90
Industrial/transport refrigeration	Case by case	Case by case
Polyurethane foam	9.00	5.20
All other sectors	Case by case	Case by case

(b) To define small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the polyurethane foam manufacturing sector as enterprises with HFC consumption of 20 metric tonnes or less;
(c) To define SMEs in the commercial RAC manufacturing sector as enterprises with HFC consumption of 15 metric tonnes or less, on the understanding that:
  (i) The entirety of HFC consumption by the enterprise would be considered, rather than just the consumption of the line or process to be converted;
  (ii) An enterprise that manufactured more than 40,000 units of equipment per year, irrespective of whether all such equipment was HFC-based, would not be considered an SME for funding purposes;
  (iii) An enterprise would not be considered an SME if it was owned or partly owned by a multinational corporation, regardless of whether that corporation was owned by an Article 5 country;
(d) To agree to provide funding for SMEs of:
  (i) 32 per cent above the CE threshold in the table in subparagraph (a) above for RAC enterprises with HFC consumption of 15 metric tonnes or less;
  (ii) 40 per cent above the CE threshold in the table in subparagraph (a) above for polyurethane foam enterprises with HFC consumption of 20 metric tonnes or less;
(e) To agree that enterprises with consumption of less than 1.5 metric tonnes that were part of an umbrella project could receive funding of up to 2.5 times the agreed CE threshold specified in the table in subparagraph (a) above, as long as the overall CE of the umbrella project was no more than 1.5 times the sectoral threshold or the threshold levels specified in subparagraph (d) above if the umbrella project included only SMEs; that the umbrella project included all the remaining enterprises in a sector or subsector for which CE thresholds had been established; and that it was understood that the country concerned would submit no further requests for funding from the Multilateral Fund for any enterprise in that sector or subsector, in line with decision 19/32(a);
(f) That when it was clearly demonstrated that low-global-warming-potential (GWP) alternatives with IOCs as indicated in subparagraph (a) above were not feasible, the Executive Committee would consider funding higher than those IOCs within the applicable CE threshold when needed for the introduction of low-GWP alternatives by SMEs, and that, in such cases, the justification for requesting higher levels of IOCs should be clearly documented and presented to the Executive Committee for individual consideration;

Flexibility in implementation enabling parties to select their own strategies and priorities in sectors and technologies

(g) That Article 5 countries would have flexibility to prioritize HFCs, define sectors, select technologies and alternatives, and elaborate and implement their strategies to meet agreed HFC obligations, on the basis of their specific needs and national circumstances, following a country-driven approach;

Cut-off date for eligible capacity

(h) That the cut-off date for eligible capacity was 1 January 2020 for those parties with baseline years from 2020 to 2022, and 1 January 2024 for those parties with baseline years from 2024 to 2026;

Second and third conversions

(i) To apply the following principles for second and third conversion projects:
    (i) First conversions, in the context of a phase-down of HFCs, were defined as conversions to alternatives with low-global-warming-potential (GWP) or zero-GWP by enterprises that had never received any direct or indirect support, in part or in full, from the Multilateral Fund, including enterprises that converted to HFCs with their own resources;
    (ii) Enterprises that had already converted to HFCs in phasing out CFCs and/or HCFCs would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;
    (iii) Enterprises that had converted from HCFCs to high-GWP HFCs, after the date of adoption of the Kigali Amendment, under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) already approved by the Executive Committee, would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for a subsequent conversion to low-WP or zero-GWP alternatives to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;
    (iv) Enterprises that had converted from HCFCs to high-GWP HFCs using their own resources before 2025 under the Kigali Amendment would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions; and
    (v) Enterprises that had converted from HFCs to lower-GWP HFCs with Multilateral Fund support when no other alternatives were available would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for a subsequent conversion to low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives if necessary to meet the final HFC phase-down step.

Sustained aggregate reductions

(j) That the remaining eligible consumption for funding in tonnage would be determined on the basis of the starting point of national aggregate consumption, to be agreed by the Executive Committee, less the amount funded for previously approved projects in future multi-year agreement templates for KIPs;

(k) That the formula for determining the starting point and the methodology for determining the reductions from remaining HFC consumption eligible for funding would form part of those guidelines when agreed by the Executive Committee;

Eligible incremental costs

Consumption manufacturing sector

(l) To make the following categories of costs eligible for funding and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs in the consumption manufacturing sector:
    (i) Incremental capital costs;
    (ii) Incremental operating costs for a duration to be determined by the Executive Committee;
    (iii) Technical assistance activities;
    (iv) Research and development, when required to adapt and optimize alternatives to HFCs with low-GWP or zero-GWP;
    (v) Costs of patents and designs, and incremental costs of royalties, when necessary and cost-effective; and
    (vi) Costs of the safe introduction of flammable and toxic alternatives;

Production sector

(m) To make the following categories of costs eligible for funding and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs in the production sector:
    (i) Lost profit due to the shutdown/closure of production facilities and to production reduction;
    (ii) Compensation for displaced workers;
    (iii) Dismantling of production facilities;
    (iv) Technical assistance activities;

(v) Research and development related to the production of low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to HFCs with a view to lowering the costs of alternatives;
(vi) Costs of patents and designs or incremental costs of royalties;
(vii) Costs of converting facilities to produce low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to HFCs when technically feasible and cost-effective;
(viii) Costs of reducing emissions of HFC-23, a by-product of the production process of HCFC-22, by reducing the HFC-23 emission rate in the process, destroying it from the off-gas, or by collecting and converting it to other environmentally safe chemicals – such costs should be funded by the Multilateral Fund to meet the obligations of Article 5 Parties specified under the Kigali Amendment;

(n) That the Sub-group on the Production Sector would consider compensation for compliance-related control obligations for the production sector on a case-by-case basis once official reporting of HFC production had been submitted by Article 5 countries;

Refrigeration servicing sector

(o) To make the following categories of costs eligible for funding and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector:
(i) Public awareness activities;
(ii) Policy development and implementation;
(iii) Certification programmes and training of technicians on safe handling, good practices and safety in respect of alternatives, including training equipment;
(iv) Training of customs officers;
(v) Prevention of illegal trade of HFCs;
(vi) Servicing tools;
(vii) Refrigerant testing equipment for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector;
(viii) Recycling and recovery of HFCs;

(p) That, in relation to the level and modalities of funding for HFC phase-down in the refrigeration servicing sector, funding would be provided in line with decision 92/37, contained in annex LVI to the present report;

Eligibility of Annex F substances subject to high-ambient-temperature exemption

(q) That amounts of Annex F substances that were subject to the high-ambient-temperature exemption were not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund while they were exempted for that party.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/86).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/86).

Applicability of the cut-off date for eligible HFC capacity agreed by decision 95/86(h) to projects related to energy efficiency

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That funding related to energy efficiency for enterprises with HFC manufacturing capacity established prior to 1 January 2023 that had converted or committed to convert to lower global-warming-potential alternatives with their own resources would be considered on a case-by-case basis when such capacity was included as part of a sector plan that would phase-down HFCs in the sector concerned; and

(b) That requests for funding should demonstrate why enhanced minimum energy performance standards could not be achieved in the absence of funding for enterprises established after the applicable HFC cut-off date specified in decision XXVIII/2.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/21).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/16, para. 19-25).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the paper on the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom 93/97;

(b) That the unit of measurement for the starting point would be carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes, on the understanding that the reductions from the starting point would be accounted for in accordance with the approach outlined in paragraphs 8 to 15 of the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) That the quantities of HFCs with lower global-warming potential phased in by enterprises under manufacturing conversions supported by the Multilateral Fund would be eligible for funding, if necessary for the country concerned to meet the final HFC phase-down step, irrespective of whether the country had

sufficient remaining consumption eligible for funding, in line with paragraph 18(e) of decision XXVIII/2 and the agreed eligibility requirements of the Multilateral Fund;

(d) The bilateral and implementing agencies concerned would identify and report, in each Kigali HFC implementation plan project proposal, on any HFC consumption at ineligible enterprises, ineligible consumption and HFC consumption phased out in manufacturing enterprises without assistance from the Multilateral Fund;

(e) To note that, for low-volume-consuming countries with consumption in the servicing sector only, no starting point would be applied, as funding would be based on the modality represented by the table contained in decision 92/37; and

(f) To consider the level of the starting point at the last Executive Committee meeting of 2029.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/50).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/56).

Tranche distribution of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs)

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration at the 94th meeting, an analysis of the implications of decision 62/17 for implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans, with a view to enabling the Executive Committee to discuss whether and how to revise its approach to the timing and the value of the final tranche of a multi-year agreement; and

(b) That, pending further decision on the matter by the Executive Committee, the Secretariat, in consultation with bilateral and implementing agencies, would finalize the tranche distribution of stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans on a case-by-case basis.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/105)

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the analysis of the implications of decision 62/17 for implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) (decision 93/105(a)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/59;

(b) To encourage Article 5 countries to harmonize the timing of tranches of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) with tranches of HPMPs;

(c) That Article 5 countries could submit the final funding tranche for stage I of KIPs, at the earliest, two years prior to the last year of the plan for which a consumption target had been established, on the understanding that the first tranche of stage I of their KIP should be at a funding level not higher than 60 per cent of the total funding for the plan;

(d) That the final funding tranche approval of stage I of the KIPs for Article 5 countries would be accompanied by a request for a final tranche implementation report, and where applicable, a verification report on the current stage of the KIPs ensuring that all activities foreseen had been completed and HFC consumption targets had been met;

(e) That, after the approval of the final funding tranche of stage I of KIPs, in any unforeseen circumstances where adjustments of funding, including those resulting from non-compliance with the KIP Agreements with the Executive Committee, needed to be made, those adjustments would be made in the subsequent stage of KIPs; and

(f) To revisit the elements referred to in subparagraphs (c) to (e) above in 2028 for their application to future stages of the KIPs, including the level of funding disbursement of stage I of the KIPs that was required for the consideration of stage II.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/59)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/59).

Issues relating to the supply chain of alternatives and equipment/components in Article 5 countries transitioning to technologies with low/lower global-warming potential

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the implementing and bilateral agencies, to prepare for its consideration at the 98th meeting a paper on the challenges

on availability, price, technical specifications and other barriers, as relevant, experienced by Article 5 countries in implementing conversion projects in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sector due to supply-chain issues related to alternative refrigerants, parts and components, and equipment, as well as possible ways to address those challenges.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/59).

Sustainable cooling/Strategic approach to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note that the Multilateral Fund was an important institution in supporting Article 5 Parties in the implementation of the legally binding Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol through the adoption of low-global-warming-potential, energy-efficient and sustainable cooling technologies; and

(b) To continue discussions during meetings of the Executive Committee, beginning by scheduling a half-day session immediately following the 95th meeting, on the strategic approaches to the Kigali Amendment implementation for sustainable HFC phase-down by Article 5 Parties, taking into consideration the discussions at the half-day session prior to the 94th meeting on strategic approaches to the Kigali Amendment implementation and document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/63 on how HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities supported by the Multilateral Fund might contribute to sustainable cooling.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, decision 94/62).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/63).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee taking into consideration the discussions at the three half-day sessions on strategic approaches to Kigali Amendment implementation for sustainable HFC phase-down and the contribution of Multilateral Fund activities to sustainable cooling and to the existing policies and decisions of the Executive Committee for implementation of the Kigali Amendment, decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with bilateral and implementing agencies, to prepare a paper, for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 98th meeting, regarding strategic approaches for Article 5 countries relating to:

(a) Technical infrastructure, capacities, policy measures, regional cooperation, and data collection and management related to market dynamics and consumption trends in different applications and emerging sectors, related to transitioning to low-global-warming-potential refrigerants and blends, taking into account a holistic approach for sustained HFC phase-down, enhanced energy efficiency and promoting sustainable cooling; and

(b) The capacity of end users to adopt sustainable cooling technologies and promote innovation in the refrigeration and air-conditioning service sector, considering digital and artificial-intelligence-assisted tools.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/57).
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/63 and Add.1).

Requests for preparatory funding for HFC phase-down plans and demonstration pilot projects

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 85th meeting:

(a) Draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries that would include an overarching strategy and a stage I to meet the freeze in consumption and the 10 per cent reduction, taking into account lessons learned during the preparation of guidelines for project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans, including the sectors as defined in decision 56/16, on the understanding that:

  (i) The draft guidelines would address the need for policies and commitments on the part of Article 5 Parties to ensure limits on growth or reductions in HFC consumption that were sustained over time;

  (ii) The draft guidelines would include the proposed levels of funding for the preparation of stage I of HFC phase-down plans;

  (iii) Requests for funding for the preparation of stage I of HFC phase-down plans would be considered once the draft guidelines referred to in sub-paragraph (a), above, had been agreed by the Executive Committee; and

(b) A document discussing potential strategies, policy measures and commitments, as well as projects and activities that could be integrated within stage I of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries to ensure limits on growth and reductions in HFC consumption that were sustained over time, taking into account the parallel or integrated implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities, where appropriate.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/54).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/32, paras. 16-20).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to continue consideration of the draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries at its 87th meeting, on the basis of the working document produced by the contact group formed at the 86th meeting, as contained in Annex XLVII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/93).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer to its 88th meeting consideration of the potential strategies, policy measures and commitments, as well as projects and activities that could be integrated within stage I of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries to ensure limits on growth and sustainable reductions in HFC consumption (decision 84/54(b)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/45.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/49).

The Eighty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee to encourage bilateral and implementing agencies and Article 5 countries, in accordance with their national circumstances, to take into account, where appropriate and feasible, the ideas and suggestions contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/71, while designing HFC phase-down strategies, including developing Kigali HFC implementation plans, taking into account the compliance obligations as per the agreed HFC phase-down schedule for Article 5 Parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16, Decision 89/5).

HFC investment projects

The Seventy-ninth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To reiterate decision 78/3(g) and to consider proposals for HFC-related stand-alone investment projects based on the following criteria:

  (i) That the submitted projects would be considered on a case-by-case basis, should be in individual enterprises deciding to convert to mature technologies, should have broad replicability to the country or region or sector, and should take into account geographic distribution;

  (ii) That projects must be fully implemented by no more than two years from the time of their approval, that the relevant project completion reports should be comprehensive with detailed information on the eligible incremental capital costs, incremental operating costs, any possible savings incurred during the conversion and relevant factors that facilitated implementation, and that any remaining funds would be returned to the Multilateral Fund no later than one year after the date of project completion as per the project proposals;

(b) That potential projects should be included in the bilateral and implementing agencies' 2018 to 2020 business plans for submission at the 80th meeting or subsequent business plans, as appropriate;

(c) To consider further stand-alone investment projects on a rolling basis after the first meeting in 2019; and

(d) That any proposal submitted and approved for funding at the 80th meeting would be funded, to the extent possible, from additional voluntary contributions provided by non Article 5 Parties, after giving priority to enabling activities.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/45, para. 143)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/46)

The Eighty-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee decided to consider proposals for HFC-related stand-alone investment projects up to the 87th meeting, in accordance with the criteria set out in decisions 78/3(g), 79/45 and 81/53, and prioritizing projects in the stationary air-conditioning, commercial refrigeration and mobile air-conditioning sectors.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/53)

Enabling activities

The Seventy-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document providing draft guidelines on enabling activities for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 79th meeting, taking into account the discussions on the matter at the 78th meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, Decision 78/4, para. 108(a)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/9 and Corr.1).

The Seventy-ninth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the development of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries: draft guidelines on enabling activities (decision 78/4(a)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/47;

(b) To approve enabling activities for Article 5 Parties on the following basis:

(i) Countries would be allowed the flexibility to undertake a range of enabling activities to help their national ozone units to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment;

(ii) Enabling activities could consist of, but were not limited to:

a. Activities to facilitate and support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment;

b. Initial activities identified in paragraph 20 of decision XXVIII/2, including country-specific activities aimed at initiating supporting institutional arrangements, the review of licensing systems, data reporting on HFC consumption and production, and demonstration of non-investment activities, and excluding institutional strengthening, as addressed in decision 78/4(b);

c. National strategies that contained the activities in sub-paragraphs a. and b. above;

(iii) Funding for the preparation of national implementation plans to meet initial reduction obligations for the phase-down of HFCs could be provided, at the earliest, five years prior to those obligations, after a country had ratified the Kigali Amendment and on the basis of guidelines to be approved in the future;

(iv) Funding for stand-alone initial investment projects could be provided in accordance with the provisions of decision 79/45;

(c) To provide funding for enabling activities referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) above prior to the preparation of the national implementation plan as specified in the table below, based on the country's HCFC baseline consumption, on the understanding that no further funding for enabling activities, including for HFC-23 activities, would be provided prior to the preparation of national implementation plans:

HCFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	**Maximum funding for enabling activities (US $)**
Below 1	50,000
Between 1 and 6	95,000
Above 6 and up to 100	150,000
Above 100	250,000

(d) That funding requests for enabling activities should meet the following requirements:

(i) Ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the government submitting the request or a receipt of letter from the government concerned indicating its intent to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible;

(ii) The inclusion of detailed descriptions, in project proposals, of each of the enabling activities that would be undertaken, including institutional arrangements, the cost breakdown and the schedule for implementation, consistent with Executive Committee guidelines;

(iii) The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months, starting from the time of its approval, and balances should be returned to the Multilateral Fund within 12 months of that end date;

(iv) Bilateral and implementing agencies should include any funding requests for enabling activities in their business plans, which could be submitted to the 80th or subsequent meetings, and subsequently in their work programmes or work programme amendments;

(v) Any submission should also include a statement by both the country concerned and the relevant bilateral/implementing agency that implementation of the enabling activities would not delay implementation of HCFC phase-out projects; and

(e) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, by the 80th meeting, funding requests for enabling activities for countries that wanted to take early action on HFCs, with any proposal considered for funding at that meeting to be funded to the extent possible from additional voluntary contributions provided by non-Article 5 Parties.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/46, para. 152)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/47)

Environmentally sound management of used or unwanted controlled substances

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the synthesis report describing best practices and ways for the Executive Committee to consider operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/9;

(b) To provide flexibility for Article 5 countries to include, in the following plans, activities related to the environmentally sound management of used or unwanted controlled substances, including disposal, taking into account paragraphs 19 to 24 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/9 and lessons l earned from previous ODS disposal projects, including in relation to the integration with hazardous waste rules and regulations:

(i) Refrigeration servicing sector plans under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), on the understanding that proposals for undertaking such activities would be submitted to the Executive Committee, either as part of new stages of HPMPs or subsequent tranches of approved stages of HPMPs;

(ii) Stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans;

(c) To request the Secretariat to develop, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting, criteria for a funding window to provide Article 5 countries with assistance to prepare an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and to develop a plan for the collection, transport and disposal (including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction) of such substances; and

(d) To continue its deliberations on operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2 of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties, including implementation of sub-paragraph (c) above, in the context of the discussion of the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/49)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/6, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/9 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/10 and Add.1).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the criteria for a funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66;

(b) To establish a funding window for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction;

(c) To agree to the following criteria for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction:

(i) That the development of national inventories and plans would take into account the guidance provided in paragraphs 16 to 32 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66;

(ii) That those Article 5 countries that made use of the flexibility provided under decision 90/49(b) to include the preparation of an inventory and plan in their refrigeration servicing sector plans under their HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) or Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) would not receive funding for such activities under the funding window referred to in subparagraph (b) above;

(iii) That projects under the funding window referred to in subparagraph (b) above would be submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee as of the 93rd meeting up to and including the 97th meeting, on the understanding that they would be included in the relevant business plans before their approval;

(iv) That the national inventories and resulting action plan should be completed within 24 months of the date of approval by the Executive Committee;

(v) That the preparation of the national inventories and plans would ensure the following:

a. That the national inventory and plan would be coordinated with the development and/or implementation of national plans to phase out/down controlled substances and would take into account existing national legislation and policies related to the environmentally sound management of chemical and unwanted controlled substances;

b. That the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory/action plan, including consultations with relevant stakeholders to help verify data collection, would be clearly described;

c. That national plans that might include, in addition to approaches for the collection, transport storage and disposal, specifically the destruction of waste-controlled substances, would contain a description of a potential business model detailing the arrangements with the various stakeholders and the private sector commitment and involvement in those activities, from waste collection to eventual destruction;

d. That the final plan would also contain a description of the policies and regulations describing the roles and obligations of manufacturers and distributors, including any recovery, recycling and reclamation programmes;

e. That, where the national plans identified export for destruction as the most cost-effective disposal option, they would contain an indication that national legislation and policies that were consistent with the requirements of the relevant conventions, particularly in relation to the transboundary movement of those wastes, needed to be in place;

f. That the national plan would include consideration of the development of regulations under national phase-out/phase-down plans (i.e., HPMPs or KIPs) on refrigerant recovery, recycling and reclamation that would support the actions identified for the collection, transport, storage and disposal of those used and unwanted waste-controlled substances;

(d) To agree on funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction within the framework described in paragraphs 16 to 32 document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66, as indicated in the table below:

HCFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	**Funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan (US $)**
Below 1	70,000
Between 1 and 6	80,000
Above 6 and up to 100	90,000
Above 100	100,000

(e) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

(i) To include in their relevant business plans requests for funding for the preparation of national inventories of used and unwanted substances and the subsequent action plans for Article 5 countries that wished to undertake such actions;

(ii) To report in detail on the progress of the preparation of national inventories of used and unwanted substances and subsequent action plans on an annual basis as part of the annual financial and progress reports; and

(iii) To submit a final report and a copy of the resulting national inventories and the national action plans no later than six months after the completion of the project, highlighting the difficulties and lessons learned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/66)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/66)

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided not to extend the funding window established for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances pursuant to decision 91/66.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/31)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/26)

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report prepared pursuant to decision 93/104 on life-cycle refrigerant management with a view to considering the establishment of a funding window in line with decision XXXV/11 of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/87;

(b) To encourage the bilateral and implementing agencies to intensify their efforts to assist Article 5 countries in finalizing projects under decision 91/66 as soon as feasible and in submitting the final reports and a copy of the resulting national inventories and national action plans in line with decision 91/66(e)(iii);

(c) To request the Secretariat to update, for the 99th meeting, the information in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/87 in light of completed inventory projects and national plans and other relevant information, including on the movement of controlled substances for destruction or reclamation; and

(d) To request the Secretariat to prepare, for the 100th meeting, a document on funding modalities, including elements for draft cost guidelines to implement plans developed in accordance with decision 91/66, with a view to considering the establishment of a funding window in line with decision XXXV/11, taking into consideration the information provided in the report referred to in subparagraph (c) and the views on that report expressed by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/89)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/87)

Template for an Agreement for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plans

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare a draft template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) for consideration by the Executive Committee at the 92nd meeting; and

(d) To agree that the template Agreement would be reviewed once discussions on the criteria for funding HFC phase-down had been completed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/38(c) and (d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/28 paras. 15-21)

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to pursue, at its 93rd meeting, consideration of the draft template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans and to use, inter alia, the working text contained in annex XXI to the present report as the basis for subsequent discussions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, para. 219).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/50).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue, at the 94th meeting, consideration of the draft template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans using the working document set out in annex LXIII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, para. 368).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/100).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to continue, at the 95th meeting, consideration of the draft template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans using the working document set out in annex XLVII to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, para. 294).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/62).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided approve the template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans contained in annex LVII to the present document; and that Appendices 1-A and 2-A of the template Agreement would be finalized once discussions on the criteria for funding HFC phase-down in Article 5 countries had been completed.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, decision 95/90).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/90).

Verification of HFC consumption for low-volume-consuming countries with approved stages of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs)

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To request:
  (i) The Secretariat:
    a. To provide to the Executive Committee, at the first meeting of each year, starting in 2026, the list of countries with average HFC consumption in servicing, in the baseline years, of 360 metric tonnes (mt) and below that had scheduled a tranche of their Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) during the following year and that had not previously received funding to undertake such verifications, thereby enabling the Executive Committee to approve the list for the purpose of verification of that country's compliance with the related KIP Agreement;
    b. To include, in the list referred to in subparagraph (a)(i)a., above, those countries with an average HFC consumption in the servicing sector, in the baseline years, above 360 mt that had opted to be funded as low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, in line with decision 92/36(c);
  (ii) Bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies for the respective agreements to include the related costs of verification in their work programmes in the same year, and to submit the related verification in conjunction with a tranche request in the following year;

(b) To maintain the level of funds recommended for the verification of HFC consumption for countries with consumption of up to 360 mt in servicing in the baseline years at level of up to US $30,000, or US $45,000 when combined with verification of HCFC consumption;

(c) To encourage countries with consumption up to 360 mt in servicing in the baseline years and countries with consumption above 360 mt that had opted to be funded as LVC countries, that wished to do so, to include the baseline years in their verification of HFC consumption; and

(d) To request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies acting as lead agencies to include in their bilateral cooperation documents and work programme amendments, respectively, to be submitted to the 97th meeting, as applicable, funding for verification reports for stage I of the KIPs for Albania, Congo, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, North Macedonia and Turkmenistan, for submission with their tranches in 2026, noting that Albania was also on the list for verification of HCFC consumption, with the report to be submitted with the request for the tranche of its HCFC phase-out management plan in 2026.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/22).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/16, para. 26-42).

HFC PRODUCTION SECTOR

Key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies

The Seventy-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product-control technologies contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/9 and Corr.1;

(b) To note the urgency of taking action to enable Article 5 countries to meet the HFC-23 reporting and control obligations by 1 January 2020;

(c) To reiterate, through the World Bank, its request to the Government of China that it provide to the 79th meeting reports on the status of the studies on "HFC-23 conversion/pyrolysis technologies" and on "investigation on reducing HFC-23 by product ratio using best practices" that had been funded through the HCFC production phase-out management plan;

(d) To invite all relevant HCFC-22 producing parties to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on quantities of HFC-23 in facilities producing HCFC-22 as well as their experience in controlling and monitoring HFC-23 by-product emissions, including relevant policies and regulations and the related costs, no later than 15 May 2017;

(e) To request the Secretariat to continue to explore whether there were HFC- or other HCFC-producing facilities in any party that generated HFC-23 emissions and to report back to the Executive Committee by 31 May 2018;

(f) To request the Secretariat to submit an updated document of key aspects related to HFC 23 by-product control technologies to the 79th meeting, including:

  (i) Information relevant to the cost of closure of HCFC-22 production swing plants;

  (ii) A description of existing policies and regulations supporting the control and monitoring of HFC-23 emissions and requirements for sustaining those measures in Article 5 countries;

  (iii) Further analysis of methods to control HFC-23 emissions based on the additional information provided by Executive Committee members and any other available information to the Secretariat, including information from the Clean Development Mechanism;

  (iv) The current levels of HCFC-22 production and HFC-23 emissions, and information on management practices, per line, in each facility in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries, including information on approved monitoring methodologies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and

  (v) Exploration of possible options for monitoring HFC-23 emissions, such as those approved for continuous monitoring under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including the associated costs; and

(g) To consider the need for a desk and field study at the 79th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, Decision 78/5, para. 122
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/9 and Corr.1).

The Seventy-ninth meeting decided:

(a) To note documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/48, Corr.1, Corr.2 and Add.1 on key aspects related to HFC-23 by product control technologies (decision 78/5);

(b) To note with appreciation the information related to HFC-23 by-product provided by the Governments of Argentina, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America; the European Union; the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; a fluorochemical producer; and an independent research and consulting organization;

(c) To consider possible cost-effective options for compensation for HCFC-22 swing plants to allow for compliance with the HFC-23 by-product control obligations of the Kigali Amendment;

(d) To request relevant governments of Article 5 countries wishing to close HCFC-22 production swing plants in their respective countries to submit the following preliminary data, for consideration by the Executive

Committee at its 80th meeting:

(i) A list of HCFC-22 swing plants in the country:
   a. Name;
   b. Location;
   c. HCFC-22 production capacity;
   d. Schedule for closure;
   e. Date of establishment;
   f. Name of proprietors;
   g. Ownership;
   h. Emissions and ratio of HFC-23 by-product;
   i. Maximum production of HCFC-22;

(ii) HCFC-22 production in the last three years countrywide;

(iii) HCFC-22 production in the last three years for each swing plant;

(iv) Quantity of export of each plant to non-Article 5 countries;

(v) Total number of employees in the HCFC-22 industry:
   a. In the production sector (direct labour + overheads + maintenance);
   b. In the packaging sectors;

(vi) Total number of employees per HCFC-22 swing plant (one table per plant) for the last three years:
   a. Direct labour;
   b. Overheads;
   c. Laboratories;
   d. Maintenance;
   e. Packaging;

(vii) The raw material purchases of each HCFC-22 swing plant in the last three years:
   a. Hydrogen fluoride (metric tonnes);
   b. Chloroform (metric tonnes);

(e) To request the Secretariat to contract an independent consultant to undertake an evaluation of cost-effective and environmentally sustainable options of HFC-23 destruction from HCFC-22 production facilities, to submit the report of the consultant to the 81st meeting, and to allocate a budget of up to US $100,000 from the additional contributions to the Multilateral Fund to undertake the evaluation and prepare the report. The scope of the study would include:

(i) An assessment of the costs of incineration at an on-site destruction facility, based on characteristics of the facility, including destruction capacity, quantity and frequency of HFC 23 to be destroyed, the expected remaining lifetime, location, and other relevant factors, including:
   a. Start-up costs for destruction facilities that might currently be in disuse;
   b. Costs to install a new destruction facility if one was not currently installed;
   c. Costs to operate a currently installed facility;

(ii) An assessment of the costs of incineration at an off-site destruction facility, including collection, transportation and incineration, based on the quantity of HFC-23 to be destroyed, location, and other relevant factors;

(iii) An assessment of the cost of destroying emissions of HFC-23 by-product through irreversible transformation and other new technologies, where information was available, based on the quantity of HFC-23 to be destroyed, location, and other relevant factors;

(iv) An assessment of the costs and measures to optimize the HCFC-22 production process to minimize the

HFC-23 by-product generation rate and maximize the collection of HFC-23 by-product for destruction based on characteristics of the facility, including capacity, quantity of HFC 23 by-product generated, the expected remaining lifetime, location, and other relevant factors;

(v) An assessment of the costs of different monitoring and verification methods;

(vi) An assessment of how the performance and costs of different destruction technology options would vary according to local conditions and the quantity of HFC-23 by-product to be destroyed;

(f) To invite all relevant HCFC-22-producing Article 5 countries to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on the elements described in paragraph (e) above by 30 September 2017; and

(g) To invite implementing agencies to submit to the 81st meeting proposals for feasible technology demonstration for HFC-23 by-product mitigation or conversion technologies with the potential for cost-effective, environmentally sustainable conversion of HFC-23.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/47, para. 160)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/48 & Corr.1, Corr.2 and Add.1)

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the submission by the Governments of Argentina and India of the preliminary data on HCFC-22 swing plants in their countries contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/56 and Add.1; and

(b) To invite all relevant HCFC-22-producing Article 5 countries to provide to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on the elements described in paragraph (e) of decision 79/47 by 1 December 2017.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/77, para 249)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/56 & Add.1).

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies (decisions 78/5(e), 79/17(b), 79/47(e) and 80/77(b)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/54;

(b) To request the Secretariat to contract an independent consultant to prepare a report for the 82nd meeting, providing information:

(i) On options and all costs and savings related to the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina, based on the quantities of HCFC-22 and HFC-23 produced at the plant and information included in relevant past reports to the Executive Committee, including the option of shipping HFC-23 for off-site destruction;

(ii) On estimates of fugitive emissions and options for monitoring, leak detection and control of HFC-23 by-product at the plant;

(iii) On the costs, technical feasibility, and logistical, legal and transaction issues associated with shipping HFC-23 for off-site destruction by means of a technology such as the fluor process described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/54;

(c) To request the Government of Argentina to provide, on a voluntary basis, relevant information for the report referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above;

(d) To allocate, from existing Secretariat resources, up to US $25,000 for the contract of the independent consultant referred to in sub-paragraph (b) above; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document for the 82nd meeting, based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/48, on cost effective options for controlling HFC 23 by product emissions, including information relevant to the cost of closure of HCFC 22 production swing plants, and options for monitoring, in light of the report by the consultant submitted to the 81st meeting and other relevant reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/54, Decision 81/68, para 220).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/54).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided not to invite bilateral and implementing agencies to submit proposals for the demonstration of feasible technology for HFC-23 by-product conversion.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/52).

The Eighty-second meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on cost-effective options for controlling HFC-23 by product emissions, pursuant to decision 81/68(e) contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/68 and Corr.1;

(b) To further note the report on options for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/69;

(c) To approve US $75,000 for UNIDO to enable the agency to submit, at the 83rd meeting, on behalf of the Government of Argentina, project proposal options that would enable the Government of Argentina to comply with the HFC-23 by-product control obligations under the Kigali Amendment, taking into account the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/69, including data regarding costs and benefits and covering technical feasibility, economic viability and logistical, legal, and transactional issues in relation to the following:

(i) Restarting the onsite incinerator at the HCFC-22 production swing plant FIASA, on the basis of three independent estimates of the costs of so doing, including the costs of incinerator operation, hazardous waste compliance, and cost of monitoring and verifying the destruction of the HFC-23 by-product;

(ii) Compensation for closure of the HCFC-22 swing plant FIASA by 1 January 2020 or upon ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Government of Argentina, whichever was to come first;

(iii) Destroying HFC-23 by-product through irreversible transformation and other new conversion technologies and storage options for HFC-23 management;

(iv) Shipping HFC-23 for offsite destruction by means of a technology approved by the Meeting of the Parties;

(d) To consider each of the project proposal options, including the data provided as per sub-paragraph (c) above, and to discuss the criteria for funding the activities related to the compliance obligations of Article 5 parties;

(e) To request the Secretariat to contract an independent consultant to undertake a technical audit of FIASA to determine the costs of closure;

(f) To approve US $50,000 to enable the Secretariat to carry out the technical audit referred to in sub-paragraph (e) above; and

(g) To consider applying the procedures set out in the present decision, and the criteria for funding the activities related to the compliance obligations of Article 5 parties, when agreed, with respect to HFC-23 controls in the other Article 5 parties.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/85).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/68 and Corr.1).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/44 on key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies (decision 82/85); and

(b) To defer to the 84th meeting further consideration of the project proposal to control HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina and the associated policy issues raised by the Secretariat, referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/66).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/44).

The Eighty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies (decision83/67(d)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/13;

(b) To confirm:

(i) That HFC-23 by-product was destroyed to the extent practicable in the context of Multilateral Fund-supported projects when up to a maximum of 0.1 kg of HFC-23 by-product was emitted per 100 kg of the relevant Annex C, Group I or Annex F substance produced;

(ii) That HFC-23 by-product controls would be eligible independent of whether the relevant production that generated the HFC-23 was for controlled or for feedstock uses;

(iii) That the term "production" in the context of HFC-23 by-product emission control projects supported by the Multilateral Fund meant the total amount of relevant Annex C, Group I or Annex F substance

produced for all uses, including controlled and feedstock uses, irrespective of any subsequent destruction, recycling, and reuse; and

(c) When approving projects to control HFC-23 by-product emissions from production lines that would continue to produce the relevant Annex C, Group I or Annex F substance after the completion of the project, to invite the relevant Article 5 country to consider requesting additional funding for independent verification of the HFC-23 by-product generated, destroyed, sold, stored and emitted, under the subsequent stage of its HCFC phase-out management plan, until approval of its Kigali HFC implementation plan, at which time verification would continue under that plan.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16, Decision 89/7).

HFC-23 by-product emission controls

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve US $55,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,850 for UNIDO to enable the agency to submit, to the 84th meeting, on behalf of the Government of Mexico, project proposal options that would enable the Government of Mexico to comply with the HFC-23 by-product control obligations under the Kigali Amendment, including data regarding costs and benefits and covering technical feasibility, economic viability, relevant credits that might be applicable in the country in the future, and logistical, legal and transactional issues in relation to the following:

(i) Resuming operation of both the integrated on-site incinerator and the non-integrated on-site incinerator at the HCFC-22 production swing plant Quimobasicos, on the basis of three independent estimates of the costs/savings of doing so for each, including in relation to operation of the incinerator, compliance with standards for the management of hazardous waste, and monitoring and verifying the destruction of the HFC-23 by-product;

(ii) Importing HCFC-22 to meet demand in the domestic market, including a comparison of the price of sourcing it locally and internationally;

(iii) Destroying HFC-23 by-product through irreversible transformation and other new conversion technologies, and storage options for HFC-23 management;

(iv) Shipping HFC-23 for off-site destruction by means of a technology approved by the Meeting of the Parties;

(v) Optimizing the HCFC-22 production to reduce the generation of the HFC-23 by-product;

(vi) Selling the HFC-23 for feedstock use or adapting the plant so that it could use HFC-23 for the production of HCFC-22;

(b) To request UNIDO to include, in its submission to the 84th meeting, information regarding the relationship between the country's control of HFC-23 by-product emissions and the nationally determined contributions of the Government of Mexico under the Paris Agreement;

(c) To request the Secretariat to present a document to the 84th meeting reviewing each of the project proposal options submitted, including the data provided pursuant to sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above;

(d) To discuss the criteria for funding the activities related to the compliance obligations of Article 5 countries with respect to HFC-23 by-production emission controls at the 84th meeting; and

(e) To request UNIDO to return any remaining balances from the funding approved in sub-paragraph (a) above to the Multilateral Fund by the 86th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/67).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/19).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To defer its consideration of the project to control HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina to the 85th meeting; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to provide further analysis of the project referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above, to the 85th meeting, based on any additional information provided by the Government of

Argentina through UNIDO.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/90).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/71).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to defer its consideration of the project to control HFC-23 by-product emissions in Mexico to the 85th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/91).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/72).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies: Argentina (decision 86/95) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/53;

(b) To approve, in principle, US $2,262,630, plus agency support costs of US $158,384, for UNIDO to enable the Government of Argentina to comply with the HFC-23 by-product emission control obligations under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, on the understanding that:

  (i) The Government of Argentina would ensure that, by 1 January 2022 and thereafter, emissions of HFC-23 by-product from the HCFC-22 production line were destroyed in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and that emissions from the line were at or below 0.1 kg of HFC-23 emissions per 100 kg of HCFC-22 produced;

  (ii) A maximum amount of US $502,766, out of the total funding approved, was associated with incremental operating costs and would be divided in annual tranches to be provided to Argentina upon verification of the quantity of HFC-23 by-product destroyed;

  (iii) The incremental operating costs in each annual tranche would be calculated by multiplying the quantity of HFC-23 destroyed by US $1.40/kg;

  (iv) The Government of Argentina would have flexibility to use the funding approved in principle indicated in sub-paragraph (b) above to compensate the production plant, Frio Industrias Argentinas, for the closure of its HCFC-22 production should the plant decide to close its HCFC-22 production line permanently prior to 1 January 2024, with the exception of any funds approved for independent verification for years subsequent to the year of closure, which should be returned to the Multilateral Fund; and any production of any other substance listed in Annex C or F to the Montreal Protocol at that facility would not be eligible for funding;

  (v) The project would be completed by 1 January 2031;

  (vi) The Government of Argentina committed to there being no additional funding from other sources for HFC-23 by-product emissions control at Frio Industrias Argentinas during or after completion of the project, including HFC-23 credits or offsets;

(c) To note:

  (i) That the funding approved in principle specified in sub-paragraph (b) above was the total funding that would be available to the Government of Argentina from the Multilateral Fund for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions;

  (ii) That the costs agreed recognized the special circumstances of the project in Argentina and did not set a precedent for the calculation of costs for any other projects for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions;

(d) To request the Secretariat, in cooperation with UNIDO, to prepare a draft Agreement between the Government of Argentina and the Executive Committee for the control of HFC-23 by-product emissions, in accordance with the present decision, for consideration at the 88th meeting, using the Agreement between the Government of Mexico and the Executive Committee for the destruction of emissions of HFC-23 generated in the production of HCFC-22 at Quimobásicos (decision 87/53) as a starting point and in light of the guidance provided by the Executive Committee at the 87th meeting;

(e) To approve the first tranche of the project to control HFC-23 by-product emissions in Argentina in the amount of US $1,527,851, plus agency support costs of US $106,950 for UNIDO; and

(f) To request the Government of Argentina, through UNIDO, to submit an annual implementation plan,

in accordance with the anticipated draft Agreement referred to in sub-paragraph (d) above, for consideration at the 88th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/53).

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the Agreement between the Government of Mexico and the Executive Committee for the destruction of emissions of HFC-23 generated in the production of HCFC-22 at Quimobásicos, as contained in Annex XXVI to the present report.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/53).

ANNEX IX.1: GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTATION OF PROJECTS AND CRITERIA FOR PROJECT APPROVAL

The project cover sheet should provide the following information:

- country or region;
- sector(s) covered;
- ODS consumption in affected sector(s);
- project title;
- project duration;
- project impact (ODS to be phased out, or other impacts);
- proposed budget;
- Implementing Agency;
- national coordinating agency; and
- project summary addressing technical, institutional, and policy issues.

Brief background information on the amount of ODS used in the sector or sectors affected by the project and the percentage corresponding to the total consumption of such substances in the country should be provided. If the project is intended to phase-out production of ODS, then production data on the affected substance or substances and the percentage corresponding to the total production and consumption of ODS must be provided.

The project description should identify the problem; formulate the project's objectives and its relationship to and priority within the country programme or to the national strategy for the implementation of the Protocol; address technical aspects of the project; list activities needed to accomplish the project's objectives. It should explain, inter alia:

(a) why the project is needed (rationale, justification, and explanation of the problem the project is to address)?
(b) what private sector firms, if any, are involved in or affected by the project?
(c) what are the project's long-term objectives?
(d) what are the project's short-term objectives, if successfully completed?
(e) what actions/activities are needed to accomplish the overall objectives?
(f) what non-monetary inputs are needed to realize the objectives?
(g) how the project meets the incremental costs criteria as defined in the current Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs or as otherwise articulated by the Parties?
(h) what is the best estimate of the cost effectiveness of the project (phase-out costs per kilogram)?

Information on the anticipated start-up date and the termination date for the implementation of the project, including a projected schedule for implementation of activities designed to accomplish the objectives of the project should be provided.

The expected outcome of the project in order to achieve the project's objectives should be provided. Information on the projected phase-out/reduction in ODS consumption or other direct or indirect outputs, for example, human resource development and/or enhancement of institutional capability should be provided.

An indicative budget figure showing all projected expenditures and the anticipated timing of disbursements should be provided. A description of each budget item, an explanation of how each budget item is functionally related to activities, a rationale for the budget estimates, and explanations of any in-kind contributions and/or bilateral assistance approved by the Executive Committee, should also be indicated.

Information on which Implementing Agency or agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank, or any other) would be undertaking the project, the national agency responsible for coordinating the project, and the financial intermediary contracted for the receipt and disbursement of funds and the financial reporting on the project should be provided. A copy of any agreement between the submitting Party and the participating agencies should also be provided, as well as a brief résumé on the capability of the Implementing Agency to implement the project successfully if it is an agency other than one of the Fund's Implementing Agencies.

Information should be provided on the role and responsibilities of the co-operating agency or supporting organization; information on who is the ultimate authority in managing the project; the machinery for consultation among the various agencies and organizations involved in the project, and to which parties and for what purpose are the project results reported. A copy of any technical review of the project, if available, should be provided.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30 Annex III).

ANNEX IX.2: GUIDELINES FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW

The main objectives of the review of a project submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee are:

(a) to determine its eligibility for funding under the rules of the Multilateral Fund;

(b) to ensure that the technology chosen is proven, viable, transferable, cost-effective for the proposed use and will not have an unacceptable adverse environmental impact;

(c) to identify eligible incremental costs; and

(d) to identify any policy issues that had not been encountered before and could require a decision by the Executive Committee or possibly the Meeting of the Parties.

To ensure that these objectives are adequately addressed, the following guidelines should be followed.

The technical reviewers should:

(a) address the viability of the proposed technology, as well as the comparative cost effectiveness of the option selected; and,

(b) scrutinize lists of equipment and all cost items delineated in project proposals to ensure that the proposed equipment is essential to the conversion and the related costs are reasonable given the same level and kind of service proposed.

The Implementing Agencies should:

(a) only choose for technical reviews internationally recognized experts in the technology, outside of the agency, who have technical experience in developing countries in the field of their expertise, but who did not participate in the development of the proposal, nor did they or their employer have a financial stake in the project;

(b) familiarize technical reviewers with the Indicative List of Categories of Incremental Costs, the guidelines, criteria, and procedures of the Executive Committee and relevant policy and project decisions of the Parties and the Executive Committee by providing information concerning all relevant decisions of the Parties and the Executive Committee on the approval of projects and the determination of eligible incremental costs;

(c) justify costs that exceed the indicative cost levels developed in the indicative list of standard equipment and expected costs mentioned below;

(d) have those involved in project preparation ensure that sufficient information is provided for the technical reviewer to address all of the questions and issues in standard format for technical reviews;

(e) use the standard format for technical reviews attached to this document as the Appendix; and

(f) ensure that projects submitted to the Executive Committee for review shall take into consideration the comments of the technical reviewer or provide justification for not doing this.

The Implementing Agencies, in co-operation with the Fund Secretariat, should:

(a) hold seminars for all consultants, employees, technical reviewers, and others who might participate in the development, evaluation or review of project proposals;

(b) develop an indicative list of standard equipment and expected costs for use by consultants and technical reviewers in project preparation and review; and,

(c) develop a negative indicative list of equipment and other costs that should not be funded which will also assist in project preparation and review.

The Fund Secretariat should continue to fulfill its role in the project review process as defined in previous Executive Committee decisions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 144, Annex IV and Appendix).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/30).

FORMAT FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW

The Implementing Agencies are requested to complete the relevant sections in the following approved format for technical reviews, and to provide sufficient information for the reviewer to address all of the questions and issues in this format.

1. Country of origin:
2. Project title:
3. Sector/sub-sector:
4. Relationship to country programme
   Does the project document indicate if the project:
   (a) is included in or consistent with the country's action plan?
   (b) constitutes an important part of an articulated sectoral/sub-sectoral strategy?
5. Technology
   (a) assess the environmental soundness and safety of selected technology to other alternatives?
   (b) is the technology transitional? Are there non-transitional options which might have been more cost-effective taking into account total costs to and duration of phase-out?
   (c) feasibility of transfer to the country concerned:
      (i) does the proposed technology transfer agreement (if any) take into account appropriate requirements?
      (ii) is there a licensing agreement and do costs appear reasonable given international norms?
      (iii) were other technologies considered? Do you agree with the determination made in this case?
      (iv) is the proposed technology the most cost-effective technology available for this conversion? If not, were there adequate reasons that more cost-effective technologies could not be deployed in this case?
6. Environmental impact
   (a) impact of ODP and GWP of the substitute;
   (b) appropriateness of proposed measures and related cost estimates to minimize health and safety and other environmental impact.
7. Project costs
   (a) are all cost components identified in the project essential for the conversion? Assess the necessity of proposed equipment to facilitate existing level of service.
   (b) should any of the cost components have been expected to be present in the facility prior to conversion?
   (c) cost of equipment:
      (i) is the baseline cost of existing equipment addressed in a manner that is consistent with your experience?
      (ii) do you agree with the finding regarding whether some/all baseline equipment should/should not be replaced?
      (iii) do you believe requests for any additional equipment essential for the conversion?
      (iv) can all/part of baseline equipment be modified to perform functions needed in the conversion, and could such modification costs lead to lower project costs?
      (v) is the fate of scrapped equipment addressed in a manner which ensures it will not be redeployed?
      (vi) is the calculation of salvage value of scrapped equipment, if any, reasonable?
      (vii) will the new equipment/modification of existing equipment result in an increase in existing capacity?
   (d) appropriateness of proposed training and related costs, if any.
   (e) operating costs:
      (i) are the components and magnitude of operating costs appropriate given your experience with other implemented projects (e.g. cost of substitutes, energy, labour, etc.)?
      (ii) are any operating savings, including energy savings and expected savings through reductions in defects included in the project?
      (iii) do you believe this finding and/or the calculated level of savings reasonable given your knowledge of results achieved in similar projects?
8. Implementation timeframe
   (a) do you believe that the proposed implementation timeframe is feasible?
9. Recommendations

(a) approval categories:
- approval as proposed;
- approval after modification (with a proposal for modifications);
- permission to proceed;
- rejection and justification;

(b) other comments.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 144, Annex IV and Appendix).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/30).

ANNEX IX.3: INDICATIVE LIST OF CATEGORIES OF INCREMENTAL COSTS

The following list is indicated:

(a) Supply of substitutes:

(i) cost of conversion of existing production facilities:
- cost of patents and designs and incremental cost of royalties;
- capital cost of conversion; and
- cost of retraining of personnel and cost of research to adapt technology to local circumstances;

(ii) costs arising from premature retirement or enforced idleness, taking into account any guidance of the Executive Committee on appropriate cut-off dates:
- of productive capacity previously used to produce substances controlled by existing and/or amended or adjusted Protocol provisions; and
- where such capacity is not replaced by converted or new capacity to produce alternatives;

(iii) cost of establishing new production facilities for substitutes of capacity equivalent to capacity lost when plants are converted or scrapped, including:
- cost of patents and designs and incremental cost of royalties;
- capital cost; and
- cost of training and cost of research to adapt technology to local circumstances;

(iv) net operational cost, including the cost of raw materials; and

(v) cost of import of substitutes;

(b) Use in manufacturing as an intermediate good:

(i) cost of conversion of existing equipment and product manufacturing facilities;

(ii) cost of patents and designs and incremental cost of royalties;

(iii) capital cost;

(iv) cost of retraining;

(v) cost of research and development; and

(vi) operational cost, including the cost of raw materials except where otherwise provided for;

(c) End use:

(i) cost of premature modification or replacement of user equipment;

(ii) cost of collection, management, recycling, and, if cost-effective, destruction of ozone depleting substances; and

(iii) cost of providing technical assistance to reduce consumption and unintended emission of ozone depleting substances.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Appendix I of Decision II/8, para. 2).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Decision IV/18 Annex VIII).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/2/3 Annex IV, Appendix I).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/4/15 Annex VIII).

ANNEX IX.4: GUIDELINES ON FUNDING OF TECHNOLOGY NOT IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Introduction

1. Most project proposals submitted to the Executive Committee contain no disclosure of technology that is not in the public domain. Recently, however, a project proposal was submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration involving technology that the project beneficiary claimed was not in the Public Domain. In reviewing this project, it became clear that there was a need to balance the confidentiality concerns of those who prepared and submitted the project against the Executive Committee's duty to review and assess such proposals.

2. As a result of this recognition, the Secretariat had prepared for the Executive Committee a report suggesting ways for the Fund to deal with such project proposals. The report also suggested ways to minimize the possibility that Fund money would be used to infringe on any existing intellectual property rights. The Executive Committee determined, upon consideration of the report, its decision to develop Guidelines to address confidentiality, the duty to review and assess such project proposals and to minimize the potential for intellectual property infringement.

3. These Guidelines are designed to assist the Secretariat, Implementing Agencies and the Executive Committee in handling technical information related to a project proposal (a) that has commercial value (b) in respect of which the holder of that information has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality and (c) that is not publicly available through general knowledge or publication ("Technical Information not in the Public Domain"). These Guidelines are also designed to minimize the risk that Fund money will be used to infringe on any existing intellectual property rights.

4. One of the objectives of these Guidelines is to protect, to the extent practicable, Technical Information not in the Public Domain while ensuring that the Executive Committee, with the assistance of the Secretariat, receives full and fair disclosure of all aspects of a project proposal necessary to assure its eligibility for funding. This objective is implemented by combining a "need to know" principle, under which Technical Information not in the Public Domain is disclosed only as required, and transparency, which requires that the Secretariat and the Executive Committee have available all information that may be relevant to reviewing and considering a project proposal.

5. As a general rule, all information contained in a project proposal will be considered not to be Technical Information not in the Public Domain. No obligation of confidentiality will arise with respect to the information in the project proposal except in accordance with and to the extent granted by these Guidelines.

6. Nothing in these Guidelines preclude the Secretariat from requesting any information, including but not limited to Technical Information not in the Public Domain, in order to assist it in the review of a project proposal.

7. These Guidelines deal with claims that Technical Information not in the Public Domain are to be treated confidentially. They do so in three parts. Part I deals with the preparation of project proposals and the identification of Technical Information not in the Public Domain. Part II deals with the review by the Secretariat of information that includes Technical Information not in the Public Domain contained in a project proposal including through the use of external experts. Part III deals with requests by members of the Executive Committee to review Technical Information not in the Public Domain.

Part I : Preparation of Project Proposals

8. It is the responsibility of the relevant Implementing Agency, requesting country and enterprises therein to clearly and specifically identify in the project proposal all Technical Information not in the Public Domain that they desire to be subject to these Guidelines ("Identified Technical Information") for instance, through use of highlighting, bold print, highlighted box, etc.

9. The project proposal should only include all the Technical Information not in the Public Domain that is required to support the proposal. The project proposal should also include a list of all other relevant Technical Information not in the Public Domain in a manner that does not disclose this information but that provides a sufficient description of it to permit the Secretariat to determine whether it requires access to some or all this information to complete the review process.

10. The relevant Implementing Agency has the responsibility for conducting adequate due diligence to minimize the risk that any technology funded by the Fund will be used to infringe an intellectual property right. The level of due diligence required will vary depending on circumstances such as whether the technology is developed in-house, is widely licensed and where it will be used. For most widely licensed technology, the Implementing

Agency will easily be able to satisfy itself of the right to use the technology.

11. For technology that is developed either in-house or is not generally available on the market, the Implementing Agency may be required, in conformity with the general obligation set out in paragraph 10, to seek a letter from local counsel opining as to the non-infringement of any known intellectual property right caused by the use of that technology. Where the technology is being used in products being exported, the Implementing Agency should, in addition to this letter, seek the assurance of the exporter that the technology does not infringe on any intellectual property rights in any country to which the product will be exported and that the exporter will take all measures necessary to ensure that it has a license to any needed intellectual property right in all countries to which the product will be exported.

Part II: Assessment by Secretariat

(a) Internal use of Identified Technical Information

12. As staff of the Secretariat are bound by United Nations contracts and staff rules that provide for the maintenance of confidential information, the Secretariat may freely disclose any Identified Technical Information to any staff member.

13. The Secretariat will, from time to time in accordance with good practice, remind staff members of their obligations of confidentiality.

14. If, in its review of any project proposal that contains a list of Technical Information not in the Public Domain that has not been included in the project proposal, the Secretariat determines that it requires access to such Technical Information not in the Public Domain, it may request the Implementing Agency or the country in question to supply it with this information before proceeding further with its review.

15. Upon receipt of a request to supply Technical Information not in the Public Domain that was not disclosed in a project proposal, the Implementing Agency or country in question may either supply this Technical Information not in the Public Domain or decline to do so. In the latter case, the Secretariat will report accordingly to the Executive Committee, including, if relevant, its inability to complete the review process.

16. Any Technical Information not in the Public Domain provided as contemplated in paragraph 15 will be treated in the same manner as Identified Technical Information not in the Public Domain included in the original project proposal.

(b) Disclosure to external experts

17. In conducting its review of a project proposal, the Secretariat may, from time to time, require the assistance of a technical expert. In these circumstances, the Secretariat may need to disclose Identified Technical Information contained in the project proposal to the expert.

18. In some fields of expertise, there are few experts with sufficient depth and breadth of knowledge to assist the Secretariat in its review of a project proposal. These experts are often in high demand and will have or may in the future work with competitors of the enterprise from which the Identified Technical Information originates. In these circumstances, there is a need to balance the confidentiality requirements of the enterprise against the requirement of retaining the assistance of technically competent experts.

19. As a first step in achieving this balance, the Secretariat will only disclose such Identified Technical Information to external experts on a need-to-know basis as determined by the Secretariat.

20. As a second step in this regard, the Secretariat will only disclose Identified Technical Information to an external expert after that expert has agreed to comply with reasonable confidentiality provisions. These provisions must balance the needs of the originator of the Identified Technical Information to confidentiality against the expert's need to be able to continue to provide technical advice to other including to competitors of the originator. Thus, the confidentiality provisions should limit themselves to the Identified Technical Information and may provide the expert with the right to use information that is otherwise in the public domain or that is independently created by the expert even if this information is similar to the Identified Technical Information. Sample provisions are provided in Appendix A to these Guidelines.

21. Upon completion of the external expert's work assisting the Secretariat with the review of a project proposal, the expert should return all copies of the Identified Technical Information in his or her possession and destroy all electronic copies of this information.

22. Any obligation imposed on external experts with respect to confidentiality is subject to local laws and court

or arbitral decisions requiring disclosure.

Part III : Review by Executive Committee

(a) Determination by Secretariat

23. Prior to submitting its recommendations and information concerning a project proposal to the Executive Committee, the Secretariat will review the Identified Technical Information contained in a project proposal to determine whether that information ought to be included in its initial submission to the Executive Committee. In making this determination, the Secretariat will balance the need to maintain the confidentiality of the Identified Technical Information against the Executive Committee's need to be briefed in appropriate detail. Initially, the Secretariat will only disclose Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee that it considers is essential to enable the Executive Committee to take a decision.

24. Whenever the Secretariat determines that it need not disclose Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee, it will note this fact in its recommendations to the Executive Committee.

25. If the Secretariat determines that it needs to disclose Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee, it will inform the Implementing Agency of this determination.

26. The Implementing Agency, in consultation with the country from which the project proposal originated, will inform the Secretariat either of its agreement that the Secretariat disclose the requested Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee without restriction or its disagreement. The Secretariat will report the latter to the Executive Committee, including if appropriate, a statement that it is unable to make a positive recommendation.

(b) Request from Executive Committee

27. Any member of the Executive Committee may, at any time, request that the Secretariat disclose to the entire Executive Committee any Identified Technical Information contained in a project proposal. Until such a request is either complied with or withdrawn, the Executive Committee will suspend consideration of the project proposal.

28. Upon receipt of a request under paragraph 27, the Secretariat will inform the relevant Implementing Agency of the request from the Executive Committee.

29. The Implementing Agency, in consultation with the country from which the project proposal originated, will either agree to the disclosure to the Executive Committee of the requested Identified Technical Information without restriction or will inform the Secretariat that the Secretariat may not disclose the Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee.

30. If the Implementing Agency consents to the disclosure of Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee without restriction, the Secretariat will disclose the Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee. In doing so, the Secretariat will point out the confidential nature of the Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee. Nevertheless, the disclosure of the Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee creates, in itself, no legal obligation on behalf of the members of the Executive Committee.

31. If the Implementing Agency does not consent to the disclosure of the Identified Technical Information to the Executive Committee, the Secretariat will inform the Executive Committee of this decision. Unless the Executive Committee withdraws its request to have the Identified Technical Information disclosed to it, the project proposal will be deemed to have been withdrawn.

Appendix A: Sample confidentiality provisions

"Technical Information of a Confidential Nature" means technical information related to a project proposal that has commercial value in respect of which the holder of that information has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to maintain confidential and that is not publicly available through general knowledge or publication.

"Designated Confidential Information" means Technical Information of a Confidential Nature that is clearly identified in writing to the Contractor as being confidential.

1. The Contractor will neither use nor disclose, nor permit the use or disclosure of, Designated Confidential Information except in accordance with this Agreement.

2. The Contractor will use reasonable commercial measures to maintain the confidentiality of the Designated Confidential Information including, but not limited to, segregating the Designated Confidential Information to the degree practicable from other documents and by requiring its employees to enter in confidentiality agreements similar to this Agreement in respect of the Designated Confidential Information.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, nothing in this Agreement prevents the Contractor from using or disclosing general knowledge in its field, knowledge of a general nature contained in the Designated Confidential Information, or information that the Contractor has already developed or that it later develops without recourse to the Designated Confidential Information.

4. The Contractor may disclose any Designated Confidential Information if required to do so by law or by a court, arbitral body or administrative body that requires disclosure of the Designated Confidential Information. The Contractor will make reasonable efforts to inform the Secretariat of any such requirement as soon as is practicable in order to permit the Secretariat or the originator of the Designated Confidential Information to seek a court order preventing such disclosure.

5. Upon termination of the work contemplated by this Agreement, the Contractor will either return all copies of all documents containing the Designated Confidential Information within its control to the Secretariat and will permanently erase all electronic copes of documents containing the Designated Confidential Information.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/63, para. 100).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/54, and Add.1).

ANNEX IX.5: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM TRAINING EVALUATION

It is recommended:

1. that all future non-investment activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector in low-volume countries (such as training of technicians in good services practices and customs training) should continue to be part of the Refrigerant Management Plan in order to place them in the context of a comprehensive plan for sector phase-out. For non low-volume countries, projects such as training of technicians and training of customs officers would be prepared in the framework of a national long-term strategy for the refrigeration sector and considered in accordance with Decision 31/48, part C. When preparing new RMPs, as well as during implementation of approved RMPs, training activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector and customs officers should build on the results of any earlier training activities. Consideration should be also given to strengthen the relevant industry associations and to involve them more closely in project preparation and implementation.
2. that during the compliance period, the capacity of NOUs for development of national policies and regulations regarding monitoring and controlling consumption and trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment should continue to be enhanced.
3. that countries are encouraged to develop a certification system to recognize those trainees who have successfully participated in training programmes through appropriate regulations or other policies. Such regulations are most effective when they are developed with active industry participation and create common certification requirements across the country, either through national legislation or regulations consistent across states/provinces.
4. that national and regional activities should be planned and implemented in a complementary way. Regional workshops/seminars should focus on issues of common interest and should address priority requests in the region. National training programmes should respond to the specific requirements of countries concerned.
5. that a list of relevant past and planned training events, bilateral and multilateral, should be made available by UNEP as part of its information exchange activities to all Parties. It would enable the Parties to consult such information on a timely basis and eliminate the possible duplication of similar events world-wide.
6. that project proposals should include baseline data and indicators by which the results of the project could be assessed. Adequate monitoring systems should be developed to facilitate subsequent reporting on the results of training activities, and each project should foresee a budget line and adequate time for monitoring and reporting.
7. that the PCR format for non-investment projects used for reporting on training projects should be revised. The PCR should correspond to the related indicators defined for the approved project and should include information on the results and follow-up of training projects.
8. that the model of charging participants' fees for training of technicians, as included in the relevant German (GTZ) bilateral projects, in order to make training programmes sustainable should be closely monitored. If successful, countries should be encouraged to adopt it for future projects.
9. that national training handbooks, similar to the ones prepared for 10 African countries by GTZ, should be produced as part of the training materials for other countries as well, taking into account previous training materials developed.
10. that innovative solutions should be developed to reach out with training to the informal sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/19, para. 30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

ANNEX IX.6: PROCESS FOR DETERMINING THE PRICES OF CHEMICALS TO BE USED IN MULTILATERAL FUND PROJECTS

Starting from 1998, the process for determining the prices of chemicals will follow these steps:

(i) a questionnaire for collecting data on prices of chemicals has been developed and agreed among the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat.

(ii) UNEP/IE through the Regional Networks of ODS Officers will collect and collate the prices of chemicals in network countries based on the agreed questionnaire.

(iii) the Fund Secretariat will engage a consultant/consulting firm to collect and collate international and/or regional prices of chemicals from international suppliers and other sources to provide a means of cross-checking national/regional prices obtained through the network. The Consultant will use the methodology for calculating and compiling the prices as described in the next section of the paper.

(iv) on the basis of the results from the above surveys the Secretariat will compile regional/national prices of chemicals and circulate the information to the Implementing Agencies.

(v) the prices should be updated annually through appropriate means. The updated information should be circulated by the Fund Secretariat to the Implementing Agencies not later than one month after the first meeting of the Executive Committee for the year.

(vi) any Implementing Agency may propose a revision to a regional or national price of a certain chemical within the year if circumstances demand. If agreed to by the Implementing Agencies and the Fund Secretariat, the revised price will be used by all agencies in relevant projects for the country or region.

(vii) all prices should exclude duties, taxes and other financial transfers.

Prices of chemicals used in projects submitted to the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee

As a one-time measure it was agreed between the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies that for projects submitted to the 23rd Meeting, prices of chemicals would be the same as those agreed to by the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies in the projects approved at the 22nd Meeting.

Methodology for determining the prices of chemicals to be used in Multilateral Fund projects

Regional/sub regional prices of chemicals will be calculated and applied to countries within the region/sub region for projects financed by the Multilateral Fund. Any variance from the pricing has to be justified and be within 20% of this regional/sub regional price.

Regional/sub regional price is the CIF border price for imported substances, or the FOB border price for exported substances.

where:

CIF: Cost plus insurance plus freight

Cost: Bulk price (factory gate) plus packaging (industry standard).

Insurance: Standard International Rate

Freight: Standard International Rate

FOB : Free on Board, calculated as bulk price (factory gate) plus packaging (industry standard) plus transportation from factory gate to border. (FOB export price should not exceed 120% of the CIF border import price).

The regional/sub regional price of a chemical should be calculated as the weighted average of the CIF import prices of the chemical at major ports of the region/sub region, and/or as the weighted average of the FOB export prices of the chemical at major export ports of the country.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/64).

ANNEX IX.7: HYDROCARBON SAFETY (SUMMARY).

Introduction

The note presents the background information to safety costs, the Committee's previous decisions, the process by which the safety costs study was undertaken, an overview of the study and its results. A proposal for a decision by the Executive Committee in relation to the findings of the study is also presented.

Background

In a number of recently submitted projects using hydrocarbon technologies the proposed system designs to ensure adequate safety varied widely. Consequently, the claims for eligibility of safety related costs have also varied depending on the interpretation of "adequate safety" by the experts or enterprises preparing the projects.

Additionally, in the process of project preparation, individual consideration needs to be given to whether a particular enterprise has the minimum prerequisites to convert to hydrocarbon technology. If hydrocarbon technology is to be used, it may be necessary to identify and cost the measures needed to rectify deficiencies in the baseline situation of the enterprise so that the conversion activity can proceed. Improvements in the baseline situation may confer additional benefits to the enterprise which are not related to the conversion, as well as to the conversion process, or may be related to the normal development or upgrading of the operation of the enterprise.

The concept of safety related costs was discussed at the 23rd Meeting of the Executive Committee. In Decision 23/18 the Executive Committee decided that:

"(a) safety standards should follow international standards, where these are higher than standards in the country concerned. The practical application of established standards should be based on industry norms and practice in European countries.
(b) projects should be prepared and reviewed on the basis of this principle."

In regards to the deficiencies in the baseline situation, the Executive Committee felt that the existing decisions on incremental costs should apply.

To give effect to Decision 23/18, the Fund Secretariat commissioned a report by a recognized industry consultant to evaluate safety costs for conversion of the production of domestic refrigerators to hydrocarbon technology taking into account international standards and industry norms and practice in European countries. The progress on the preparation of the Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study was reported to the 24th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee decided "to request the Secretariat to continue its process of completing the report and submit it to the Twenty-fifth Meeting in July 1998, so that the Executive Committee could discuss it on its technical merits. On the basis of the Committee's consideration of the report, the guidelines for hydrocarbon safety-related costs would emerge and would be applied to projects submitted for approval to the Twenty-sixth Meeting." (Decision 24/57).

The Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study was prepared by the consultant according to the Terms of Reference designed to capture the Committee's views presented in paras 5 and 6 above. The draft of the Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study were circulated to the Implementing Agencies for comments. TÜV (an internationally recognized body (Germany) in industrial safety) was also engaged to conduct a review of the Study. TÜV is actively involved in certification of refrigerator manufacturing plants converted to hydrocarbon technologies in both developed and Article 5 countries. Comments from the Implementing Agencies and from TÜV were received by the Secretariat. The Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies convened an interagency meeting to *inter alia*, discuss a second draft of the study which incorporated the relevant comments and opinions expressed by Implementing Agencies, TÜV and the Secretariat. The study was finalized by the consultant on the basis of the discussions at the interagency meeting. A copy of the final study is included as Annex I to this paper.

The Scope of the Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study

The Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study addresses the following issues in the terms indicated.

Safety standards

The use of flammable substances is regulated by a number of international standards. Hydrocarbon-based technologies in the production of polyurethane foams are widely and successfully used in European countries, where industry norms and practices for safe applications of these technologies are well established. The study is developed on the basis of the experience of European countries to provide guidance and to assist experts in

designing safety systems and in estimating the costs of projects using hydrocarbon-based foam technologies in Article 5 countries.

Enterprise baseline situation

The introduction of hydrocarbon technologies depends on the availability of baseline utilities and general industrial safety facilities. The study establishes the minimum prerequisites at the enterprise level to make the conversion to hydrocarbon technologies feasible. The baseline production equipment is analyzed providing guidance for the replacement or retrofitting the existing equipment depending on its condition and design.

Safety principles

The production of hydrocarbon-based foams involves the use of flammable blowing agents (cyclopentane, n-pentane, butane and others) which could create an explosive atmosphere when mixed with air. An area in which an explosive atmosphere is present, or may be expected to be present is classified as a hazardous area. Installations in which flammable materials are handled or stored should be designed, operated and maintained so that any releases of flammable material, and consequently the extent of hazardous areas, are kept to a minimum.

In a situation in which there may be an explosive atmosphere, either the likelihood of an explosive atmosphere or the source of ignition should be eliminated. In emergency situations, several measures can be undertaken: cut-off of power to unprotected electrical equipment; shut-down of the process; isolation of process vessels; containment of spillages; and provision of additional emergency ventilation. The Study provides specific recommendations regarding the implementation of safety principles.

Hazardous area classification

The environment in which an explosive atmosphere may occur, can be analyzed and classified to select the appropriate electrical apparatus and equipment. The analysis of potentially hazardous areas involves examination of the likely frequency, duration and rate of release of flammable material, and its concentration in the air. This analysis also involves examination of the application of ventilation to reduce the concentration of flammable gas below the maximum admissible level. The hazardous areas are classified into three zones (0,1 and 2) based upon the frequency of the occurrence and duration of an explosive atmosphere. The study provides guidance on the classification of hazardous zones, required grades of ventilation and the selection of the type of the most suitable electrical equipment related to the particular circumstances of hydrocarbon foam production process.

The study does not specifically deal with use of hydrocarbon for charging the refrigeration circuit. However, it should be noted that the safety principles are the same and the design elements are very similar. For example, the main safety requirements for hydrocarbon refrigerant charging are the provisions of ventilation and gas detectors, both of which are specified in principle and in detail in relation to the foam operation. The only equipment involved is that required to charge the refrigerant (a charging board) which is always procured as a new item in hydrocarbon refrigeration projects and is thus intrinsically safe as it is designed for this purpose by the manufacturer.

Detailed conversion aspects

The conversion involves the supplier of equipment from one side and the Implementing Agency and the enterprise from the other. Their respective roles in making the conversion safe are identified in the study. The study also addresses the definition and technical requirements for the following specific components of a typical conversion project:

- cyclopentane storage and distribution
- premix area and foaming machines
- foaming jigs
- nitrogen blanketing
- ventilation
- gas detection system
- electrical grounding
- electrical cabling
- safety training

In each case, the study indicates where work can be done locally.

Identification of related safety costs

The study included an assessment of the costs of the most important items involved in a theoretical conversion project. However, this assessment is made from the perspective of the specific supplier of the equipment, Cannon Italy. More work is required to be done on equipment costs. Eventually, the cost information in project completion reports and the equipment cost database when completed will be taken into account to establish the cost range for major items related to safety. What the study has done is to provide a sound technical basis for the specifications of essential safety-related equipment items.

Conclusions

The Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study establishes a solid technical ground for designing safety systems during conversion to hydrocarbon technology. The study can serve as guidance to the Implementing Agencies, enterprises in Article 5 countries in preparation of investment projects and to the Secretariat in reviewing the submitted projects.

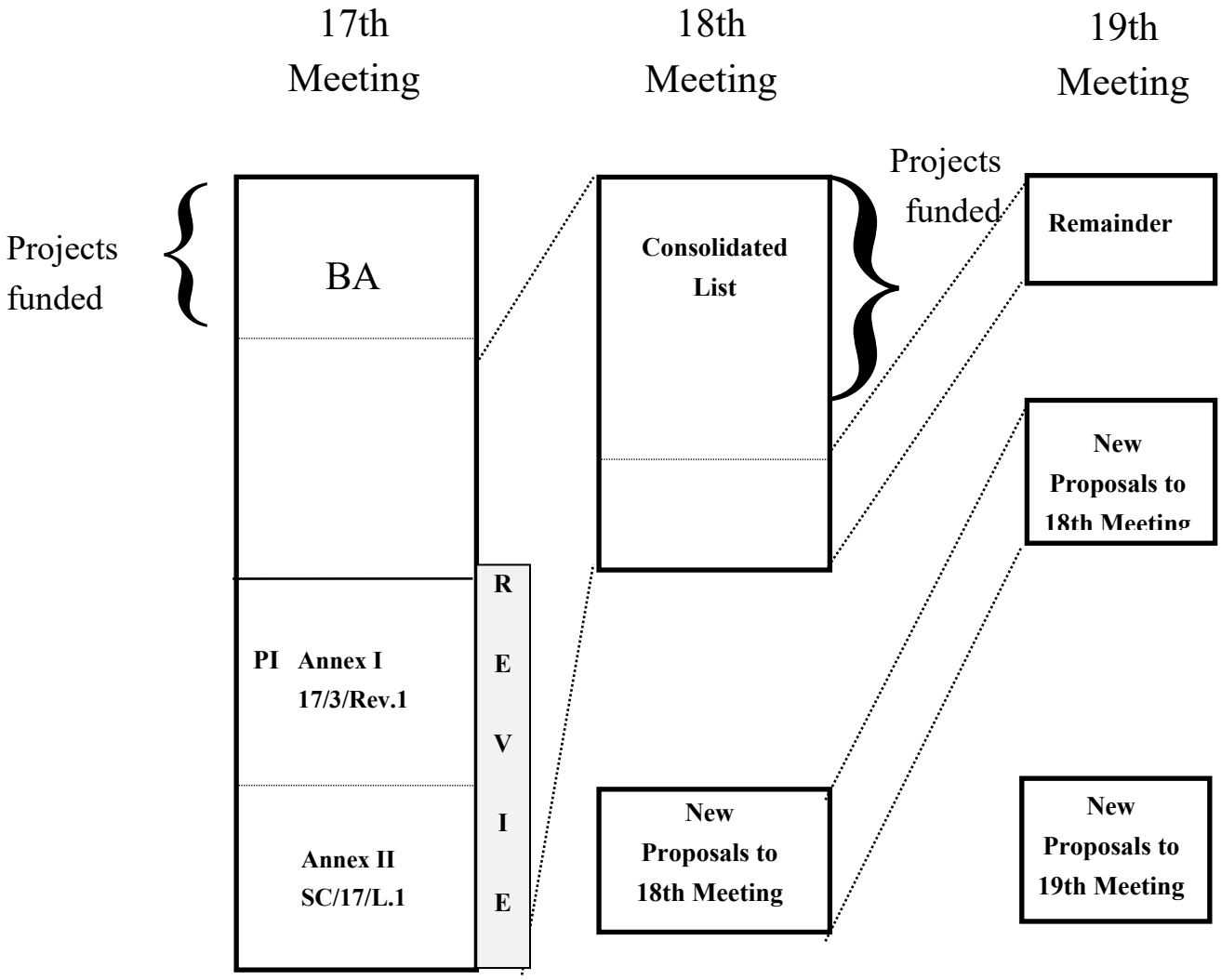
The Secretariat will continue to work with the Implementing Agencies to further fine-tune the costs associated with safety in hydrocarbon projects by analyzing the reports on completed projects, the equipment costs incorporated in the database of equipment and through the updating the existing cost templates if necessary.

Recommendations

It is recommended that, on the basis of the discussion foreshadowed in Decision 24/57, the Executive Committee note the Hydrocarbon Safety Cost Study and agree to its findings being used as guidelines for the design of safety-related equipment, on which the eligibility of funding for such equipment in hydrocarbon refrigeration projects will be based.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/47, para. 84).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/54).

ANNEX IX.8: FRAMEWORK FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION



BA - Blanket Approval

PI - Policy Issues

Consolidated List - BA projects not funded at 18th Meeting and PI projects

ANNEX IX.9: GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PERFORMANCE-BASED SECTOR AND NATIONAL ODS PHASE-OUT PLANS

Introduction

1. Performance-based funding agreements for ODS phase-out were introduced into the Fund operation in 1997 and are being increasingly adopted by some Article 5 countries as a preferred modality for managing their sectoral and/or national ODS phase-out programmes. Since the advantage of the performance-based phase-out plans is the matching of the funding commitment by the Executive Committee with the commitment of countries concerned to comply with the Montreal Protocol obligations, it is essential that the performance targets in such plans conform with the phase-out schedules of the various controlled substances.

2. The plans which have been prepared and implemented to date show a great degree of similarity and convergence, although in some aspects variance exists both in format and substance among these plans. At a time when such plans are becoming the predominant funding modality of the Fund, the current effort in preparing these Guidelines provides the opportunity to formalize experiences accumulated in applying the funding modality, and achieve consistency on those aspects that have not been dealt with uniformly.

3. However, it is also realized that situations in countries vary and needs are different. It would be impractical for the Guidelines to attempt to encompass every situation. Instead, an open approach is followed in developing these Guidelines whereby the purpose is to provide general principles and procedures that should be followed in developing and implementing such performance-based ODS phase-out plans. At the same time, there should be enough room left to allow users of these Guidelines to expand and adapt to suit their specific needs. This is especially true in the specific examples used in the Guidelines and the proposed Format for Annual Implementation Programmes, which are mostly illustrative in nature.

4. The Guidelines contain four parts: Part I – Purpose, Applicability, Definitions, Composition and Deadline for Submission; Part II – Contents of a performance-based ODS phase-out proposal; Part III – Contents of the agreement for a performance-based phase-out plan; and Part IV – Implementation of the performance-based ODS phase-out plan.

Part I. Purpose, Applicability, Definitions, Composition and Deadline for Submission

Purpose

5. The purpose of the Guidelines for the Preparation, Implementation and Management of Performance-Based ODS Phase-Out Plans (hereinafter referred to as "the Guidelines") is to provide standard procedures for the preparation, implementation and management of performance-based ODS phase-out plans. Users of these Guidelines could expand and adapt the guidelines to suit their specific needs.

Applicability

6. The Guidelines should apply to all the plans that the Executive Committee will enter into that entail a financial commitment by the Executive Committee, which will approve specific amounts agreed to in principle and to be disbursed over a number of years according to performance targets as agreed and specified in such plans. The performance targets established in such plans should, at a minimum, conform with the phase-out schedules of the Montreal Protocol applicable to the countries concerned in relation to all of the controlled substances covered in the plans, except to the extent that the performance targets conform to the response by the Meeting of the Parties to Decision 37/20(a) of the Executive Committee. These include ODS phase-out plans at a sector level and at a national level. National phase-out plans could include the remaining consumption of a controlled substance, the controlled substances of an Annex/Group under the Montreal Protocol, or all the controlled substances in a country.

7. The Guidelines should not, in general, apply to projects or programmes that aim at completing the phase-out at a sub-sector level such as rigid foam, flexible foam, polystyrene/polyethylene of the foam sector, or domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration, so-called manufacturing refrigeration and mobile air-conditioning of the refrigeration sector, unless the remaining consumption is high enough to warrant a sub-sector phase-out plan. Otherwise such sub-sector projects should be included either in the context of a sector plan, or a phase-out plan covering Annex A/Group I substances, or be treated as group and/or terminal umbrella projects.

Definitions

8. The terms used for the purpose of the Guidelines are defined as follows:

- A substance, is defined as an ozone-depleting substance controlled by the Montreal Protocol.
- Annex/Group, is defined as those Annexes and Groups related to ozone-depleting substances referred to in the Montreal Protocol. These Annexes/Groups include:
  - Annex A Group I of the Montreal Protocol includes CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 CFC 114 and CFC-115;
  - Annex A Group II of the Montreal Protocol includes Halon 1211, Halon 1301, and Halon2402;
  - Annex C Group III: Bromochloromethane
  - Annex B Group I (CFC-13), Group II (CTC) and Group III (TCA); and
  - Annex E: methyl bromide.
- A sector, is defined as the industrial sector producing or using one or more ODSs. These sectors include:
  - ODS production;
  - Aerosol;
  - Foams;
  - Refrigeration;
  - Solvents;
  - MDIs;
  - Sterilants;
  - Fire-fighting;
  - All controlled uses of methyl bromide; and
  - Process agents.
- A sector ODS phase-out plan aims at eliminating the eligible consumption or production of a controlled substance of an industrial sector; in the case of methyl bromide, of a controlled application.
- A national ODS phase-out plan aims at eliminating the total eligible consumption of one or more than one controlled substances in a country, such as Annex A Group I (CFCs), Annex A Group II (halons), or Annex E substances (all the controlled applications of methyl bromide).

Composition

9. A performance-based ODS phase-out plan should consist of two parts: a performance-based ODS phase-out proposal, and an agreement which would formalize legally the commitments of the Executive Committee and the country concerned over the duration of the plan. Before funding can be approved, the plan must be supplemented by the first annual implementation programme, which will form the basis for approval of the initial tranche.

Deadline for submission

10. A national/sector phase-out plan, complete with a draft agreement and a proposed first annual implementation programme, should be submitted, unless otherwise agreed with the Secretariat, 14 weeks prior to an Executive Committee meeting to allow for a review by the Secretariat.

Part II. Contents of a performance-based ODS phase-out proposal

General Information

11. The phase-out proposal should include general information, such as name of country; type of proposal (sector/national phase-out plan); number of controlled substances covered by the proposal; sector(s) covered and duration of the proposal.

Impact of the proposal

12. The proposal should state the impact in terms of the amount of ODP tonnes of each controlled substance to be eliminated and the impact on national consumption and its relation to compliance. For Annex A Group I CFCs, the proposal should provide data on the starting point established by Decision 35/57; consumption funded since the starting point; remaining eligible consumption unfunded as of submission of the proposal; and phase-out from the proposal as a percentage of the remaining unfunded consumption in the case of a sector plan.

13. For the other controlled substances, the proposal should provide data on eligible consumption reported from the two most recent years prior to the submission of the proposal; consumption funded but not implemented as of submission of the proposal; eligible consumption unfunded as of submission of the proposal after netting out the consumption funded but not implemented; and phase-out from the proposal as a percentage of the unfunded

consumption. Particular attention should be paid to establishing the proportion of consumption that is not eligible for funding because it arose from production capacity installed after 25 July 1995.

14. There should be an assessment of the consumption reduction schedule proposed in relation to the Montreal Protocol control schedule of the controlled substance concerned. The reduction schedule proposed should, at a minimum, conform to the Montreal Protocol control schedule, except to the extent that the performance targets conform to the response by the Meeting of the Parties to Decision 37/20(a) of the Executive Committee.

Data collection and validation

15. The proposal should provide sector distribution of the remaining eligible consumption of each of the controlled substances covered, in terms of the remaining consumption of the sector; consumption funded but not implemented; and the consumption unfunded as of the time of submitting the proposal after netting out the consumption funded but not implemented.

16. There should be a description of the procedure followed in collecting and validating the data, including the name of the institutions involved, the sources of data and the methodology used. If a sampling methodology is necessary, there should be a discussion of the representativeness of the sampling. There should be adequate divergence of sources of data to ensure data credibility and reliability. This should follow the chain of ODS supply from the time when the substance is ordered and imported into the country to distributors and manufacturers. This could include but not be limited to sources such as customs, use data from industries, enterprise surveys, data from compressor manufacturers and others.

Strategy and plan of implementation

17. The proposal should describe the strategy that will be followed to achieve the annual reductions proposed, in particular, the management of the supply and demand of ODS in the country to achieve the objectives of the proposal. This should include a discussion of policy instruments to reduce the supply of ODS, such as import quotas, price controls and the control of illegal trade in ODS. This should also include the steps to be taken to gradually curtail ODS demand (e.g. measures like completing the conversions of manufacturing industries while simultaneously planning to address demand in the refrigeration servicing sector).

18. The strategy should include a time frame of implementation based on the actual conditions in the country. This would entail an assessment of how much of the current consumption could be avoided with little investment but with targeted awareness campaigns and evaluations carried out on the results of such campaigns in terms of actual reduction achieved.

19. There should be an implementation programme sector-by-sector on how the ODS demand reduction will be achieved year by year. This includes a description of the contribution of activities by industry and government. This should include annual data on reductions to be achieved; reduction from on-going projects; reduction from new conversions in the manufacturing industries; reduction from servicing; and contributions from government policy control.

20. For refrigeration servicing, the proposal should describe the strategy to reduce the dependence on CFCs. This strategy could include measures such as legal and economic incentives and disincentives targeting suppliers, service technicians and equipment owners; training of service technicians; public awareness activities; customs control on new CFC-based equipment and vehicles; bans on the introduction of after market CFC-based MAC systems; the retirement of existing CFC-based equipment and vehicles; and the gradual increase in the supply of recycled CFCs.

Incremental costs

21. The proposal should provide the basis and justifications for the calculation of incremental costs.

22. For industry conversions, data should be provided to the extent possible on the number of enterprises, sectors/sub-sectors involved, enterprise ODS consumption and baseline equipment, date of installation of production capacity, production levels, the average cost-effectiveness of the projects funded in the sector/sub-sector in the relevant country and level of exports to non-Article 5 countries. Using this data, incremental costs should be calculated at the sub-sector level. Where large enterprises are identified with potential individual phase-out costs of over US $1 million, sub-projects should be appended to the plan establishing the incremental cost in the usual manner.

23. For refrigeration servicing, data provided should include estimated number of viable workshops in the

country, their typical baseline equipment, estimated number of technicians currently working in refrigeration servicing, estimated average consumption of CFCs per workshop per year, number of recovering and recycling equipment needed and justification, including an estimate of the amount of ODS to be recovered annually, and other details.

24. For non-investment activities, the charge against the aggregate baseline ODP level as per Decision 35/57 will not apply since these activities will not be treated as individual separate activities but components of a sector or national phase-out programme. However, the decision should apply to separate non-investment activities submitted outside such performance-based plans.

25. For management costs, data should be provided on the justification for funding for project management in addition to the funding provided under institutional strengthening project, the role and responsibility of the project management to be funded.

Management

26. There should be a description of the management structure for the implementation of the phase-out proposal. This should include a clear indication of the roles to be assumed by Government bodies, industry bodies, academic institutions and consultants. Accountability of the management is of paramount importance. Thus a designation of a government entity to which the management should be held accountable should be indicated.

27. There should also be a discussion of the Implementing Agency to be involved in the management and implementation of the phase-out proposal. If there is more than one Implementing Agency involved, there should be a designation of the lead Implementing Agency and co-operating agencies, with a clearly defined role and responsibility for each of the Implementing Agencies involved.

Monitoring and evaluation

28. There should be a clear description of the financial and substantive oversight to be exercised over the plan and should include the name of institutions involved, role and responsibility of each institution, type and frequency of reporting. There should be adequate provision to ensure independent confirmation of the achievement of the performance targets specified in the agreement, including a periodic evaluation to be included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Work Programme of the Fund. Such evaluations could be undertaken by national auditing authorities that are not involved in the implementation and management of such plans, provided that their independence was guaranteed by the Implementing Agency concerned.

Performance targets and disbursement schedule

29. A schedule of fund disbursement should provide the funding requirement in annual tranches to achieve the performance targets. Performance targets will include, inter alia, maximum ODS consumption levels, annual ODS reduction targets and the investment and non-investment activities proposed to be achieved in the year in question.

Part III. Contents of the agreement for a performance-based ODS phase-out plan

General information

30. The agreement on the phase-out plan should include general information, such as name of country; type of the plan (sector or national phase-out plan); controlled substances covered by the agreement; duration of the agreement; and total funding level agreed in principle.

Impact of the agreement

31. The agreement should state the impact in terms of the amount of ODP tonnes of each controlled substance to be eliminated. For Annex A Group I CFCs, the agreement should provide data on the starting point established by Decision 35/57; consumption funded since the starting point; remaining eligible consumption unfunded as of submission of the agreement; and phase-out from the agreement as a percentage of the remaining unfunded consumption in the case of a sector plan.

32. For the other controlled substances, the agreement should provide data on eligible consumption reported from the two most recent years prior to the submission of the agreement; consumption funded but not implemented as of submission of the agreement; eligible consumption unfunded as of submission of the agreement after netting out the consumption funded but not implemented; and phase-out from the agreement as percentage of the unfunded consumption.

Performance targets, indicators of achievement and fund disbursement schedule

33. Performance targets should be set in annual reduction levels of the controlled substance concerned, starting from the year that the agreement is approved. The performance targets should at a minimum meet the control schedules of the Montreal Protocol for each of the controlled substances concerned, except to the extent that the performance targets conform to the response by the Meeting of the Parties to Decision 37/20(a) of the Executive Committee.

34. Indicators should be provided for each annual target to validate and corroborate the achievement of the targets. To the extent possible, these indicators should be verifiable and quantifiable. For the purpose of illustration, they could include the import and consumption data (supply and demand) of the controlled substance, the completion of investment projects and associated phase-out, the number of CFC recovery and recycling stations in operation, the enactment and enforcement of a government policy such as import control of CFCs at a certain date, and other quantifiable indicators.

35. A schedule of fund disbursement should show fund requirements in annual tranches to achieve the performance targets

36. The three components can be presented in a tabular form as follows:

Year	Performance target (ODP tonnes)	Consumption allowed under Montreal Protocol controlled schedule (ODP tonnes)	Indicator(s) of achievement	Disbursement (US$)

Conditions for disbursement

37. There should be a clear enunciation of the conditions that have to be met by the government of the country concerned before the annual tranche of funding could be released. This should include, among other things, an independent confirmation of the achievement of the agreed target in the phase-out funding period, the submission of an annual implementation programme for the upcoming funding period, and confirmation of the achievement of the activities included in the previous annual implementation programme.

Delineation of annual funding cycle

38. There should be a delineation of the annual funding cycle in the agreement which should include the time of the year that the funding request would be submitted to the Executive Committee, timing of submission of a report on the independent verification of the implementation of the target in the relevant previous funding period and the timing for submitting the annual implementation programme for the new funding period. Noting the time needed to audit phase-out performance, the plan should indicate clearly which previous funding period will be the basis for the verification audit.

Flexibility for using approved funding

39. The agreement may include a clause about the flexibility that should be allowed for the country concerned to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds according to the evolving circumstances in the country to achieve the agreed targets. Reallocations which are considered as major changes should be accounted for in the verification report and reviewed by the Executive Committee.

Monitoring and evaluation

40. There should be a clear description of the financial and substantive oversight to be exercised over the plan and should include the name of the institutions involved, the role and responsibility of each institution, the type and frequency of reporting. There should be adequate provision to ensure independent confirmation of the achievement of the performance targets specified in the agreement, including where appropriate a periodic evaluation to be mounted by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer of the Secretariat.

Provisions for failing to honour commitments

41. There should be provision for failure to honour the commitment entered into under the agreement. Such provisions should cover situations in which the Executive Committee could not provide the level of funding agreed in the agreement when the country concerned had achieved the required ODS reduction. The provisions should also cover situations in which the country concerned could not meet the agreed ODS reduction target

when the Executive Committee had fulfilled its obligation by making the agreed funds available.

Management responsibilities

42. The country concerned should assume overall responsibility for the implementation and management of the agreement to ensure the achievement of its goals. It should, however, choose an Implementing Agency to assist it in implementing the agreement. In cases where the government decides to enlist the services of more than one Implementing Agency (bilateral agencies included), the government should indicate the lead agency and the co-operating executing agency(ies).

43. The agreement should include a description of the role and responsibility of the country concerned, the lead Implementing Agency and each of the co-operating executing agencies.

Arrangement for administrative fees

44. The agreement should specify the arrangement for the payment of administrative fees for the Implementing Agency(ies) in accordance with the policy of the Executive Committee on administrative costs.

Part IV. Implementation of the performance-based ODS phase-out plan

45. The implementation of the performance-based ODS phase-out plans should be effected through the preparation, submission and approval of annual implementation programmes

Preparation and submission of annual implementation programmes and funding requests

46. Annual implementation programmes and funding requests should be submitted by the lead Implementing Agency on behalf of the country concerned to the Executive Committee for approval eight weeks prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee. As the verification of the achievement of the target in the preceding year is the condition for release of funding for the year of the plan, the annual implementation programme should be submitted together with the performance verification report. If this is not possible due to the time required to complete the verification after the conclusion of the implementation programme for the preceding year, an interim implementation review should be submitted together with the annual implementation programme.

Contents of the annual implementation programme

47. What is proposed below are the major items that ought to be included in the annual implementation programme, however, the details under each item as shown here are for illustrative purposes only and should be adapted according to the specific needs of each phase-out plan.

- ODS phase-out target: should be the same as agreed upon in the agreement. Indicators should be provided and one of them can be data on the supply, demand and stockpiling of the ODS in the preceding year and the year of the programme.
- Industry action: should include planned phase-out in the manufacturing industry and refrigeration servicing. For manufacturing, the plan should list by sector/sub-sector, the number of industry conversions to be completed and ODS phase-out to be realized. For refrigeration servicing, the plan should indicate the actions to be taken, such as ODS recovery and recycling and anticipated impact of such actions, which can be expressed in the amount of ODS to be recycled.
- Technical assistance: should include the planned enabling activities, their objectives, the target group to be reached and their impact.
- Government action: should include the planned measures to be taken and the schedule of implementation. These could be the enactment and enforcement of government policies on the supply of and demand for ODS, and public awareness campaigns.
- Annual budget: should list the planned expenditures to be incurred for the various activities to be implemented during the year.
- Administrative fees for Implementing Agencies: should include the name of the agency, planned expenditure of the agency in the year of the plan, rate of administrative fees agreed, and the total administrative fees to be paid.

48. For illustrative purposes, the items discussed above are presented in a tabular form in Annex I (next page).

Annex I. Format for annual implementation programmes

This format is proposed for use by the Article 5 country to prepare the annual implementation programme for the implementation of performance-based ODS phase-out plans; however, it should be modified to suit the specific needs of each plan.

1. Data

Country _____

Year of plan _____

# of years completed _____

# of years remaining under the plan _____

Target ODS consumption of the preceding year _____

Target ODS consumption of the year of plan _____

Level of funding requested _____

Lead Implementing Agency _____

Co-operating agency(ies) _____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		**Preceding Year**	Year of Plan	**Reduction**
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Production*			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

* For ODS-producing countries

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	**Consumption Preceding year (1)**	**Consumption Year of plan (2)**	**Reduction within year of plan (1)-(2)**	**Number of projects completed**	**Number of servicing related activities**	**ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes**
Manufacturing						
Aerosol						
Foam						
Refrigeration						
Solvents						
Other						
Total						
Servicing						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

Technical assistance

Proposed Activity: _____

Objective: _____

Target Group: _____

Impact: _____

4. **Government Action**

Policy/activity planned	**Schedule of implementation**
Type of Policy Control on ODS Import: servicing, etc	
Public Awareness	
Others	

5. **Annual budget**

Activity	**Planned expenditures (**US $**)**
Total	

6. **Administrative fees**

Annex II. Draft agreement between (country) and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of [country] (the "Country") and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone- depleting substances in the sectors set out in Appendix 1-A (the Substances) prior to [date for final completion], compliance with Protocol schedules.

2. The Country agrees to phase-out the controlled use of the Substances [in the Sectors] in accordance with the annual phase-out targets set out in row 1 of Appendix 2-A (the "Targets") and this Agreement. The annual phase-out targets will, at a minimum, correspond to the reduction schedules mandated by the Montreal Protocol, except to the extent that the performance targets conform to the response by the Meeting of the Parties to Decision 37/20(a) of the Executive Committee. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.

3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 9 of Appendix 2-A (the "Funding") to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the "Funding Approval Schedule").

4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each Substance as indicated in row(s) * and * in Appendix 2-A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant Implementing Agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in paragraph 8 of this Agreement.

5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Disbursement Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least [number] days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Disbursement Schedule:

(a) that the Country has met the Target for the applicable year;

(b) that the meeting of these Targets has been independently verified as described in paragraph 8; and

(c) that the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last Annual Implementation Programme;

(d) that the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the "Annual Implementation Programmes") in respect of the year for which funding is being requested.

6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the "Monitoring") will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in paragraph 8.

7. While the funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the country to carry out its obligations under this agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub paragraph … Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual programme.

8. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfill the obligations under this Agreement. [Name of the lead IA] (the "Lead IA") has agreed to be the lead Implementing Agency [and [name of other IAs] (the "Co-operating IAs") have agreed to be co-operating Implementing Agencies under the lead of the Lead IA] in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A, including but not limited to independent verification. The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which will be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. [The Co-operating IAs will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B.] The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA [and the Co-operating IAs] with the fees set out in row 10 of Appendix 2-A.

9. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances [in the Sector] or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Disbursement Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, Funding will be reinstated according to a revised Funding Disbursement Schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next installment of Funding under the Funding Disbursement Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

10. The Funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the Funding of any other consumption/production sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

11. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide access by the Lead IA [and the Coordinating IAs] to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

12. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and do not extend to obligations beyond this Protocol. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

Appendix 1-A. The substances

1. The common names of the ODS to be phased out under the Agreement will be listed here.

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 CFC 114 and CFC-115
	Group II	Halon 1211, Halon 1301, and Halon 2402
Annex B:	Group I	CFC-13
	Group II	CTC
	Group III	TCA
Annex C	Group III	Bromochloromethane
Annex E:		Methyl bromide

Appendix 2-A. The targets, and funding

	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**
Montreal Protocol Reduction Schedules											
1. Max allowable total consumption of first substance/sector (ODP tonnes)											
2. Reduction from ongoing projects											
3. New reduction under plan											
4. Total annual reduction of first substance (ODP tonnes)											
5. Max allowable total consumption of second substance/sector (ODP tonnes)											
6. Reduction from ongoing projects											
7. New reduction under plan											
8. Total annual reduction of second substance (ODP tonnes)											
9. Lead I.A. agreed funding											
10. Lead I.A. support costs											
11. Co-operating I.A. agreed funding											
12. Co-operating I.A. support costs											
13. Total agreed funding (*US $* million)											
14. Total agency support costs (*US $* million)											

Appendix 3-A. Funding approval schedule

1. This will indicate the timing of submission for funding of annual implementation plans, for instance:
   (a) funding will be considered for approval at the last meeting of the year prior to the year of the annual plan.

Or

(b) funding will be considered for approval at the first meeting of the year of the annual plan.

Appendix 4-A. Form of annual implementation programme (see Annex I to the Guidelines).

Appendix 5-A. Monitoring institutions and roles (as developed in the project document).

Appendix 6-A. Role of the lead Implementing Agency

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document along the lines of the following: :

(a) ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
(b) providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the annual implementation programme
(c) assisting the Country in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
(d) ensuring that achievements in previous Annual Implementation Programmes are reflected in future Annual Implementation Programmes;
(e) reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme commencing with the Annual Implementation Programme for the [year] year to be prepared and submitted in [year];
(f) ensuring that technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA are carried out by appropriate independent technical experts;
(g) carrying out required supervision missions;
(h) ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
(i) verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets;
(j) coordinate the activities of the Coordinating IAs, if any;
(k) ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the Indicators; and
(l) providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

Appendix 6-B Role of co-operating Implementing Agencies (to be developed in the project document and included in this Appendix).

Appendix 7-A Reductions in funding for failure to comply

1. In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US$* per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/65, para. 106).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/37, para. 161 (j)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/57/Rev.1).

ANNEX IX.10: GUIDELINES FOR THE VERIFICATION OF NATIONAL CONSUMPTION TARGETS OF MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS (MYAS)

Introduction

1. Since 1999, multi-year agreements have become a predominant funding modality of the Multilateral Fund to assist Article 5 countries in achieving the ODS phase out targets under the Montreal Protocol. Under these agreements, the responsible implementing agencies are required to submit a verification report on the achievement of the ODS reduction targets specified in the agreements as a prerequisite for the release of the next tranche of funds. The guidelines below are intended to achieve consistency and uniformity in the methodology for carrying out these verifications. They cover, among other things, data requirement and the procedure to be followed in carrying out the verification.

Guidelines for verification of national consumption targets of the MYAs

Purpose

2. The purpose of the guidelines is to provide guidance for conducting verification of the national consumption targets of the MYAs, bearing in mind the specific reporting requirements in each of these agreements.

Applicability

3. These guidelines are intended for the verification of national consumption targets of multi-year agreements for CFCs, halons, CTC, TCA, and methyl bromide. They do not apply to ODS production sector phase out agreements which are governed by guidelines approved by the Executive Committee in the year 2000; sectorial plans may require additional verification procedures at the sectorial level.

Basis for verification of the national consumption targets of the MYAs

4. Since the MYAs define their achievement targets in annual national maximum allowable consumption of an ODS, the verification of the national consumption targets of the MYAs should use the Montreal Protocol definition of consumption as the basis for the verification of the achievement of the targets (i.e. consumption = production+imports-exports). For those Article 5 countries which do not produce the ODS, the formula can be simplified to be consumption equals imports (minus exports where appropriate). For those countries where ODS is produced, the verification of consumption should include the verification of production which was conducted following the guidelines approved at the Executive Committee's thirty second meeting. Imports and exports should be verified using the criteria defined herein.

Procedure for the verification

5. The verification should review national legislation, policies and procedures on ODS imports/exports, such as,

(a) channel of communication between Government (the licensing authority) and customs;

(b) authorized list of importers/exporters and, where available, distributors;

(c) conditions of issuing licenses;

(d) administrative procedures and documentation;

(e) system of monitoring and reporting on exports of ODS;

(f) sanctions or penalties to be imposed on violation of legal regulation;

(g) mechanisms and capacity for prosecution and enforcement

(f) national system of harmonized custom codes in order to identify ODSs and ODS mixtures;

(g) procedures to be applied in case of suspicious shipments;

(h) sampling or other identification methods used.

6. The verification should review official statistics on imports/exports: compare quotas issued versus actual quotas used.

7. The verification should review a representative sample of reports from importers/exporters, and where available of distributors.

8. The verification should review the follow up on the recommendations from previous verifications.

9. The verification should conclude the exercise by discussing conclusions and recommendations.

Data needed for the verification

10. The following information should be available for the purpose of the verification:
    (a) list of authorized importers/exporters, and where available, distributors;
    (b) ODS imports quotas and exports license issued;
    (c) actual ODS imports and exports;
    (d) national policies and procedures on ODS imports and exports;
    (e) government enforcement structure for ODS imports and exports;
    (f) documents such as licenses, trade names, code numbers, labelling, etc, to be presented to customs by importers and exporters of ODS.

Verification document

11. The final verification document should:
    (a) describe the detailed steps and procedures taken to conduct the verification.
    (b) summarize all aspects of national legislation, policies and procedures designed to ensure achievement of the consumption targets in the multi-year agreement.
    (c) provide detailed data demonstrating and confirming that the consumption target in the multi-year agreement was achieved.

Institution/consultant to conduct the verification

12. The choice of the institution/consultant to conduct the verification should generate a reasonable level of confidence that there is no conflict of interest in the process and that the results of the verification are independent and objective.

13. The selection of the candidates for the verification should be made by the responsible implementing agency in consultation with the country concerned. The final selection of the institution/consultant should follow the rules and procedures of the contractor.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/38, para. 167).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47 Annex XIII).

ANNEX IX.11: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOAM DENSITY REPORT

1. The information and guidance contained in the World Bank OORG Foam Density Report 2000 of 25 June 2000 should be shared with all the Implementing Agencies.
2. Rigid polyurethane insulation foam projects should be based on the definitions of market segments as defined in Table 1.
3. For each MLF project the overall densities of the foams in the baseline case and with the alternative technologies should be determined using ISO 845. This will enable the data bank to be expanded and enhanced.
4. The density changes applied in rigid polyurethane insulating foam projects should follow the values listed in Table 3.
5. Where enterprises are operating, in the baseline case, at lower densities than those listed in Table 3 the percentage increases in density should be applied.
6. For rigid polyurethane foam projects where incremental operating costs in are given for two years the first year should be based on the "start-up" density and the second year on the "mature" density. For those projects where incremental operating costs are met for six months then the "start-up" density should be used.
7. For flexible moulded foam, where the technology to replace CFC-11 is invariably C02 (water) blown there is no increase in density. However, formulations might need to be changed to maintain performance/OEM specifications, but no general rules can be drawn up regarding formulation changes.
8. For integral skin products, this segment is best considered on a case by case basis.
9. The Working Group should be reconvened when it is deemed necessary so that it can update its findings.

And some concluding remarks:

This study is extremely important for the cost effective phase-out of ODS in foam projects. The TOR was broad in concept and this report attempts to present the findings in a clear and concise fashion.

The data input was based on two sources. The first was from a study of data from MLF projects provided by UNDP and The World Bank. The second was the experience (a total of 146 years) and on-going learning of the members of the Foams Working Group. Both sources are invaluable.

It is inevitable that further information would have enhanced the data bank but is unlikely to have changed the conclusions.

Table 1 Rigid polyurethane foam segmentation

Segment	Sub-segment	Comments
Thermoware	Picnic boxes	e.g. as made by Rubbermaid and Coleman
	Insulated food dishes and bottles	
Pipe insulation	Pipe sections	Moulded sections
		Sections cut from blocks
	Pipe-in-pipe	For DCH (District heating pipes)
Discontinuous boards and blocks	Boards	
	Blocks	Used for several applications including pipe sections and panels
Continuous boards and blocks	Flexible-faced laminates/boardstock	Major insulation product in developed countries
	Blocks	Rigid slabstock used for pipe sections and panels, etc.
Domestic refrigerators and freezers		
Commercial refrigerators and freezers	Vending machines	Self-service can drink dispensers
	Visi-coolers	Glass-fronted drink coolers
	Display cases	Used in retail outlets
	Chest freezers	Used in retail outlets

Segment	Sub-segment	Comments
	Walk-in/step-in coolers/freezers	Storage in supermarkets, typically made from discontinuously-made sandwich panels
Continuous panels		For cladding, warehouses, cold stores, industrial buildings
Discontinuous panels		Uses as for continuous panels plus doors and commercial refrigeration
Spray foams	Walls	Interior and exterior walls
	Roofs	For new and renovation applications
	Pipes and Tanks	For hot and cold applications

For non-insulating polyurethane foams the sub-segments are:

Table 2 Flexible moulded foam segmentation

Segment	Sub-segments	Comments
Flexible moulded foam – transportation	Seat backs	All follow specifications of the OEMs
	Seat cushions	
	Headrests	
	Saddles	For motorcycles
Flexible moulded foam – furniture		
Flexible integral skin foams – transportation	Steering Wheels, armrests	
	Fascias	
	Bicycle saddles	
Rigid integral skin	Furniture	Typically wood imitation mouldings
	Electrical and electronic cases	

Table 3 Densities for rigid polyurethane foams

Segment	Sub-segment	Baseline density	Alternative technology	Start-up density (0%)	Mature density (0%)
Thermoware	Picnic boxes	32-34	HCFC 141b	35-37 (9)	32-34 (0)
	Insulated dishes	32-34	HCFC 141b	35-37 (9)	32-34 (0)
Pipe insulation	Pipe sections	33-35	HCFC 141b	35-37 (6)	34-36 (3)
	Pipe-in-pipe	70-80	HCFC 141b & pentane	70-80 (0)	70-80 (0)
Discontinuous boards & blocks	Boards	35-37	HCFC 141b	38-40 (8)	36-38 (3)
	Blocks	33-34	HCFC 141b	36-37 (9)	34-35 (3)
Continuous boards	Boards	30-32	HCFC 141b, pentane	33-35 (10). 35-37 (16)	31-33 (3). 34-36 (13)
Domestic refrigerator/ Freezers		31-33	Cyclopentane, Cyclo/iso pentane, HCFC 141b	36-38 (16). 34-36 (10). 35-37 (13)	34-36 (10). 34-35 (8). 33-35 (6)
Commercial refrigerators & freezers	Vending machines	33-35	HCFC 141b	36-38 (9)	35-37 (6)
	Visi-coolers	33-35	HCFC 141b	36-38 (9)	35-37 (6)
	Display cases	36-38	HCFC 141b	38-40 (5)	37-39 (3)
	Chest freezers	36-38	HCFC 141b	38-40 (5)	37-39 (3)
	Walk-in/step-in coolers/freezers	41-44	HCFC 141b	43-45 (4)	41-44 (0)
Continuous panels		40-42	HCFC 141b, Pentane	42-44 (5)	40-42 (0)
Discontinuous panels		41-44	HCFC 141b, Pentane, HFC 134a	43-45 (4)	41-44 (0)
Spray foams	Walls	32-35	HCFC 141b	34-37 (6)	33-36 (3)

Segment	Sub-segment	Baseline density	Alternative technology	Start-up density (0%)	Mature density (0%)
	Roofs	48-50	HCFC 141b	48-50 (0)	48-50 (0)
	Pipes and tanks	32-35	HCFC 141b	34-37 (6)	33-36 (3)

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/44, para. 68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/53).

ANNEX IX.12: METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATION OF OPERATIONAL COSTS IN METHYLENE CHLORIDE PROJECTS

Factors to be considered in calculating the incremental operational costs (IOC).

Relative prices of methylene chloride and CFC-11. The prices should be determined locally using the ratio MC/CFC-11 of 0.9/1.0. All pricing should also be guided by Executive Committee decision regarding pricing of commodities, namely that national pricing be used except where it was higher than 20% of the regional border price (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/12/37, para. 62). For 1995 the prices of urethane grade and non-urethane grade MC may not exceed US $1.00 and US $0.80 respectively. Where available, the price of urethane grade MC should be used.

Catalysts:

Amine: A 10% increase in amine catalyst corresponds to 10 pphp* MC. The need for additional or different catalyst should be justified. (Current price of catalyst is US $7.50/kg).

Tin: A 25% increase in tin octoate, corresponding to 10 pphp MC should be allowed (current price is US $6-8/kg).

Polyol: If the need for a better or different stabilized polyol as well as its local availability are established price increase of up to US $0.10/kg should be allowed.

Toluene diisocyanate (TDI): When forced cooling or softening technologies are used both the increased use of TDI and decreased use of MC should be taken into account in the IOC calculation. Replacement of ten parts of MC by 10 parts of TDI and one part of water should be considered.

Softener: The cost of softener may be taken into account only when detailed formulations are developed. The calculation should also take account of adjustments in MC use.

Yield loss: Initial incremental yield loss of 3% declining by 1% each year should be allowed.

Incremental energy costs: Incremental energy costs will be eligible only in the event that the substitute technology results in increased energy consumption. However, if this increase results in expansion in production capacity of the foam (whether intentional or inadvertent) it should not be considered in the calculation of IOC. Calculation of incremental energy cost should be based on kw multiplied by run hours/year and local unit price.

Incremental maintenance costs: Maintenance costs should be based on additional eligible equipment installed. The incremental maintenance costs should be calculated based on 5% of the eligible incremental equipment investment costs.

Factors not to be considered in calculating the incremental operational costs

Cost of water: Cost of water is usually minimal. Generally, de-ionized water is used in foam formulations. This is particularly critical if MC is used, since iron content could trigger scorching. Therefore where not already installed, a water softener or de-ionizer would usually be included in the investment costs.

Equipment type: Does not have any incremental effect on operational costs.

Equipment Condition: This should be the liability of the enterprise concerned.

Proficiency (expertise): Since differences in proficiency or expertise at the plant level is usually taken into account when assessing technology transfer and/or training costs, proficiency or expertise should not be considered in IOC calculation.

Recurrent training: Only staff time is involved and cannot be considered as incremental.

Safety: MC does not cause any safety concerns beyond those that have been dealt with under investment and chemical use. Hence, health and safety issues other than those considered already should not be taken into account, e.g. incremental operational cost of occupational health or safety monitoring programmes, etc.

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER X: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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X. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVES

Support for institutional strengthening within an Article 5 Party, though not explicitly contained in the guidelines on incremental costs adopted by the Parties, might, in exceptional cases, be an essential element in achieving the objectives of the Fund and the Montreal Protocol. As such, limited funding or assistance should be provided by the Fund for institutional strengthening. The level of such funding should be decided upon by the Executive Committee on the basis of a recommendation from the Secretariat taking into consideration the amount of controlled substances consumed in that country and the linkage between the institutional strengthening and specific implementation projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/16, para. 28d).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/20).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/Inf.3)

The main objective of institutional strengthening is to provide necessary resources to an eligible country to enable it to strengthen a mechanism within the country to facilitate expeditious implementation of projects for speedy and effective phase-out of the controlled substances as well as to ensure the effective liaison between the country on the one hand, and the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat, and the Implementing Agencies on the other.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 74.2).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/20).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/Inf.3).

REQUESTS FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Requests for institutional strengthening should be considered as special projects subject to approval by the Executive Committee on the basis of a written request submitted by the interested Party. However, in order to avoid any possible delays in providing support to requesting countries, the Implementing Agencies may review and implement such requests within their work programmes, except where the funding requested exceeds US $500,000, and report to the Executive Committee through the Fund Secretariat as and when such requests are approved for implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 74.3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/20).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/Inf.3).

Requests for institutional strengthening should be included in the country programme of the Party requesting such assistance. However, the requests for institutional support may be submitted separately as a free-standing project ahead of the country programme where circumstances demand.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 74.4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/20).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/Inf.3).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request Implementing Agencies, when preparing institutional-strengthening projects for low-volume ODS consuming countries, to give due consideration to the need for formulating a refrigerant management plan, including a recovery and recycling project in the refrigeration sector;

(b) that, while the Implementing Agencies could proceed immediately with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of the funds approved for institutional strengthening in low-volume ODS consuming countries, subsequent disbursements would be contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan, including a recovery and recycling project, for the country concerned.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/4, para. 14).

RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS

The Executive Committee recommended extension of institutional strengthening activities that have been completed for an interim period of six months pro rata on the basis of the first three-year allocation on the understanding that guidelines for second round institutional strengthening should be developed by the Fund Secretariat, and an evaluation and monitoring exercise would be carried out by the Implementing Agencies during the period and that, if necessary, the extensions could be renewed for a further six months pending completion of a full evaluation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/16 para. 25).

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) in the case of countries requesting institutional-strengthening projects for the first time, approval would be for three years;

(b) initial renewals would be at the same level of funding as the first approval; would be for two years; and would be conditional upon a report of progress and an articulated plan of future actions, this report to be submitted six months before the end of the three-year approval period; and

(c) any subsequent renewal would also be for two years; and would also be conditional upon a report of progress and an articulated plan of future actions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/29, para. 54).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that some flexibility should be shown in how countries used the funds approved under projects for renewal of institutional strengthening and that, while slight variations in funds transferred between budget lines could be accepted, overall accountability was essential;

(b) that, while a full copy of a progress report submitted under an institutional strengthening renewal should be made available to those members of the Executive Committee that requested one, provision of a summary in documentation for the meeting would suffice.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/23, para. 46).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided to request the Implementing Agencies, when submitting requests for institutional strengthening renewal projects, to provide the very latest information available when preparing the summary of the project and country profile.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/32, para. 56).

Renewal of institutional strengthening in countries where there are delays in project implementation

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in cases where a renewal request for an institutional strengthening project had been received:

(a) to implement the guidelines for renewal;

(b) to continue to examine what progress had been made in the implementation of the country's phase-out programmes; and

(c) to draw to the attention of the Executive Committee any issues that delayed project implementation so that it could take an informed decision.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/14, para. 39).

Renewal of institutional strengthening projects within the Strategic Planning Framework

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that all institutional strengthening projects and renewals shall be approved at a level that is 30 per cent higher than the historically agreed level. This will help countries carry out the new strategic framework agreed, and provide increased support for critical areas such as public awareness. The level of institutional strengthening funding noted above should prevail until 2005 when it should again be reviewed. This proposal would also include a clear commitment that this level of institutional strengthening or a level close to it should prevail for all Article 5 Parties until at least 2010, even if they should phase-out early. It should also be noted that, in addition to this direct increase in institutional strengthening funding, UNEP will, as agreed in 2000, be provided with US $200,000/year to support public awareness, and countries will receive enhanced direct support on policy and substantive issues through UNEP's new Compliance Assistance Programme. Finally, it should be noted that countries undertaking national phase-out plans are likely to receive institutional strengthening funding at an even higher level than that anticipated above to facilitate national project implementation, as explicitly agreed in related phase-out agreements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/57, para. 112(a)).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in consultation with relevant bilateral and Implementing Agencies, to prepare a document for consideration at its 43rd Meeting on the potential implications of subsequently increasing the amounts approved for institutional strengthening projects, paying particular attention to the question of how many similar cases might be involved, indicating the problems faced by ozone units in very-low-volume-consuming-countries and the options for ensuring adequate capacity, including increased funding.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/22 (b), para. 90(b)).

The Forty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to supplement the lower ranges of annual funding levels for institutional strengthening for very low-volume-consuming countries and low volume consuming countries up to a threshold level of US $30,000 per year, on the understanding that:

(i) this amount could be reviewed in the context of the review of institutional strengthening funding levels due to be considered in 2005 in accordance with decision 35/57 and the review of the requirement for further assistance for countries post-2007 also foreshadowed for 2005 under decision 31/48; and

(ii) the increase to the US $30,000 threshold level would be provided on the condition that:

i. the relevant country duly assigned a full-time officer to manage the ozone unit; and

ii. a national licensing system controlling ODS imports was in place; and

(b) to consider this matter, in the context of the review of institutional strengthening funding, in 2005 and to request the Secretariat to continue to collect relevant information in that respect.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/61, Decision 43/37, para. 128).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/49).

Format for terminal reports and extension requests relating to institutional strengthening

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve for the time being the revised formats for terminal reports and extension requests for institutional strengthening projects contained in Annexes X.1 and X.2, while inviting the members of the Sub-Committee to offer their suggestions for improvement, for discussion at the next Sub-Committee meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/16, para. 35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/16).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the revised formats for terminal reports and extension requests relating to institutional strengthening with the following changes:

(a) requiring signatures for those preparing and submitting the reports in both formats;

(b) describing, in both formats, how the action plan for the institutional strengthening project has been integrated in the national authorities' planning process, in particular the country programme;

(c) including the following question in both formats: "Describe the role and position of the NOU within the national administration, the way its work was supervised and its access to senior decision makers. Give the name and title of the government officer who had the overall responsibility of supervising the work of the NOU and ensured that action taken was adequate to meet the commitments under the Protocol, and include co-operation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies as well as the government entities which dealt with import/export licensing and customs";

(d) adding to the extension request format a description of sources/methods of collecting data on imports, exports and production as well as distribution by sector, and attaching the job description of the head of the National Ozone Unit.

(e) adding in table 9 of the extension request a column specifying work months for planned activities and, in table 12, replacing "Other funds" by "Government funding".

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/17, para. 28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the document on Institutional strengthening: Options for funding and formats for renewal requests (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/49);

(b) To maintain funding for institutional strengthening (IS) support at current levels, and to renew IS projects for the full two-year period from the 61st Meeting, taking into account decisions 59/17 and 59/47(b) that allowed Article 5 Parties to submit their IS projects as stand-alone projects or within their HCFC phase-out management plans, and to review continued IS funding at those levels at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2015; and

(c) To approve the revised format for IS renewals with the identified objectives and indicators contained in Annex X.3, and to request the bilateral and implementing agencies to use those formats for requests for renewal of IS projects submitted to the 62nd Meeting and onwards.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/43 para.104).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/49).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(e) To continue to use the existing format for IS renewals as approved at the 61st meeting (decision 61/43(c)) with a modification in section 10, to indicate that performance indicators should be included, as contained in Annex X.4.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, decision 74/51, para 165e).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Annex XIX).

Report on activities of ozone protection units

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that the Implementing Agencies should provide information on the activities and work programmes of the ozone protection units supported by the institutional strengthening funds approved by the Executive Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/17/60, Decision 17/24 para. 38a).

Data submission requirements of Article 7

The Executive Committee requested Article 5 Parties and the Implementing Agencies collaborating with them in preparing projects on institutional strengthening, to make provisions to address the needs of the country with respect to the data submission requirements of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 134).

Requests from Article 5 countries for institutional strengthening support should be decided on their individual merits (case-by-case basis). In considering the requests on a case-by-case basis, the peculiar circumstances influencing ODS phase-out in the country should be considered together with the recommended funding level. Institutional strengthening should be considered with the necessary flexibility and comments made by the members should be taken into account.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, para. 74.1, 75).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/20).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/Inf.3).

The Forty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to urge implementing and bilateral agencies to provide all assistance possible to countries for which they were implementing institutional strengthening projects in order to eliminate instances of non reporting of data.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/42/54, Decision 42/17, para. 78).

Level and timeframe of funding beyond 2010

The Fifty-Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve institutional strengthening renewals up to 31 December 2010
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/16, para. 83).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/18).

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To urge the Executive Committee to extend financial support for institutional strengthening funding for Article 5 Parties beyond 2010;
2. To urge the Executive Committee to finalize its consideration of funding of institutional strengthening projects as expeditiously as possible, taking into account current and emerging challenges;
3. To recommend that the Executive Committee does not require that institutional strengthening funding be incorporated within funding for HCFC phase-out management plans only, but allows flexibility for an Article 5 party to do so if it so chooses.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.21/8, Decision XXI/29).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided that Article 5 Parties had the flexibility to submit requests for institutional strengthening funding either as part of their HCFC phase-out management plans or separately, as they so chose

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/17 para. 95).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/11).

The Fifty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:
(a) To extend financial support for institutional strengthening (IS) funding for Article 5 Parties beyond 2010 up to December 2011; and

(b) To allow Article 5 Parties to submit their IS projects as stand-alone projects or within their HCFC phase-out management plans.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/47 para.237).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/53).

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To extend the date for funding of institutional strengthening (IS) projects approved at the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee not exceeding two years up to December 2011 in line with decision 59/47;

(b) To request the Secretariat to prepare a document on objectives, indicators and formats pertaining to requests for the renewal of IS projects for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 61st Meeting; and

(c) To consider the issue of the options for funding IS projects further at the 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54, Decision 60/10 para.80).

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the document on Institutional strengthening: Options for funding and formats for renewal requests (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/49);

(b) To maintain funding for institutional strengthening (IS) support at current levels, and to renew IS projects for the full two-year period from the 61st Meeting, taking into account decisions 59/17 and 59/47(b) that allowed Article 5 Parties to submit their IS projects as stand-alone projects or within their HCFC phase-out management plans, and to review continued IS funding at those levels at the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2015; and

(c) To approve the revised format for IS renewals with the identified objectives and indicators contained in Annex X.3, and to request the bilateral and implementing agencies to use those formats for requests for renewal of IS projects submitted to the 62nd Meeting and onwards.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/43 para.104).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/49).

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To reiterate that the inclusion of institutional strengthening (IS) funding in an HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), in line with decision 59/17, made it subject to the performance-based targets under the multi-year agreement covering the HPMP including all the conditions required for future tranche funding; and

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to inform Article 5 countries of the consequences of choosing to include IS in the HPMP and remind them that they could continue to receive IS funding as stand-alone projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, decision 62/15, para 56).

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of funding of institutional strengthening (IS) projects prepared in line with decision 61/43(b), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/51;

(b) To recall and reiterate the decisions adopted by the Executive Committee regarding IS;

(c) To approve all IS projects and renewals at a level 28 per cent higher than the historically agreed level, with a minimum level of IS funding of US $42,500 per year, to continue support for compliance with the Montreal Protocol and to address the challenges related to the phase-out of HCFCs in line with the objectives of decision XIX/6 and the transition to alternatives that minimized environmental impact;

(d) To review IS, including funding levels, at the first Executive Committee meeting in 2020; and

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, decision 74/51, para 165a-d).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/51).

Level of funding in light of new commitments related to HFCs

The Seventy-eighth meeting of the Executive Committee decided

(b) To consider increasing funding for institutional strengthening at a future meeting in accordance with paragraph 20 of decision XXVIII/2.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/11, decision 78/4, para 108(b).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/78/7).

The Eighty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of funding of institutional strengthening projects, including funding levels (decision 74/51(d)), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/4;

(b) To request the Secretariat to discuss with the bilateral and implementing agencies matters related to reviewing the existing format of terminal reports and requests for extension of institutional strengthening funding, and to selecting a set of performance indicators that could be used consistently by all Article 5 countries, and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 91st meeting; and

(c) To defer consideration of the review of institutional strengthening projects, including funding levels, to the 91st meeting on the basis of the working text contained in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16, decision 89/3).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/4).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of institutional strengthening (IS) projects, including the funding levels and the formats for terminal reports and extension requests, and the performance indicators that could be used consistently by all Article 5 countries contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/60;

(b) To approve the revised format for terminal reports and requests for the extension of IS funding and the corresponding performance indicators contained in Annex X.5;

(c) To request Article 5 countries, through the bilateral and implementing agencies, to use the revised format referred to in subparagraph (b) above for all requests for IS renewal as of the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2023;

(d) To approve all IS projects and renewals at a levels 38 per cent higher than that agreed at the 74th meeting, with a minimum level of IS funding of US $60,000 per year, taking into account the activities that Article 5 countries would need to undertake to initiate implementation of the Kigali Amendment and meet the first control measures for phasing down HFCs during the period 2022–2030, while continuing implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans;

(e) To extend the duration of IS renewal implementation phases from the current two years to three years for IS renewal proposals submitted from the 92nd meeting onwards;

(f) To request the Secretariat:

  (i) To update the guide for preparation of IS renewal requests to take into account the revised format for terminal reports and requests for extension of IS funding referred to subparagraph (b) above;

  (ii) To submit a further review of IS projects, including funding levels, no later than the second meeting in 2029, taking into account the remaining HCFC-related obligations; and

  (iii) To prepare a report on the review of the use of the revised format referred to in subparagraph (b) above no later than the second meeting in 2028.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/63).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/60).

EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to invite members of the Executive Committee to provide to the Secretariat before 1 May 1999 their views on the effectiveness of existing institutional strengthening arrangements and the functioning of ozone units;

(b) to request the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to prepare a document for the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance summarizing the main features of Implementing Agencies' existing agreements for institutional strengthening.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/10, para. 30).

Mandate and responsibilities

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the final report on the 1999 evaluation of institutional strengthening projects and draft follow-up action plan;

(b) to urge all Article 5 countries with institutional strengthening projects to ensure that:

  (i) the National Ozone Unit is given a clear mandate and responsibility to carry out the day-to-day work in order to prepare, coordinate and, where relevant, implement the government's activities to meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol; this also requires access to decision-makers and enforcement

agencies;

(ii) the National Ozone Unit's position, capacities, and continuity of officers, resources and lines of command within the authority in charge of ozone issues are such that the National Ozone Unit can carry out its task satisfactorily;

(iii) a specified high-level officer or a post within the authority is given overall responsibility for supervising the work of the National Ozone Unit and ensuring that action taken is adequate to meet commitments under the Protocol;

(iv) necessary support structures, such as steering committees or advisory groups are established, involving other appropriate authorities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, etc.;

(v) personnel and financial resources and equipment provided by the Multilateral Fund are fully allocated to the task of eliminating ODS consumption and production and are made available to the National Ozone Unit;

(vi) annual work plans for the National Ozone Unit are prepared and integrated in the authorities' internal planning processes;

(vii) a reliable system to collect and monitor data on ozone depleting substances imports, exports and production is established; and

(viii) measures taken and problems encountered are reported to the Secretariat and/or the Implementing Agency in charge of the institutional strengthening project when required by the Executive Committee.

(c) to request the Secretariat, in collaboration with interested Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries and the Implementing Agencies, to prepare general principles for agreements between governments and the Implementing Agencies on new and renewed institutional strengthening projects which incorporate the elements under (b), while recognizing that the agreements should be appropriate and adaptable to the specific situation in different countries. These principles should emphasize that action to be undertaken should be stated in general terms only in the institutional strengthening agreement;

(d) to instruct the Implementing Agency in charge of the institutional strengthening project to follow up the phase-out status and problems encountered by the National Ozone Unit and discuss and propose possible solutions with them;

(e) to instruct all Implementing Agencies to ensure that their project proposals are based on the current strategic planning of the Article 5 country government and ensure that the National Ozone Unit is fully involved in the planning and preparation of projects, regularly provide National Ozone Units with information on the progress of project implementation and assist them in improving their capacity to monitor and evaluate projects implemented and their impact at the country level;

(f) to request the Implementing Agencies to define a procedure to justify reallocation of funds among the budget lines of institutional strengthening projects and report to the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee; and

(g) to request UNEP and UNIDO to review whether quarterly progress reporting can be extended to six-month intervals and to report thereon to the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/7, para. 24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/6 and Corr.1).

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the final report on the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/8;

(b) to request:

(i) the Fund Secretariat to take into account the findings of the evaluation in its review of the funding for institutional strengthening pursuant to Executive Committee decision 53/39;

(ii) the implementing agencies to review procedures for fund disbursement and reporting and administrative requirements with a view to minimizing project implementation delays for institutional strengthening projects while ensuring that accountability for institutional strengthening funds disbursed was maintained;

(iii) the Fund Secretariat, implementing agencies and the bilateral agencies, in consultation with Article 5

countries, to agree on a set of objectives, expected results and indicators, which would be incorporated into future institutional strengthening extension requests;

(iv) the implementing agencies to monitor implementation of institutional strengthening projects and to submit any requests for renewal up to six months in advance of expiry of the existing project in line with Executive Committee decision 19/29;

(v) the Fund Secretariat to review the formats for terminal reports and extension requests for institutional strengthening projects with the aim of rationalizing reporting and project review;

(vi) UNEP, through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), to allocate time during network meetings to discuss institutional strengthening reporting and the importance of requesting renewals on time; and

(vii) UNEP to develop a training module on policy and technical issues related to the reduction of HCFCs, with technical inputs from the other implementing agencies, for briefings of national ozone units during network meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/6 para 48)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/8).

General principles for agreements between Governments and Implementing Agencies on new and renewed institutional strengthening projects

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request UNEP and UNIDO to move the following elements of para. (b) of Decision 30/7 from section 3.3, "Assumptions", of the revised model agreement as currently proposed to section 6.4.1, "General terms and conditions":

(i) the National Ozone Unit is given a clear mandate and responsibility to carry out the day-to-day work in order to prepare, coordinate and, where relevant, implement the government's activities to meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol; this also requires access to decision-makers and enforcement agencies;

(ii) the National Ozone Unit's position, capacities, and continuity of officers, resources and lines of command within the authority in charge of ozone issues are such that the National Ozone Unit can carry out its task satisfactorily;

(iii) a specified high-level officer or a post within the authority is given overall responsibility for supervising the work of the National Ozone Unit and ensuring that action taken is adequate to meet commitments under the Protocol;

(iv) annual work plans for the National Ozone Unit are prepared and integrated in the authorities' internal planning processes;

(b) to request the World Bank to revise the proposed amendment letter in order to ensure consistency with Decision 30/7;

(c) to request UNDP, when incorporating para. (b) of Decision 30/7 in the separate section of each agreement entitled "Special considerations", to insert a chapeau worded as follows: "The [Government/Ministry] and UNDP commit to co-operate to ensure that:";

(d) to request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to review the matter at its next meeting in the light of comments received from the Implementing Agencies on the legal aspects of the proposed changes.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/15, para. 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/18).

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note with appreciation the proposals of UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank to comply with the requirements of Executive Committee decisions 30/7 and 32/15;

(b) to request UNDP to amend the chapeau in the Special Considerations section of project documents for institutional strengthening projects to read "Executive Committee decision 33/12 decided that Governments commit to ensure that:";

(c) also to request UNDP to include the following sentence in the Legal Context section of project documents for institutional strengthening projects: "Executive Committee decision 33/12 decided that Governments

shall implement clauses i to viii under the title 'Special Considerations' in the Plan of Action attached.";

(d) further to request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to forward the text of the Executive Committee decision in a letter to governments;

(e) to note the proposed amendments by the Implementing Agencies to their agreements for institutional strengthening projects in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/16;

(f) to request Implementing Agencies to apply those new requirements for institutional strengthening projects in all future agreements in this area.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/32, Decision 33/12, para. 29).

Enhancing capacity-building in ozone units in the final stages of the Protocol compliance period

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to expand on the paper from China and to present to the 47th Meeting the preliminary results of an analysis of possible further action and policies required to assist compliance with the phase-out requirements for all the ODS covered by the Montreal Protocol, including the review of institutional strengthening projects envisaged under decision 35/57.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/55, Decision 45/55, para. 176).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/48).

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that in the compliance period specific measures had been taken to provide additional, and guaranteed institutional support and to re-focus the work of the Executive Committee on facilitating compliance;

(b) to agree that the measures already taken constituted an appropriate response to meeting the needs of Article 5 countries in regard to their compliance obligations under the Montreal Protocol up to and including 1 January 2010;

(c) to note that the anticipated actions required by Article 5 countries to meet compliance obligations after 2010 provided an indication that funding support for institutional strengthening might need to be continued after 2010;

(d) that possible funding arrangements and levels for institutional strengthening support beyond 2010 should be examined at the end of 2007;

(e) to explore the extent, nature and eligibility of any additional measures that might be considered for funding by the Executive Committee to address surveys, institutional measures and/or other preparatory activities for HCFC phase-out in the light of the results of the China policy study and the surveys carried out by UNDP;

(f) to acknowledge that institutional strengthening support might need to be revised in accordance with the Executive Committee's guidelines when a country formally revised its baseline with the Parties to the Protocol; and

(g) to request the Secretariat, in consultation with the implementing agencies, to prepare for the 49th Meeting a paper examining the relative merits of replacing the current requirements for submission of requests for renewal of an institutional strengthening project with a simplified arrangement that would make use of the report on progress on implementation of country programmes, which is now provided annually by all Article 5 countries receiving support from the Multilateral Fund, together with an annual cycle of funding renewals, but with no change to the annual levels of funding provided.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/49, para. 186).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/53).

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to maintain for the time being the current arrangements for submission and consideration of requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects;

(b) to request the Secretariat to continue to examine opportunities to fine-tune the institutional strengthening renewal process and to address any additional findings in the context of the review of institutional strengthening funding post-2010, to be presented to the Executive Committee at the end of 2007 in accordance with decision 47/49; and

(c) to request the Secretariat to draft remarks to be addressed to the governments of those countries for which there were issues that might require urgent attention in order to maintain progress with phase-out and/or compliance or, alternatively, commenting favourably on exceptional successes or specific phase-out

achievements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/32, Decision 49/32, para. 138).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/38).

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note that the anticipated actions required by Article 5 countries to meet compliance obligations after 2010 provided an indication that funding support for institutional strengthening would likely be needed after 2010 and that possible funding arrangements and levels for institutional strengthening support beyond 2010 should be examined taking into account paragraph (b) below, especially in light of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, which imposed new obligations with respect to an accelerated HCFC phase-out;

(b) to request the Secretariat to review possible funding arrangements and levels for capacity building, to explore the extent, nature and eligibility of any additional measures that might be considered for funding by the Executive Committee to address activities for HCFC phase-out consistent with guidelines pertaining to institutional strengthening activities to be agreed by the Executive Committee and to report to the Executive Committee by the first Meeting of 2009.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/39, para. 212).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/61).

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the Secretariat's paper (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/63) on review of the current funding arrangements for institutional strengthening (IS);

(b) To continue to fund requests for the renewal of IS projects up to the end of December 2010 at current levels pending final resolution of the matter by the Executive Committee at its 58th Meeting; and

(c) To request the Secretariat to continue its work on objectives, indicators and formats so that the results could be applied to requests for renewal of IS projects submitted by the countries from the beginning of 2010 onwards.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/36, para. 188).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/63).

ANNEX X.1: TERMINAL REPORT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS

(Sections 1-20 to be completed by the country concerned prior to sending it to the Implementing Agency for comments in Section 21).

1. Country:

2. National Implementing Agency / Ozone Unit:

3. Implementing Agency:

4. List of previous project phases:

Phase	Duration	MLF Funding (approved)	MLF funding (disbursed)

5. Indicate the main project objective and the detailed objectives as defined in the action plan for the phase reported upon:

6. Describe the results achieved by category and compare them with the results foreseen in the Action Plan:

Year	Activities	Results expected	Results achieved
1st Year			
2nd Year			
Describe additional results unforeseen in the Action Plan:			

7. Breakdown of approved costs, actual expenditures and Government funding as pertinent:

	Approved	Spent	Government funding	Other sources
a) Equipment component				
b) Professional staff				
c) Support staff				
d) Consultants				
e) Operational cost				
f) Funds for public awareness				
g) Contingency				
h) Others including in-kind (specify)				
Total amount				

8. Personnel Employed:

Category and Numbers	Functional Titles/Expertise	Main Tasks	Time Period
Professional Staff			
Support Staff			
Consultants			

9. Were resources (staff, budget, equipment) used for activities in addition to the approved action plan? If so, please specify:

10. Describe the role and position of the NOU within the national administration, the way its work was supervised and its access to senior decision-makers. Give name and title of the government officer who had the overall responsibility of supervising the work of the NOU and ensured that action taken was adequate to meet the commitments under the Protocol, and include the co-operation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies as well as the government entities who dealt with import/export licensing and customs:

11. Describe how the action plan for the IS project has been integrated in the national authorities' planning process in particular, the country programme:

12. Title and date of reports submitted:

To Whom:	Title of Report	Submission (Year/Quarter)	
		Planned	Actual
1. Government Departments			
2. Reports to Multilateral Fund Secretariat			
3. Reports to Ozone Secretariat			
4. Implementing Agency			

5. Other Implementing Agency(ies)			
6. Bilateral Donor(s)			
7. Others			

13. Were adequate advice and/or technical support received from:

	Yes	No	Please specify
a) Implementing Agency			
b) Other Implementing Agency(ies)			
c) Bilateral Donor(s)			
d) Government Departments			
e) National Steering Committee			
f) Others (please specify)			

14. Support received from Regional Network (Network Coordinator/Manager and Network members) and input provided to the Network:

Support received from Regional Network	Input provided to Network

15. Was the NOU subject to an audit by the beneficiary Government or by the Implementing Agency? If yes, what were the results?

16. Lessons learnt (what were the main successes and difficulties and what can be learnt from them for improving effectiveness and impact during the next phase):

17. Terminal Report prepared by:

Name and signature of Officer responsible for preparing the Terminal Report:	
Title:	
Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

18. Government authority with oversight responsibility for the IS project/NOU:

Name and signature of Officer responsible:	
Title:	
Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

Comments:

19. Implementing Agency:

Name and signature of Officer responsible:	
Title:	
Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	
Comments:	

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/16, para. 35).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/17, para. 28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/16).

ANNEX X.2: EXTENSION OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS: REVISED PLAN OF ACTION

(Sections 1-16 to be completed by the country concerned prior to sending it to the Implementing Agency for comments in Section 17).

1. Country:

2. National Implementing Agency / Ozone Unit

3. Implementing Agency:

4. Period of Extension: From (month/year) to (month/year).
   (Based on the approved guidelines).

5. Amount of MLF funding requested:

6. Status of ratification:

Amendment	Ratification date	or Projected date
London Amendment		
Copenhagen Amendment		
Montreal Amendment		

7. Consumption by group of substances and by sector. This is identical to the annual report the Ozone Units submit to the Fund Secretariat on the progress of implementation of Country Programmes. Please attach form with data for the most recent year and describe sources/methods of collecting data on imports, exports and production as well as distribution by sector:

8. Indicate the main project objective for the next phase in relation to the country's compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol:

9. Objectives, planned activities per year and expected results:

Year	Objectives	Planned activities	Work months	Results expected
1st Year				
2nd Year				

10. Describe the role and position of the NOU within the national administration, the way its work is supervised and its access to senior decision-makers. Give name and title of the government officer who has the overall responsibility for supervising the work of the NOU and for ensuring that action taken is adequate to meet the commitments under the Protocol, and include the co-operation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies as well as the government entities dealing with import/export licensing and customs:

11. Describe how the action plan for the IS project will be integrated in the national authorities' planning process, in particular, the country programme:

12. Planned Project Cost:

	Planned project cost	MLF Funding	Government funding	Other sources
a) Equipment component				
b) Professional staff				
c) Support staff				
d) Consultants				
e) Operational cost				
f) Funds for public awareness				
g) Contingency				
h) Others including in-kind (specify)				
Total amount				

13. Personnel required:

Category and number	Functional Titles/Expertise	Main tasks	Time period
Professional staff			
Support staff			
Consultants			

Please attach job description of the Head of the National Ozone Unit

14. Title and schedule of reports to be submitted:

To whom:	Title of report	Planned submission (Year/quarter)
1. Government Departments		
2. Reports to Multilateral Fund Secretariat		
3. Reports to Ozone Secretariat		
4. Implementing Agency		
5. Other Implementing Agency(ies)		
6. Bilateral Donor(s)		
7. Others		

15. Action Plan prepared by:

Name and signature of Officer responsible for preparing the Action Plan:	
Title:	
Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

16. Government endorsement:

Action Plan authorized by (name):	(to be signed on hard copy)
Title:	
Supervising Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

17. Submission of Action Plan:

Name of Implementing Agency:	
Name and signature of Project Officer:	
Date:	
Comments of Implementing Agency:	

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/61, Decision 31/16, para. 35).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/17, para. 28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/19).

ANNEX X.3: REVISED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS (61ST MEETING)

REVISED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS

TERMINAL REPORT AND REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FUNDING

20xx to 20xx

Sections 1 to 12 and 15 to be completed by the country concerned prior to transmission to the implementing agency for comments in 14.

1. Country: _____

2. National implementing agency / ozone unit: _____

3. Implementing agency: _____

4. Institutional strengthening (IS) project phases (approved):

Phase	Duration (dd/mm/yy)	Multilateral Fund funding (approved)	Multilateral Fund funding (disbursed)

5. a) Reporting period (mm/yy to mm/yy): _____

   b) Requested (phase funding (US $), and period): _____

6. Data reporting:

Reporting requirement	Reported		Year reported	Year submitted
	yes	no		
Article 7				
Country programme implementation				

7. Describe the role and position of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) within the national administration, the way its work is supervised and its access to senior decision-makers (this may include cooperation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies).

   _____

_____

_____

Indicate the total number staff in the NOU:

- How many are paid under the IS? _____Full time_____Half time_____
- How many are paid by the Government? _____Full time_____Half time_____

8. Is the unit fully staffed? ☐ ☐
YES NO

If no, explain_____

_____

9. Please provide details on the status of the implementation of the activities approved from the previous IS phase and planned activities for the requested phase. Please add specific indicators if necessary.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	**Activities in current phase**	**Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)**	**Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)**	**Expected results for next phase**
Objective 1: Adoption/implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption				
Introduction of licensing and quota system for HCFCs				
Enforcement of control measures to sustain CFC phase out				
Monitoring illegal ODS trade (all ODS)				
Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol				
Objective 2: Efficient and timely data collection and reporting				
Monitoring customs import/export				
Article 7 data reporting				
Country programme data reporting				
Objective 3: Consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders				
Steering Committee				
Industry associations				

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
Objective 4: Supervision of timely implementation of phase-out activities and reduction in ODS consumption				
Terminal phase-out management plan implementation				
HCFC phase-out management plan preparation/implementation				
Project 1				
Project 2				
Objective 5: Awareness raising and information exchange				
Information dissemination to key stakeholders				
International Ozone Day				
Objective 6: Regional cooperation and participation to Montreal Protocol meetings				
Regional network participation				
Open-ended Working Group / Meeting of the Parties				

10. Financial report:

Item of expenditure	Budget for current phase (US $)	Disbursement (for current phase) (US $)		Estimated budget (for requested phase) (US $)	Government funding (in kind contribution) (US $)	
		Actual	Obligated		Current phase	Requested phase
Staff (including consultants)						
Equipment						
Operational cost (i.e. meetings, consultations, etc.)						
Public awareness						
Other						
TOTAL						

11. Please evaluate the IS performance in meeting the following indicators:

Indicator	Evaluation			Comments
	Very good	Satisfactory	Poor	
1. Effectiveness of import control measures				
2. Integration of ozone protection issues into national plans				
3. Completion of phase-out projects				
4. Efficient data reporting				

12. Government endorsement:

Action plan authorized by ***(name)***:	
Signature of authorising authority:	***(to be signed on hard copy)***
Title:	
Supervising Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

13. Submission of action plan:

Name of implementing agency:	
Name of Project Officer:	
Signature of Project Officer:	
Date:	
Comments of the implementing agency:	

14. Executive summary: please provide summaries for the information required below in no more than one paragraph each. These paragraphs will be used in documents for the Executive Committee Meeting.

    a) Terminal report
    b) Plan of action

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/58, Decision 61/43 para.104).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/61/49).

ANNEX X.4: REVISED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS (74TH MEETING)

REVISED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS

TERMINAL REPORT AND REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FUNDING

20xx to 20xx

Sections 1 to 12 and 15 to be completed by the country concerned prior to transmission to the implementing agency for comments in 14.

1. Country: _____

2. National implementing agency / ozone unit: _____

3. Implementing agency: _____

4. Institutional strengthening (IS) project phases (approved):

Phase	Duration (dd/mm/yy)	Multilateral Fund funding (approved)	Multilateral Fund funding (disbursed)

5. a) Reporting period (mm/yy to mm/yy): _____

   b) Requested (phase funding (US $), and period): _____

6. Data reporting:

Reporting requirement	Reported		Year reported	Year submitted
	yes	no		
Article 7				
Country programme implementation				

7. Describe the role and position of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) within the national administration, the way its work is supervised and its access to senior decision-makers (this may include cooperation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies).

   _____

_____

_____

8. Indicate the total number staff in the NOU:

   - How many are paid under the IS? _____Full time_____Half time_____
   - How many are paid by the Government? _____Full time_____Half time_____

9. Is the unit fully staffed? ☐ YES ☐ NO

   If no, explain_____

   _____

10. Please provide details on the status of the implementation of the activities approved from the previous IS phase and planned activities for the requested phase. Please add specific performance indicators.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	**Activities in current phase**	**Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)**	**Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)**	**Expected results for next phase**
Objective 1: Adoption/implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption				
Introduction of licensing and quota system for HCFCs				
Enforcement of control measures to sustain CFC phase out				
Monitoring illegal ODS trade (all ODS)				
Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol				
Objective 2: Efficient and timely data collection and reporting				
Monitoring customs import/export				
Article 7 data reporting				
Country programme data reporting				
Objective 3: Consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders				
Steering Committee				
Industry associations				

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
Objective 4: Supervision of timely implementation of phase-out activities and reduction in ODS consumption				
Terminal phase-out management plan implementation				
HCFC phase-out management plan preparation/implementation				
Project 1				
Project 2				
Objective 5: Awareness raising and information exchange				
Information dissemination to key stakeholders				
International Ozone Day				
Objective 6: Regional cooperation and participation to Montreal Protocol meetings				
Regional network participation				
Open-ended Working Group / Meeting of the Parties				

11. Financial report:

Item of expenditure	Budget for current phase (US $)	Disbursement (for current phase) (US $)		Estimated budget (for requested phase) (US $)	Government funding (in kind contribution) (US $)	
		Actual	Obligated		Current phase	Requested phase
Staff (including consultants)						
Equipment						
Operational cost (i.e. meetings, consultations, etc.)						
Public awareness						
Other						
TOTAL						

12. Please evaluate the IS performance in meeting the following indicators:

Indicator	Evaluation			Comments
	Very good	Satisfactory	Poor	
1. Effectiveness of import control measures				
2. Integration of ozone protection issues into national plans				
3. Completion of phase-out projects				
4. Efficient data reporting				

13. Government endorsement:

Action plan authorized by ***(name)***:	
Signature of authorising authority:	***(to be signed on hard copy)***
Title:	
Supervising Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

14. Submission of action plan:

Name of implementing agency:	
Name of Project Officer:	
Signature of Project Officer:	
Date:	
Comments of the implementing agency:	

15. Executive summary: please provide summaries for the information required below in no more than one paragraph each. These paragraphs will be used in documents for the Executive Committee Meeting.

c) Terminal report
d) Plan of action

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, decision 74/51, para 165e).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/51).

ANNEX X.5: REVISED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS (91ST MEETING)

Annex XXX

PROPOSED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS

TERMINAL REPORT AND REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FUNDING

FOR [COUNTRY]

FOR [REPORTING PERIOD]

Instructions:

Please note that 1 to 15 should be completed by the country concerned before submission to the implementing agency for comments in 16.

PART I: Overview of IS project and NOU

1. Country: _____

2. Name of the ministry/institution where the ozone unit is attached: _____

3. Implementing agency: Choose an item. _____

4. Institutional strengthening (IS) project phases (approved) (list only the last two approvals[1])

Phase	Approved period (mm/yy)	Actual implementation period (dd/mm/yy)	Multilateral Fund funding (approved)	Multilateral Fund funding (disbursed)

5. IS reporting period and requested phase:

   a) Reporting period (mm/yy to mm/yy): _____

   b) Requested phase (indicate number): _____

   c) Funding Amount (US $): _____

   d) Period of implementation for requested phase mm/yy to mm/yy: _____

6. Data reporting:

Reporting requirement	Most recent year reported	Date submitted
Article 7		

[1] Decision 77/8(i)): That no more than two institutional strengthening projects should be ongoing at the same time.

Reporting requirement	Most recent year reported	Date submitted
Country programme data		

7. Institutional Arrangements:

a) Briefly describe the role and position of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) within the national government, and the integration of the Montreal Protocol implementation into the government plans[2]

b) What is the modality of implementation of the IS project in your country? Choose an item.

*Items below will appear in the drop-down menu for this question:
☐ Through an agreement or project document signed with the Implementing Agency
☐ Through direct contracts between the IA and suppliers
☐ Other (please specify below)

If other, please briefly describe modality of implementation selected above:

c) Who approves the programme of work and supervises the NOU? Choose an item.

*Items below will appear in the drop-down menu for this question:
☐ The national government
☐ The implementing agency
☐ Other (please specify below)

If other, please specify and describe below:

d) Is there a National Ozone Steering Committee (Steering Committee) or similar advisory committee in the country?

☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, please describe the role and members of the National Ozone Steering Committee?

If NO, please describe who advises the NOU to implement their mandate?

[2] Decision 32/17(b)

8. Indicate the total number staff in the NOU: _____

a) How many are funded under the IS? _____ Full time _____ Part time

b) How many are funded directly by the Government budget as regular staff? _____ Full time _____ Part time

c) Please indicate the gender composition of the NOU staff _____ Male _____ Female

d) Is the unit fully staffed? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If NO, please explain the reasons below:

9. Indicate the NOU/Project Management Unit (PMU) modality in the country by responding to the following:

a) Does your country have a dedicated PMU for the HPMP or other project implementation?

☒ YES ☐ NO

b) What is the role of the NOU[3] in the implementation of HPMP/other phase out or phase down plans implementation? Choose an item.

*Items below will appear in the drop-down menu for this question:

☐ Supervise PMU and work plan
☐ Coordinate with the PMU, no supervision role
☐ Implement the HPMP activities (i.e., for LVC countries)
☐ Other (please specify below)

If other, please specify and describe below:

[3] Required information from LVC countries.

Part II. Progress report and activities for requested phase

10. Please provide details on the status of the implementation of the activities approved from the current IS phase and planned activities for the requested phase. Components or elements may be indicated as n/a if it is not applicable, and if so, please include an explanation. Please add a row if necessary to include another component which reflects the national situation. Please note the specific performance indicators for each objective in Part III.

Components or elements	Activities carried out in current reporting period	Outputs achieved for reporting period (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected outputs to be achieved for next phase
Objective 1: Adoption/implementation of legislation and regulation to control and monitor the imports and use of Montreal Protocol controlled substances				
Amendments to national policies and regulations to include provisions required by the Kigali Amendment				
Effective implementation and enforcement of the licensing and quota system for all Montreal Protocol controlled substances				
Enforcement of control measures to sustain the phase out of substances already achieved				
Institutional measures in place with relevant offices to effectively monitor potential illegal trade of controlled substances as applicable				
Enforcement of measures to control or ban the imports of RAC equipment or preblended polyols, if applicable				
Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol				

Components or elements	Activities carried out in current reporting period	Outputs achieved for reporting period (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected outputs to be achieved for next phase
Objective 2: Accurate and timely data collection and reporting of consumption of all Montreal Protocol controlled substances				
Monitoring customs import/export data of controlled substances				
Supporting effective and timely data collection for Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting				
Supporting data reporting requirements for HFCs and blends under the Kigali Amendment and monitoring the country compliance in ODP tonnes and CO2-eq tonnes				
Objective 3: Efficient coordination between national agencies/stakeholders to support the objectives of the Montreal Protocol				
Establishment/enhancement of inter and intra-governmental cooperation mechanisms particularly for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment				
Facilitation of agreements with stakeholders and partners (i.e., RAC associations, industry, and government) to efficiently implement the Montreal Protocol projects and other requirements				
Objective 4: Supervision of timely implementation of HCFC phase out/HFC phase down activities and the resulting reduction in consumption of controlled substances				
Overall coordination of planned projects and expected outputs for approved and ongoing national plans				

Components or elements	Activities carried out in current reporting period	Outputs achieved for reporting period (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected outputs to be achieved for next phase
Facilitation of timely review and submission of tranches/new stages/individual projects				
Establishment of clearly defined roles for project supervision and implementation and implementation, where relevant				
Objective 5: Promoting awareness raising and information exchange on relevant issues of the Montreal Protocol				
Raising awareness based on assessment of information needs for the general public and for specific sectors to support implementation of Multilateral Fund projects				
Consultation with stakeholders in development of a plan for communication and awareness				
Organizing celebration of World Ozone Day				
Objective 6: Regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings				
Participation in the regional network meetings to provide continuity and institutional capacity building				
Encouraging country participation at Open-ended Working Group / Meeting of the Parties.				

Components or elements	Activities carried out in current reporting period	Outputs achieved for reporting period (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected outputs to be achieved for next phase
Where possible, identify specific activities for cooperation with other countries in the network region on an issue of mutual interest				
Objective 7: Integration of MLF gender policy in implementation of the Montreal Protocol				
Encouraging consultations with stakeholders to mainstream gender into activities of Montreal Protocol activities				
Integration of the MLF gender policy in project planning and implementation				
Assessment of engagement from stakeholders and partners in mainstreaming gender into activities, where relevant				

Part III. Report on performance indicators and achievement of objectives

11. Please provide an assessment of the achievement of the objectives based on the performance indicators provided below and the activities reported in Part II. If all indicators are met the objective is achieved, if only some are met the objective is partially achieved, and if none are met the objective is not achieved.

Report on performance indicators and achievement of objectives					
Objective 1: Adoption/implementation of legislation and regulation to control and monitor Montreal Protocol controlled substances and equipment					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• Import control measures are in place for all controlled substances (and relevant equipment/products if applicable) as per the amendments ratified by the country • Zero reported consumption of phased out substances; and imports of controlled substances consistent with issued quotas and permits • Cooperation framework/joint activities between NOU and customs are in place • Ratification of all Montreal Protocol amendments	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ▫	☐ ☐ ☐ ▫	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
Assessment of objective 1:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved					

Report on performance indicators and achievement of objectives					
Objective 2: Accurate and timely data collection and reporting of consumption of Montreal Protocol controlled substances					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• Timely submission of the CP data report by 1 May of each year	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Timely submission of Article 7 data report by September 30 of each year	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Regular coordination with customs to verify and cross-check import and export quotas and licenses issued for controlled substances (indicate frequency)	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Assessment of objective 2:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved.					
Objective 3: Strengthening coordination between national agencies/stakeholders to support the objectives of the Montreal Protocol					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism is established to harmonize domestic policy decisions in line with national regulations/legislation on MP controlled substances	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Cooperation mechanisms in place between government and industry/RAC associations for coordinated efforts to implement HPMP/KIP and investment projects (where applicable)	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Report on performance indicators and achievement of objectives					
Assessment of objective 3:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved.					
Objective 4: Supervision of timely implementation of HCFC phase out/HFC phase down activities and the resulting reduction in consumption of controlled substances					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• Regular meetings with project staff of HPMP and NOU	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Tranches of HPMPs/KIPs and/or individual projects are submitted as per the approved schedule in the Agreement	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Project activities are implemented as planned	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Other funding requests or new stages developed/submitted within planned timeframe	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Assessment of objective 4:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved.					

Report on performance indicators and achievement of objectives					
Objective 5: Promoting awareness raising and information exchange on relevant issues of the Montreal Protocol					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• Action plan for general awareness raising and outreach developed	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Information materials are prepared and disseminated as per action plan	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• World Ozone Day activities celebrated annually	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Report on awareness raising activities implemented as per action plan, where feasible	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Assessment of objective 5:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved.					
Objective 6: Regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• NOU/country participation in regional network meetings	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• NOU/country participation in the OEWG or MOP	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• The NOU supported the South-south cooperation activities in the region, when required	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Assessment of objective 6:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved.					
Objective 7: Integration of MLF gender mainstreaming policy in the implementation of the IS project					

Report on performance indicators and achievement of objectives					
Indicator (where applicable)	**Assessment of indicator**				**Any remarks if applicable**
	Yes	**No**	**Ongoing**	**Not applicable**	
• Report on the percentage of male and female participants on steering committee/project board meetings	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Terms of reference for hiring staff and consultants include gender competence as requirement and provisions that encourage underrepresented gender to apply	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Consultation with associations, networks, and/or stakeholders focusing specifically on mainstreaming gender throughout the project planning and implementation process	☐	☐	☐	☐	
• Sex-aggregated data on participants/presenters is collected for all meetings/trainings/workshops	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Assessment of objective 7:					
Please provide a brief assessment (2-3 lines) of the objective based on the indicators above and any other applicable factors. The assessment may include an indication whether the objective was achieved, partly achieved, or not achieved.					

Part IV. Financial report

12. Please provide in the table below details on the project budget, disbursements, requested budget and government in kind contributions:

Item of expenditure	Budget for current phase (US $)	Disbursement (for current phase) (US $)		Estimated budget (for requested phase) (US $)	Government funding (in kind contribution) (US $)	
		Actual	Obligated		Current phase	Requested phase
Staff (including consultants)						
Equipment						
Operational cost (i.e., meetings, consultations, etc.)						
Public awareness						
Other						
TOTAL						

Part V. Government evaluation and endorsement

13. Government evaluation of the current IS implementation phase

a) Was the project timely implemented as approved?

☐ YES ☐ NO

b) What was found to be particularly useful in meeting the IS objectives?

Please select all that apply:

☐ Government support at a high level was provided

☐ Support from the implementing agency was timely and efficient

☐ Agreement was signed on time

☐ Funds were disbursed on time

☐ All of the above

☐ Other (please specify below)

If other, please specify and describe below:

c) Where problems encountered in the implementation?

☒ YES ☐ NO

If YES, please select all that apply:

☐ Political issues in the country
☐ No support from high level of government
☐ Delays in agreement signature
☐ Implementing agency not responsive to issues
☐ Other (please specify below)

If other, please specify and describe below:

d) What experiences or actions should be implemented differently in the future IS project phases?

e) What are the potential risks identified by the Government to achieve the objectives of the IS, and meeting compliance obligations under the Montreal Protocol?

f) What actions have been identified to mitigate these potential risks?

Government endorsement

Action plan authorized by ***(name)***:	
Signature of authorising authority:	***(To be signed on hard copy)***

Title:	
Supervising Organization/Agency/Ministry:	
Date:	

Submission of action plan

Name of implementing agency:	
Name of Project Officer:	
Signature of Project Officer:	
Date:	
Implementing agency's risk assessment for achieving the project objectives including compliance obligations, and actions for mitigating the potential risks, identify challenges faced and lessons learnt, and other comments	

Part VI. Executive summary

Please provide a summary below of the information required in no more than one paragraph each. These paragraphs will be used in documents for the Executive Committee Meeting.

Terminal report

Plan of action

Sustainability and risk assessment

Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA

(As at January 2026)

CHAPTER XI: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

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XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION[1]

INTERIM STEPS

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) as an interim step pending the further development of the guidelines:

(i) to ensure that the Fund's objectives are being carried out and to consider `lessons learned' in future operations, Implementing Agencies shall monitor the progress of activities approved by the Fund and evaluate those activities upon their completion. In doing this, it is important to maintain an adequate level of independence and credibility of the system. And it is necessary to strike a balance between the level of oversight that has to be exercised and the cost of doing so.

(ii) Implementing Agencies will report to the Executive Committee on implementation progress and final evaluation in their progress reports and business plans, whose format will be updated from time to time to reflect indicators and evaluation criteria of interest to the Committee. On implementation of progress, the Implementing Agencies will highlight successes since the last meeting. The report will also highlight projects for which no significant implementation action has taken place within specified periods of say, 12, 18 and 24 months since project approval. Implementing agencies should comment on measures taken to correct problems which have arisen during implementation and measures to prevent their repetition.

(iii) project completion reports will discuss and evaluate project implementation success based on business plan indicators and conformance with key project parameters. Reports will be submitted to the Committee within six months of final project disbursements.

(iv) the Secretariat will establish an independent review process which will periodically evaluate a small representative sample of completed projects from each agency to ensure that consistent and objective evaluation standards are being applied.

(v) the Secretariat will aggregate information from project completion reports and report to the Committee on the success of the Fund in meeting Fund and project objectives, based on criteria and indicators indicated in the business plan and key project parameters. In addition, the Secretariat will report on the performance of each agency using the same criteria while considering the special nature of an agency's portfolio.

(vi) to ensure that sufficient baseline information is available to allow for meaningful monitoring and evaluation of projects, Implementing Agencies will continue to include project implementation schedules and ODP to be phased out in their project documents. They shall also specify which equipment, if any, will be destroyed and other relevant parameters in project proposals submitted to the Executive Committee.

(vii) noting that the World Bank has prepared draft technical guidelines for various sectors to facilitate monitoring and evaluation, the Secretariat will coordinate the adoption of standard technical guidelines which will be updated periodically to reflect experience in Monitoring and Evaluation and technical developments.

(viii) the Secretariat shall work with the Implementing Agencies to finalize the criteria and indicators for institutional strengthening and clearing house activities and to incorporate suggestions received during the Eighteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee, for submission to the Executive Committee at its Twentieth Meeting."

(b) that the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies should be encouraged to seek expert outside assistance, as necessary, in the further development of the guidelines.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/18/75, Decision 18/20, para. 47)

DESIGN OF A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The Nineteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to endorse the draft terms of reference for the design of a monitoring and evaluation system for the Multilateral Fund;

[1] Decision 96/4 decided to rename the function to Evaluation only.

(b) to authorize the Secretariat, in co-operation with the Implementing Agencies, to proceed with the preparation of a draft monitoring and evaluation system for submission to the Executive Committee at its Twentieth Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/64, Decision 19/40, para. 73).

The Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, having taken note of the presentation of a draft report on a monitoring and evaluation system for the Multilateral Fund, decided:

(a) to request the consultant to do further work, for submission to a subsequent Meeting, concentrating on the following considerations:

(b) while significant changes were proposed in the evaluation area, the proposed system of monitoring was largely in place already, embodied in the present system of reporting;

(c) it was important that the monitoring and evaluation function should not engender excessive costs, nor inflate a presently lean and efficient Secretariat;

(d) evaluations had to involve all stakeholders;

(e) decisions on the scope of external evaluations, and on the number performed in a year, might have to remain in the hands of the Meeting of the Parties;

(f) to invite members of the Executive Committee to submit additional comments in writing to the Fund Secretariat in order to facilitate the work of the consultant.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/72, Decision 20/38, para. 56).

(Supporting document: UNEPExCom/20/OzL.Pro/ExCom/20/58).

Institutional procedures of monitoring and evaluation in relevant international financing institutions

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the Consultant's report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCMEF/19/2;

(b) to consider clarifying the following issues at its 41st Meeting:

- Could the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer exercise a certain independence within the Secretariat in the context of United Nations staff rules?
- Who had final responsibility for the evaluation reports presented to the Executive Committee and to the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, particularly with respect to technical and/or policy recommendations?

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/43, Decision 39/12, para. 46).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCMEF/19/2).

Terms of reference and workload for the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to note:

(i) with appreciation, the Consultant's report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/13;

(ii) the express agreement of the Members of the Executive Committee to continue with the function of monitoring and evaluation at the current budget level and that the post should remain staffed by a highly qualified professional; and

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare and submit to the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee, for approval, the terms of reference and workload for the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO), taking into consideration that the Members of the Executive Committee reaffirmed that the position of SMEO should retain independence and was best situated in the Secretariat. The Secretariat should propose additional responsibilities to the workload and the terms of reference, including work on climate benefits, risk of non-compliance, auditing and increased emphasis on monitoring functions, and taking into account that the work should be relevant and helpful for HCFC phase-out. In addition, the terms of reference should include a provision for such a position to be fixed-term in line with the standard practice of other international funding institutions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/69, Decision 57/12, para.96).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/13).

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to agree on the assessment of the workload of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer as presented in

document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/7;

(c) to adopt the revised job description for the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer as presented in Annex IV to the report of the meeting;

(d) to agree that the maximum period of engagement of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should be up to ten years, consistent with appointment practices in other agencies; and

(e) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to reflect, in the future work plan, the discussions held at the 58th Meeting regarding short-term and medium-term needs.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/53, Decision 58/5, para.43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/7).

MODEST STRENGTHENING OF THE SECRETARIAT

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that there should be a modest strengthening of the Secretariat in order to provide a measure of monitoring and evaluation capacity;

(b) that once the work programme has been defined and developed by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee, necessary evaluations will be carried out, bearing in mind the requirements of Action 1 under decision VII/22 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, Annex V);

(c) that it would need to review the progress on implementation of the monitoring and evaluation programme after one year;

(d) to request the Secretariat to work with the Implementing Agencies and propose for consideration by the Executive Committee or the Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance Sub-Committee deletions from and/or additions to the current monitoring parameters so as to make them more strategic. In this regard, the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies should consider suggestions by members of the Executive Committee;

(e) to request the Secretariat to work with the Implementing Agencies to explore ways in which standardized monitoring and evaluation components could be included in project proposals and to propose standardized guidelines for the content of project completion reports by Implementing Agencies; and

(f) to request the Secretariat to report back to the Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee on actions taken pursuant to these decisions.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, Decision 21/36, para. 56).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/30).

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(h) that the modest strengthening of the Secretariat approved by the Executive Committee in Decision 21/36 should be sufficient to enable the Secretariat to perform monitoring and evaluation on a continuous basis, through the development of a monitoring and evaluation system and database, the coordination, supervision and carrying out of monitoring and evaluation studies and assignments, and the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation post within the Secretariat whose incumbent would report directly to the Sub-Committee and/or the Executive Committee and be responsible for the coordination of all monitoring and evaluation activities;

(i) to approve a budget for 12 person-months for these tasks.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/19, para. 34 (h), (i)).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the revised job description (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4, Annex II);

(b) to request the Secretariat to initiate its submission to the United Nations classification office through UNEP for finalization.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/3, para. 15).

Status of recruitment of Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the status report;

(b) to request the Secretariat to keep it informed of developments; and

(c) that a consultant should be employed until the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer could take up the post.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/11, para. 30).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/16).

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Fund Secretariat to prepare a monitoring and evaluation work programme for 1999 for submission to the Executive Committee at its first meeting in 1999.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/10, para. 26).

WORK PROGRAMME AND WORK PLAN FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to adopt deliverables 1, 2, 4 and 5 as contained in Annex XI.1, noting that one of the milestones for monitoring in deliverable 5 should be the date of dismantling or destruction of equipment;

(b) to adopt outputs 1-4 as contained in Annex XI.1;

(c) to request the Secretariat to take the outputs up in sequence, reversing the order of outputs 2 and 3;

(d) to request the Secretariat to submit output 1 to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee for review of the evaluation questions to be used for the subsequent evaluations, bearing in mind the requirements of Action 1 under decision VII/22 of the Seventh Meeting of the Parties (UNEP/OzL.Pro.7/12, annex V);

(e) that output 4 should focus on a limited number of specific activities, namely training activities, and institutional strengthening;

(f) that evaluations should include the question of disbursements and also the role of the various actors in the monitoring system;

(g) that the evaluations, which were part of the whole monitoring and evaluation process now in place, should review the involvement of all stakeholders in working towards the Fund's objectives.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/19, para. 34(a-g)).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 1999

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 1999;

(b) to request the Secretariat to submit a draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2000 for consideration at the third meeting of the Executive Committee in 1999.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/48, Decision 27/11, para. 31).

The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the progress achieved and work planned in the implementation of the 1999 work programme for monitoring and evaluation;

(b) that the methodology for the evaluation of refrigeration sector projects should include the identification, in collaboration with the Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies, of Executive Committee decisions that might potentially influence the choice of technologies for the conversion of ODS-using technologies.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/28/57, Decision 28/27, para. 53).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the preliminary summaries of the evaluations of refrigeration and institutional strengthening projects and request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to submit to it at its Thirtieth Meeting the final reports on the evaluation of refrigeration projects and institutional strengthening projects with an action plan to follow up the results of those evaluations.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/3, para. 19 (a)).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2000

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the proposed work programme;

(b) to approve the budget for its implementation in the amount of US $361,000;

(c) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare, for submission to the Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, a paper on the possibility of incorporating a desk study on recovery and recycling projects into the work programme for monitoring and evaluation for the year 2000.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/5, para. 22).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present a desk study on recovery and recycling projects to the Thirty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee, as an addition to the work programme for monitoring and evaluation for the year 2000, taking into account the discussions held and the suggestions made in the Sub-Committee.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/9, para. 27(b)).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2001

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed 2001 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a revised budget of US $318,000, after the removal of the "Extended desk study on recovery and recycling projects" due to insufficient data on the status quo of recovery and recycling projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/22, para. 33).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/20).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2002

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approved the proposed 2002 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a budget of US $328,000, as indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/13.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/11, para. 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/13).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2003

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed 2003 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a budget of US $198,000, as indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/8, and request that work be initiated using the same procedures that had been utilized for such evaluations during 1999, 2000 and 2001.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/5, para. 36).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/8).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2004

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the proposed 2004 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a budget of US $256,000, as indicated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/9; and

(b) to take into account the comments made by the members of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, particularly with regard to the extent to which sectoral and national phase-out plans assisted countries to meet their obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/7, para. 38).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/9).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2005

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed 2005 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a budget of US $246,000.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/10, para.. 77).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/13).

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to add US $80,000 to the budget for the 2005 monitoring and evaluation work programme for the preparation of country case studies for the evaluation of national and sectoral phase-out plans in the second half of 2005, combined with the evaluation of refrigerant management plans in non-low volume consuming countries;

(b) to request the Secretariat to clearly indicate on all pre-sessional documents that they were without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take; and

(c) to reclassify evaluation reports submitted to the Executive Committee, including those submitted in past years, as documents for general distribution.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/47, Decision 46/7, para. 45).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2006

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed 2006 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a budget of US $346,000, as shown in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/11.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/9, para. 54).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/11).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2007

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the 2007 work programme for monitoring and evaluation at a budget of US $361,000, as shown in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/11, with the following amendments requesting the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer:

(a) to send the final country studies on cases of non-compliance to the Parties concerned; and

(b) to initiate, instead of further country studies on cases of non-compliance estimated at US $100,000, work on standardization of annual work programmes, progress and verification reports on multi-year agreements.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62,Decision 50/9 para. 64).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/11).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2008

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the 2008 monitoring and evaluation work programme and schedule for submission of documents on monitoring and evaluation to the Executive Committee as set out in Table 1 below; and

(b) to approve the budget for the 2008 monitoring and evaluation work programme at the amount of US $326,000 as set out in Table 2 below.

Table 1: Schedule for submission of documents on monitoring and evaluation to the Executive Committee

1st Meeting 2008 (54th)	2nd Meeting 2008 (55th)	3rd Meeting 2008 (56th)	1st Meeting 2009(57th)
• Final report on the evaluation of management and monitoring of NPPs in non-LVC countries • Desk study on the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects	• Report on standardization of annual work programmes, progress and verification reports of MYAs and on the development of country profiles • Desk study on the evaluation of TPMPs	• Final report on the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects • 2008 consolidated project completion report • Draft 2009 monitoring and evaluation work programme	• Desk study on chiller projects, focusing on incentive programmes • Final report on the evaluation of TPMPs

Table 2: proposed budget for the 2008 monitoring and evaluation work programme

Description	Amount (US $)
Desk study on the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects	30,000
Case studies and final report on the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects	90,000
Desk study on the evaluation of TPMPs	20,000
Case studies and final report on the evaluation of TPMPs	100,000
Desk study on chiller projects, focusing on incentive programmes	30,000
Staff travel	50,000
Equipment (computer, etc.)	4,000
Communication (phone, mail couriers, etc.)	2,000
TOTAL	326,000

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67,Decision 53/7 para.59).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/10).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2009

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve a reduced budget of US $75,000 for the implementation of the 2009 monitoring and evaluation work programme, in view of the departure of the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer at the end of 2008. The Secretariat, with the assistance of an interim Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and consultants, should finalize activities under way, specifically the preparation of the extended desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects, the final report on the evaluation of terminal phase-out management plans, the consolidated project completion report for the year 2009, the multi-year agreement tables, the web-based country profiles, and the multi-year agreement reporting format;

(b) to request the Secretariat to adhere to the draft timetable as proposed in the 2009 monitoring and evaluation work programme, as modified by the work identified in paragraph (a) above and the time required to recruit

the interim Monitoring and Evaluation Officer provided for in the 2009 budget, and in any case to complete the work in 2009 and report back on its completion to the Executive Committee by the 59th Meeting;

(c) to request the Secretariat in consultation with the Chair (Article 5) and the Vice-Chair (non-Article 5), as well as the outgoing Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, to engage the services of an interim Monitoring and Evaluation Officer consistent with existing terms of reference for that position, to the extent feasible;

(d) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare and submit a document to the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee outlining existing terms of reference for the position and briefly summarizing how evaluation functions in other similar fund secretariats and financial institutions were organized and implemented; and

(e) commencing at the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee, to make an effort to reach a decision no later than the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee, to discuss priorities and arrangements that might be necessary over the next five years for the monitoring and evaluation programme, and bearing in mind the 2010 compliance period, the size and complexity of the future work, including associated budgetary and institutional arrangements for carrying out such work, including the possibility of cost effective and independent delivery options external to the Fund Secretariat.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/8 para 57)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/10).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the years 2011 and 2012

The Sity-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note that decision 59/52(a) had approved US $60,000 as part of the Secretariat budget to cover operational costs for multi-year agreement (MYA) table on-line access, on the understanding that the same amount would be deducted from the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer's work programme budget;

(b) To approve the 2011 monitoring and evaluation work programme at a budget of US $86,750 to cover the activities for 2011 listed below:

Description	**Amount (US $)**
Completion report format for MYAs	12,000
Desk study on evaluation of MYA projects	18,750
Staff travel (SMEO's travel to network and thematic meetings, MOP meetings)	50,000
Miscellaneous (equipment, communication)	6,000
Total 2011	**86,750**

(c) To note the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2012, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/13, with the addition of the evaluation of metered dose inhaler (MDI) projects, and pending the decision on the re-submission of the revised proposals for the evaluation of licensing and regulatory systems for the Committee's approval;

(d) To request:

(i) The Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare and submit to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee a strategy for the dissemination and communication of the lessons learned from previous implementation experiences, as well as from the evaluations that had been conducted; and

(ii) That the 2012 draft monitoring and evaluation work programme, together with its budget, be submitted for approval to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/11 para 53)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/13).

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the proposed dissemination and communication strategy on lessons learned; and

(b) In view of the insufficient interest within the Committee, not to proceed with the project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53, Decision 64/5 para 33)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/7).

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided not to recommend an evaluation of legislation, regulations and quotas as suggested in the 2012 draft monitoring and evaluation work programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/8 para 48)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/10).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2012

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed 2012 work programme, with the suggested changes, at a budget of US $325,000 as reflected in the table below:

2012	
Description	**Amount (US $)**
Evaluation of MYAs	
-11 case studies	132,000
-Final report (10 working days*US $500)	5,000
Evaluation of methyl bromide projects:	
• Desk study (1 consultant * 35 working days at US $500/day)	17,500
• 7 case studies	84,000
• Final report (10 working days *US $500)	5,000
Desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects (1 consultant * 25 working days at US $500/day)	12,500
Desk study for evaluation of MDI (1 consultant * 35 working days at US $500/day)	17,500
Staff travel	47,000
Miscellaneous (equipment, communication, etc.)	4,500
Total 2012	**325,000**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/9 para 54)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/11).

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Parties decided:

1. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to consider requesting its Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when carrying out the evaluation approved at its sixty-fifth meeting on methyl bromide projects in Africa, to consider options for a strategy to achieve the sustainable use of effective alternatives to methyl bromide in Africa;
2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in view of its May 2011 progress report, to consider whether the guidelines and criteria for the preparation of critical-use nominations of methyl bromide need any modification to take into account the situation of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and to report on this issue to the Open-ended Working Group at its thirty-third meeting;

(UNEP/OzL.Pro.23/11, Decision XXIII/14)

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/15, including the proposed evaluation issues and approach for the final phase of the evaluation of methyl bromide projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/13 para 62)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/15).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2013

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2013 as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/12; and

(b) To approve the 2013 monitoring and evaluation work programme at a budget of US $191,000, on the understanding that the terms of reference for the desk study on the evaluation of the preparatory phase of the phasing out of HCFCs would be discussed at the 69th meeting of the Executive Committee, and that it included the addition of US $15,000 for the improvement of the electronic online reporting system on multi-year agreements (MYAs), as shown below: to approve the proposed 2012 work programme, with the

suggested changes, at a budget of US $325,000 as reflected in the table below:

2013	
Description	**Amount (US $)**
Evaluation of metered-dose inhaler projects:	
• 6 case studies	90,000
• Final report (1 consultant * 30 working days at US $500/day)	15,000
Desk study on the evaluation of the preparatory phase of the phasing out of HCFCs:	
• (1 consultant * 30 working days at US $500/day)	15,000
Improvement of the electronic online reporting systems on MYAs	15,000
Staff travel	50,000
Miscellaneous	6,000
Total 2013	**191,000**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/9 para 60)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2014

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2014 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/15;

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer:

(i) To prepare a revised monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2014, taking into account the specific suggestions made at the present meeting and any additional suggestions for further study from Executive Committee members to be submitted to the Secretariat before 15 January 2014; and

(ii) To present the revised work programme for the year 2014 to the Executive Committee at its 72nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/27 para 104)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/15).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the revised draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2014, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/10/Rev.1; and

(b) To approve the revised 2014 monitoring and evaluation work programme at a budget of US $148,700, as shown below:

Description	**Amount (US $)**
Evaluation of HCFC phase-out projects in the foam sector (desk study and field visits)	
Desk study (31 days*US $500)	15,500
Field visits (7 countries)	
-Consultant fee (49 days*US $500)	24,500
-Per diem (49 days*US $351)	17,200
-Travel (7*US $6,000)	42,000
Country report writing (5 days*US $500)	17,500
Synthesis report (6 days*US $500)	3,000
Total (foam sector evaluation)	119,700
Staff travel	25,000
Miscellaneous	4,000
Total budget	**148,700**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/8 para 49)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/10/Rev.1).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2015

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2015 contained in

document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/9/Rev.1;

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to submit the terms of reference for the desk studies on refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) manufacturing projects and on pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction, indicated in the table in sub-paragraph (c) below, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 74th meeting; and

(c) To approve the 2015 monitoring and evaluation work programme, budgeted at US $91,285, as follows:

Description	Amount (US $)
Completion of the evaluation of the phase-out of HCFC in the foam sector	
Field visits (3 countries)	
(1 consultant*7 days*3 countries*US $500/day)	10,500
-Per diem (21 days*US $351)	7,371
-Travel (3 countries*US $6,000)	18,000
-Report writing (3 countries*5 days*US $500)	7,500
-Synthesis report (6 days*US $500/day)	3,000
Desk study of RAC manufacturing projects	
Desk study	
(1 consultant*24 days*US $500/day)	12,000
Evaluation of pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction	
Desk study	
(1 consultant*24 days*US $500/day)	12,000
Staff travel to 2 countries for field visits for the evaluation of HCFC phase-out in the foam sector (2 countries*US $6,000; per diem 14 days*US $351)	16,914
Miscellaneous	4,000
Total 2015	**91,285**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/7 para.46).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/9/Rev.1).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2016

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2016 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/11/Rev.2;

(b) To approve the terms of reference for phase two of the evaluation of HCFC phase-out projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) manufacturing sector, contained in Annex I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/11/Rev.2; and

(c) To approve the 2016 monitoring and evaluation work programme, budgeted at US $177,226, as follows:

Description	Amount (US $)
Final evaluation of HCFC phase-out in the RAC manufacturing sector	
Field visits (8 countries[1])	
Staff[2]: 7 days/6 weeks	
• Travel (6*US $6,000)	36,000
• Per diem (56*US $351/day)	19,656
Consultants	
• Fee (7 days/10 weeks/US $500/day)	35,000
• Travel (8*US $3,000)	24,000
Per diem (70*US $351/day)	24,570
Report writing (8 countries*7 days*US $500/day)	28,000
Synthesis report (12 days*US $500/day)	6,000

Description	Amount (US $)
Sub-total	**173,226**
Miscellaneous	4,000
Total 2016	**177,226**

[1] Seven days per country except for China and Indonesia (14 days).

[2] The number of staff missions might be rationalized if a consultant could be identified with both the required technical expertise and a thorough understanding of the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, decision 75/9, para.82).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/11/Rev.2).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2017

The Seventy-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2017 and the associated budget of US $143,484 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/10/Rev.1; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present an amendment to the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2017 to the 79th meeting, to include the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector and the associated budget and terms of reference.

Description	Amount (US $)
Final evaluation of HCFC phase-out in the RAC manufacturing sector	
Field visits (8 countries[1])	
Staff[2]: 7 days/6 weeks	
• Travel (4*US $6,000)	24,000
• Per diem (28*US $351/day)	9,828
Consultants	
• Fee (7 days/8 countries/US $500/day)	28,000
• Travel (8*US $3,000)	24,000
Per diem (56*US $351/day)	19,656
Report writing (8 countries*7 days*US $500/day)	28,000
Synthesis report (12 days*US $500/day)	6,000
Sub-total	**139,484**
Miscellaneous	4,000
Total 2017	**143,484**

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/7, para 46(a)-(b))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/10/Rev.1).

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve:

(i) The inclusion of the desk study for an evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector, and the related budget of US $15,000, in the 2017 monitoring and evaluation work programme pursuant to decision 77/7(b), bringing the total budget for 2017 to US $158,484; and

(ii) The terms of reference for such an evaluation contained in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/7/Corr.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/6, para 39)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/7 and Corr.1).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2018

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2018 and the associated budget of US $174,780, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/11/Rev.1; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to submit to the 81st meeting the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of HCFC phase-out management plan preparation activities to assist with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

Budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2018

Description	**Amount (US $)**
Second phase of the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector	
Field visits (9 countries, 7 days/country)	
Staff:	
Travel (4*US $6,000)	24,000
Per diem (28*US $350/day)	9,800
Consultants	
Fee: (*7 days*9 countries*US $500/day)	31,500
Travel (9*US $3,000)	27,000
Per diem (63*US $350/day)	22,050
Report writing (9*7 days*US $500/day)	31,500
Synthesis report (12 days*US $500/day)	6,000
Desk study for the evaluation of HPMP preparation activities to assist with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment	
Report writing (30 days*US $500/day)	15,000
Desk study for the evaluation for the gender mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol projects and policies	
Report writing	0
Presentation of the lessons learned database to UNEP's annual network meeting*	
Travel (1*US $2,000)	2,000
Per diem (5*US $386/day)	1,930
Sub-total	**170,780**
Miscellaneous**	4,000
Total	**174,780**

* Pursuant to decision 75/5(f), the Secretariat developed an online search engine to access the lessons learned from individual and MYA PCRs, so that stakeholders could easily access it when, for example they were developing or implementing similar projects. In order to disseminate the information and guarantee the general use of this tool, the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) will present the databases to UNEP's annual network meeting, which will gather all Ozone Officers in Paris in 2018.

**Miscellaneous funds are planned to cover the unexpected additional travels while on mission and the unexpected replacement of the Monitoring and Evaluation office equipment.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/9, para 58)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/Rev.1).

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2019

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the terms of reference for the second phase of the evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction, contained in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/13/Rev.1; and

(b) To approve the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2019, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/13/Rev.1, and the related budget of US $136,050 as shown in Table 2 of that document.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/13/Rev.1).

Table 2. Budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2019

Description	Amount (US $)
Revised desk study for the evaluation of HCFC phase-out management plan preparation activities to assist with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment	0
Second phase of the evaluation pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction	
Field visits (5 countries, 7 days/country)	
Staff:	
Travel (4 countries*US $6,000)	24,000
Per diem (28 days*US $350/day)	9,800
Consultants	
Fee (7 days*5 countries*US $500/day)	17,500
Travel (5 countries*US $3,000)	15,000
Per diem (35 days*US $350/day)	12,250
Report writing (5 countries*7 days*US $500/day)	17,500
Synthesis report (12 days*US $500/day)	6,000
Desk study for the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements	
Report writing (30 days * US $500/day)	15,000
Desk study for the evaluation of the energy efficiency in the servicing sector	
Report writing (30 days * US $500/day)	15,000
Sub-total	**132,050**
Miscellaneous*	4,000
Total	**136,050**

*Miscellaneous funds are planned to cover the unexpected additional travels while on mission and the unexpected replacement of the monitoring and evaluation office equipment.

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2020

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the proposed monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2020 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/15/Rev.1 and the related budget of US $36,500 as shown in Table 2 of that document; and
(b) To reallocate the amount of US $15,000 for the desk study for the evaluation of energy efficiency in the servicing sector from the 2019 budget of the monitoring and evaluation work programme to that of 2020.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/11).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/15/Rev.1).

Description	Amount (US $)
Revised desk study for the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements	
Report writing (5 days*US $500/day)	2,500
Desk study for the evaluation of the regional networks of NOOs	
Report writing (30 days*US $500/day)	15,000
Desk study for the evaluation of the energy efficiency in the servicing sector	
Report writing (30 days*US $500/day)	0*
Desk study for the evaluation of the HCFC demonstration projects	
Report writing (30 days*US $500/day)	15,000
Sub-total	32,500

Description	Amount (US $)
Miscellaneous**	4,000
Total	36,500

* The US $15,000 which was allocated for the desk study for the evaluation of the energy efficiency in the servicing sector in the 2019 work programme will be reallocated to the 2020 work programme.

** Miscellaneous funds are planned to cover the unexpected additional travels expenses while on mission and the unexpected replacement of the Monitoring and Evaluation office equipment.

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2022

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the proposed monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2022 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/11/Rev.1 and the related budget of US$ 144,500 outlined in table 2 of that document; and

(b) To reallocate US $15,000, for the desk study for the evaluation of demonstration projects for low-global-warming-potential alternatives to HCFCs, from the 2020 budget of the monitoring and evaluation work programme to that of 2022.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/11/Rev.1).

Description	Amount (US $)
Activity 1: Desk study for the evaluation of the demonstration projects for low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs	
Report writing (30 days*US $500/day)	0*
Activity 2: Second phase of the evaluation of the regional networks of NOOs	
Stages 1 and 2	
Consultancy:	
Participation at virtual meetings (10): preparation of background documentation, coordination of meetings, summary reports	10,000
Surveys: preparing surveys, monitoring responses, sending reminders, collecting data, organizing focus groups	9,000
Draft analysis of survey results and focus groups outcomes	6,000
Support to meeting preparation – logistics & miscellaneous:	
Meetings logistics, translation/interpretation, documentation for participants	3,000
Sub-total for stages 1 and 2	28,000
Stage 3 **	
Field visits (10 regions, 5 days/region)	
Staff:	
Travel (6 regions - US $5,000/ticket)	30,000
Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) (30 days - US $350/day)	10,500
Consultant:	
Fee - 4 regions 5 days US $500/day	10,000
Travel	
Ticket - 4 regions - US $3,000/ ticket	12,000
DSA - 20 days - US $350/day	7,000
Mission report writing (4 regions - 7 days US $500/day)	14,000
Synthesis report 10 regions (12 days - US $500/day)	6,000
Sub-total for stage 3	89,500
Total Activity 2 - All stages	117,500

Description	Amount (US $)
Activity 3: Desk study for the evaluation of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down	
Report writing (30 days - US $500/day)	15,000
Other	
Support to evaluation function – remote tools for surveys and data analysis***	8,000
Miscellaneous****	4,000
Total	**144,500**

* The US $15,000 previously allocated for the desk study for the evaluation of the demonstration projects for low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs in the 2020 work programme will be reallocated to the 2022 work programme.

** Funds allocated for stage 3 may vary in relation to the evolution of the COVID-19 situation and its impact on travel, which will determine the feasibility and the final number of field missions. Estimated travel costs could be reduced by undertaking round-trip missions. The distribution of missions between SMEO and consultant may also vary depending on the calendar of regional network' meetings in the regions.

*** This budget line intends to provide for the acquisition of survey tools to support evaluation work to continue on remote basis. Tools will be identified by the Evaluation Office on the basis of the requirements for the evaluations planned for 2022.

**** Miscellaneous funds would cover unforeseen minor expenses arising during the year.

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2023

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To approve the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2023 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/11/Rev.1 and the related budget of US $85,000;

(b) To reallocate, from the provisional unspent balance of US $63,357 from the year 2022 to the 2023 budget, the amount of US $15,000 for the completion of the final stage of the second phase of the evaluation of the regional networks of national ozone officers;

(c) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare:

  (i) Terms of Reference for an external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund, aligned to the recommendations to the assessment by the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network, for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting; and

  (ii) On a trial basis, at the 93rd meeting, a biennial monitoring and evaluation work programme and budget for the years 2024 and 2025, and to report annually on its status of implementation and achievements, starting from the 95th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/11/Rev.1).

Description	Amount (US $)
2022 Unspent budget for Activity 2 proposed for rephasing into 2023	
This amount relates to stage 3 of the second phase of the evaluation of the regional networks of NOOs. The funds will be utilized for the final mission to the meeting of Latin America and Caribbean networks in March 2023 and the preparation of the final edited evaluation report.	**15,000**
Total - 2022 Rephased budget	**15,000**

2023 budget for the monitoring and evaluation work programme	
External assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund	50,000
Travel of SMEO	20,000
Support to the evaluation function (evaluation tools, outreach and communication, survey licenses)	15,000
Total - 2023 budget	**85,000**

Grand total: 2022 Rephased and 2023	**100,000**

Final financial figures (rounded) presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/11/Rev.1 are to be considered provisional until the closure of financial statements for the year 2022. They are based on the best available information.

Monitoring and evaluation work programme for the years 2024-2025

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To select the three thematic evaluations for the year 2025 proposed in paragraphs 19 to 21 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/13/Rev.1 for inclusion in the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2024–2025, and to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare the corresponding terms of reference to be considered by the Executive Committee at the 95th and the 96th meetings, as per annex I to the work programme on planned deliverables for 2024 and 2025;

(b) To reallocate the amount of US $40,000, from the provisional unspent balance of US $79,251 from the year 2023, to the 2024 budget, and to return the remaining balance of US $39,251 to the Multilateral Fund; and

(c) To approve the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2024–2025 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/13/Rev.1, and the related budget of US $115,000 for the year 2024, which included the reallocated amount referred to in subparagraph (b) above from the year 2023, and a budget of US $175,000 for the year 2025.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/13/Rev.1).

Annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2024 and the updated work programme for 2025

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2024, including information reported pursuant to decision 92/6(d) on the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down, and the updated work programme for 2025, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/13/Rev.1;
(b) To note that the consolidated project completion report would be presented on an annual basis, starting from the first meeting in 2025;
(c) To note the return of the provisional remaining balance of US $35,849 from the 2024 approved budget to the Multilateral Fund; and
(d) To approve the revised monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2025 contained in annex IV to the present report, noting that the revised budget for 2025 amounted to US $150,000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/13/Rev.1).

Annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2025 and the evaluation work programme for 2026

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2025, including on the trial experience of a biennial cycle for the work programme and budget, and the evaluation work programme for 2026, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/10; and

(b) To approve the evaluation work programme for 2026 contained in annex III to the present report, noting that the provisional remaining balance of the 2025 budget amounting to US $131,759 would be carried forward to the related evaluation budget for the year 2026.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/8)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/10).

DESK STUDY ON EVALUATION OF MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT PROJECTS

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) Regarding the first phase:

(i) To note the desk study on the evaluation of multi-year agreements presented to the 65th meeting of the

Executive Committee;

(ii) To note the comments and observations made at the 65th meeting on the desk study;

(iii) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to post the comments and observations already received on the desk study on the website;

(iv) To invite current Executive Committee members to submit comments and observations on the desk study intersessionally by 16 January 2012; and

(v) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to compile the comments, observations and any responses received on the desk study as an annex and to submit it, together with a corrigendum if necessary, for further consideration by the Executive Committee at its 66th meeting;

(b) Regarding the second phase:

(i) To note that the desk study contained issues for the second phase of the evaluation;

(ii) To invite comments from current Executive Committee members giving guidance on the terms of reference for the second phase, which could be made in a discussion group on the Multilateral Fund Secretariat website intersessionally up until 16 January 2012; and

(iii) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to consider the intersessional comments and to submit the terms of reference for the second phase to the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/7 para 45)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/9).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the comments, observations and responses received on the desk study on the evaluation of multi-year agreement projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/13; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when preparing the final report of the evaluation, also to take into consideration those comments and observations on the desk study that had been received by the Secretariat by the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/11 para 53)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/13).

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the terms of reference for the evaluation of multi-year agreement (MYA) projects (second phase) presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/14 and Corr. 1; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to revise the terms of reference for the evaluation of MYA projects (second phase), taking into account the comments made by the Executive Committee members on the above documents, for consideration by the Committee at a future meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/54, Decision 66/12 para 59)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/14 and Corr.1).

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the terms of reference for the evaluation of the multi-year agreement projects (second phase) presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/8 and Add.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/39, Decision 67/7 para 36)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/67/8).

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT ON MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENT PROJECTS

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final evaluation report on multi-year agreement projects as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/12; and

(b) To encourage the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, the Secretariat, the implementing agencies and interested bilateral agencies to review experiences in assessing the results of activities in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sectors with a view to developing an approach that could be used for future evaluations.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/11para 62)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/12).

DESK STUDY ON EVALUATION OF CHILLER PROJECTS

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the information provided in the desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects as presented in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/10 and Add.1;

(b) To consider at its 71st meeting the need for a field evaluation of chiller projects in the context of the proposed 2014 monitoring and evaluation work programme;

(c) To request the Secretariat to prepare annually a report on the progress of ongoing chiller projects, highlighting key progress in implementation of activities, any further information on co-financing arrangements, information on ODS replaced and any energy efficiency gains achieved through chiller conversions, with the first annual report to be presented to the Executive Committee at its 71st meeting; and

(d) To request the implementing agencies to provide timely information to the Secretariat on the progress of chiller projects in order to enable it to prepare the annual reports requested under paragraph (c) above. This information could be provided in the context of the annual progress reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/8 para 54)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/10 and Add.1).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final report on the evaluation of chiller projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/9; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the lessons learned from the key findings of the evaluation of chiller projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/7, para 46)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/9).

DESK STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF THE PREPARATORY PHASE OF PHASING OUT HCFCS

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed terms of reference for the expanded desk study on the evaluation of the preparatory phase of phasing out HCFCs as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/13.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/40, Decision 69/12para 65)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/13).

At its Seventy-first Meeting, the Executive Committee decided to note the desk study on the evaluation of the preparatory phase of the phasing out of HCFCs and its recommendations contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/14.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/25, Decision 71/25 para 98)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/14).

EVALUATION OF METERED-DOSE INHALER PROJECTS

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the evaluation of projects for the conversion of CFC based metered dose inhalers (MDI) to non-CFC technologies, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/15, as an interim report; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to visit two additional countries and to submit a final report, with, inter alia, an analysis of the technology issues surrounding the conversion to alternative technologies, the conclusions and lessons learned, to the Executive Committee at its 72nd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/26 para 100)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/15).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the report on evaluation of projects for the conversion of CFC-based metered dose inhalers to CFC free technologies contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/9.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/7 para 44)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/9).

EVALUATION OF THE PILOT DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ON ODS DISPOSAL AND DESTRUCTION

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(c) To request the Senior Management and Evaluation Officer, when including the field study on ODS disposal in a future draft monitoring and evaluation work programme, to reassess the projects that were included, to provide an update on the status of implementation or completion of the projects and to take into account the comments made by the Executive Committee on the desk study and the terms of reference.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, decision 75/8, para.74(c)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/10).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final report on the evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/11 and Corr.1; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the lessons learned on the basis on the key findings of the evaluation of the pilot demonstration projects on ODS disposal and destruction.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, decision 84/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/11 and Corr.1).

EVALUATION OF THE REFRIGERATION SERVICING SECTOR

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the preliminary report of the second phase of the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/7; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to submit the final report of the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector to the 82nd meeting, in line with decision 80/9.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/5, para 35)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/7).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final report of the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/11; and

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, when appropriate, the lessons learned based on the key findings of the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/11).

EVALUATION OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION ACTIVITIES TO ASSIST WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIGALI AMENDMENT

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of HCFC phase-out management plan preparation activities to assist with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, pursuant to decision 80/9(b), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/8/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/6, para 38)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/8/Rev.1).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee took note that an extension of the desk study for the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out management plan preparation activities to assist with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment had been included in the monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2019.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, para 66)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/12).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study for the evaluation of the HCFC phase-out management plan preparation activities to assist with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/8;

(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the evaluation referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above; and

(c) To request the Secretariat, when developing draft guidelines for HFC project preparation funding, to take

into account the lessons learned from the desk study mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above, as well as other relevant information and decisions of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/8).

EVALUATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/9/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/9/Rev.1).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the desk study of the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/12.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Para 64).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/12).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee

(a) To note the revised desk study on the evaluation of the sustainability of the Montreal Protocol achievements, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/10; and
(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to take into consideration, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the desk study referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above, when assisting Article 5 countries in preparing and implementing projects supported by the Multilateral Fund.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Para 64).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/10).

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY FOR THE EVALUATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR LOW-GLOBAL-WARMING POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVES TO HCFCS

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of the demonstration projects on low-global-warming-potential alternatives to HCFCs, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/12/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/11).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/12/Rev.1).

EVALUATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE SERVICING SECTOR

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the evaluation of the energy efficiency in the servicing sector contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/10/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/10/Rev.1).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the progress report on the desk study for the evaluation of energy efficiency in the servicing sector contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/14.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Para 73).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/14).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the desk study for the evaluation of the energy efficiency in the servicing sector, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/10; and
(b) To request the Secretariat, when preparing further information and future reports related to energy efficiency, to take into account the information and lessons learned contained in the desk study referred to in paragraph (a) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/79, Decision 88/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/10).

EVALUATION OF REGIONAL NETWORKS OF NATIONAL OZONE OFFICERS

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study of the evaluation of the regional networks of national ozone officers contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/13/Rev.1.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/13/Rev.1).

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study on the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers and the terms of reference for the second phase of the evaluation contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11 and Corr.1;
(b) To invite the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply, where appropriate, the findings and recommendations of the evaluation referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above; and
(c) To approve the terms of reference for the second phase of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11/Corr.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11/Corr.1).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the update on the status of the second phase of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/7.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, para. 35).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the update on the status of the second phase of the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/10.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, para. 44).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the final report on the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/6;
(b) To consider the findings, lessons learned and proposed actions resulting from the evaluation referred to in subparagraph (a) above;
(c) To note with appreciation:
    (i) The high-quality work of the OzonAction programme and its regional networks, as well as the dedication of the national ozone officers, and to encourage them to keep maintaining these standards in the long run;
    (ii) The positive contribution of the implementing and bilateral agencies through their participation in the network meetings, and to encourage them to keep attending such meetings on a regular basis and to develop further interactive sessions with national ozone officers;
    (iii) The regular presence of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, and to encourage it to continue its participation in the network meetings, for the benefit of national ozone officers in implementing the Montreal Protocol;
    (iv) The regular presence of the Ozone Secretariat, and to encourage it to continue its participation in the network meetings, for the benefit of national ozone officers in implementing the Montreal Protocol;
(d) To encourage OzonAction to consider and use the findings, lessons learned and proposed actions of the evaluation referred to in subparagraph (a) above when planning and delivering the work of the regional networks;
(e) To request OzonAction to implement the roadmap presented in paragraph 19 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/6, taking into consideration subparagraph (d) above, and to report to the 96th meeting of the Executive Committee on the progress made in its implementation; and
(f) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present an update to the 97th meeting on the implementation of the present decision, on the basis of the deliberations and decisions of the Executive Committee on the matter at its 96th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/6).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note, with appreciation, of the progress update by UNEP OzonAction in the implementation of the road map contained in the final report on the evaluation of regional networks of national ozone officers (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/6), contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/10.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, para. 58).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/10).

EVALUATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR LOW-GLOBAL-WARMING-POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVES TO HCFCS

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study for the evaluation of demonstration projects for low-global-warming-potential alternatives to HCFCs contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/6; and
(b) To invite Article 5 Parties, bilateral and implementing agencies and the Secretariat to take account, where appropriate, of the findings of the desk study referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above, in project design, implementation and reporting related to future technology demonstration activities associated with HFC phase-down.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/6).

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY FOR THE EVALUATION OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR HFC PHASE-DOWN

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/8/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/8/Rev.1).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study for the evaluation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/7;
(b) To invite Article 5 countries, bilateral and implementing agencies and the Secretariat to consider, where appropriate, the findings and lessons learned, and to take into account, where applicable, the suggestions made in paragraph 186 of the desk study referred to in subparagraph (a) above when designing, implementing, reporting and assessing the results of future projects to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, including Kigali HFC implementation plans;
(c) To encourage Article 5 countries and bilateral and implementing agencies that had remaining reporting requirements to meet on enabling activities to include information on components related to energy efficiency and gender mainstreaming; and
(d) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to follow up and report on the implementation of the suggestions referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above at the 95th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/7).

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/12/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, Decision 93/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/12/Rev.1).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the progress update on the desk study for the evaluation of the Compliance Assistance Programme contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/6.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, para.35).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/6).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study for the evaluation of the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/11;
(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present updated terms of reference for an in-depth comprehensive evaluation of the CAP at the 97th meeting, taking into account:
(c) The reports to be submitted by the OzonAction programme and the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to the 96th and 97th meetings, respectively, pursuant to decision 92/5(e) and 92/5(f), and the related discussions and decisions, where applicable;
(d) The suggestions made by members of the Executive Committee at the 95th meeting during the discussion of the document mentioned in subparagraph (a) above; and
(e) That the evaluation could provide insights for further revision of the CAP performance indicators.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, decision 95/9).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/11).

EVALUATION OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL PROJECTS AND POLICIES

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the desk study for the evaluation of gender mainstreaming in Montreal Protocol projects and policies contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/9;

(b) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to take into account the information in the desk study referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above;

(c) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies to apply their own institutions' gender policies to the projects and activities approved under the Multilateral Fund, when relevant;

(d) To request UNEP to inform national ozone units, through regional network meetings, about the discussions that had taken place at the 81st meeting of the Executive Committee on gender mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol projects and policies and about the present decision, and to seek their input with regard to a potential gender policy for the Multilateral Fund; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to prepare a discussion document for the 83rd meeting, outlining possible objectives and elements of a potential gender policy for the Multilateral Fund, taking into account the policies of the bilateral and implementing agencies, input received from the national ozone units as per sub-paragraph (d) above and other relevant information.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/7, para 41)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/9).

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the elements for a potential gender policy for the Multilateral Fund (decision 81/7(e)) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/45;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to apply their corporate gender policies in the preparation and implementation of projects funded by the Multilateral Fund; and

(c) To request the Secretariat, in consultation with bilateral and implementing agencies, to prepare a document for consideration at the 84th meeting, presenting a draft policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects and how such a policy could be operationalized, taking into account the discussion on the matter at the 83rd meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/68).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/45).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the Draft operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73;

(b) To approve the operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects contained in Annex XXX to the present report [ANNEX XI.10];

(c) To affirm the importance of gender mainstreaming in Multilateral Fund-supported projects;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

  (i) To apply the operational policy on gender mainstreaming mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), above, throughout the project cycle, beginning with projects proposed for consideration at the 85th meeting;

  (ii) To provide, when available, gender-relevant information in reports on ongoing projects approved prior to the 85th meeting; and

(e) To request the Secretariat to review the implementation of the operational policy on gender mainstreaming mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), above, and to prepare a report for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 89th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/92).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73).

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the review of the implementation of the operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/37;

(b) To note also that the gender mainstreaming checklist for projects and the list of gender indicators to facilitate reporting found in annexes II and IV, respectively, to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73, provided guidance to the bilateral and implementing agencies that they might take into account on a voluntary basis when implementing the operational gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund;

(c) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to continue ensuring that the operational gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund was applied to all Montreal Protocol projects, taking into consideration the specific activities presented in table 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/37;

(d) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to provide a brief report on key gender mainstreaming results achieved as part of their annual progress reports, as of 2023, on the basis of the information available to them;

(e) To request the Secretariat:

  (i) To develop, for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting, improved project requirements, including specific outputs and outcomes, and related key performance indicators for the systematic application of the operational gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund;

  (ii) To incorporate within the proposed Multilateral Fund scorecard, when developed, an overarching results statement on gender mainstreaming on the basis of the reports by the bilateral and implementing agencies requested in sub-paragraph (d) above; and

  (iii) To further review and provide an update on the implementation of the gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its last meeting in 2024.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/48)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/37).

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report outlining the improved project requirements, outputs and outcomes and performance indicators for the systematic application of the operational gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/51; and

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to include the mandatory requirements and performance indicators contained in annex XXII to the present report when submitting stages of multi-year agreement projects, such as HCFC phase-out management plans or Kigali HFC implementation plans, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 94th and subsequent meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/40)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/51).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the update provided on the implementation of the operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects and the review of the different areas of work and mechanisms of the Fund where gender had been mainstreamed, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/92; and

(b) To request the Secretariat to review the implementation of the gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund, covering the inclusion of the mandatory requirements and performance indicators in stages of multi-year agreement projects from the 94th meeting onwards and to provide, for consideration at the 98th meeting, a detailed assessment of implementation.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/92)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/92).

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EVALUATION FUNCTION OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for an external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/8.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/8).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the progress update report on the external assessment of the evaluation of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/10.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, para. 42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/10).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund (part I) as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/7; and

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present the final report of the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund at the 95th meeting

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, decision 94/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/7).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the final report on the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/10;

(b) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare a potential management response to the assessment referred to in subparagraph (a) above, including an evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund, for consideration at the 96th meeting, taking into consideration the discussion and suggestions made by members of the Executive Committee at the 95th meeting and the elements for a draft outline of such a policy contained in annex III to the present report, and the recommendations listed in paragraphs 22 to 31 of that final report referred to in subparagraph (a) above; and

(c) To invite Executive Committee members to provide submissions to the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer on their views on the assessment referred to in subparagraph (a) above by 28 February 2025 to inform the potential management response referred to in subparagraph (b) above.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, decision 95/8).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/10).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the potential management response to the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund, including an evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/6;
(b) To approve:
    (i) The management response to the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund contained in annex III to the present report;[2]
    (ii) The evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol contained in annex IV to the present report;[3]
(c) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer:
    (i) To prepare a concept note to describe possible scenarios for establishing a follow-up system to track and report on the implementation of approved recommendations of evaluation reports, including the potential use of online digital tools;
    (ii) To implement the actions for which the Executive Committee had expressed support in paragraphs 5 to 11 of the management response, referred to in subparagraph (b)(i) above;
    (iii) To report to the Executive Committee, in the annual report on the implementation of the evaluation work programme, on progress in the implementation of the actions referred to in subparagraphs (c)(i) and (c)(ii), above;
(d) To request the Secretariat to finalize the terms of reference of the Senior Evaluation Officer in line with the evaluation policy referred to in subparagraph (b)(ii) above; and
(e) To encourage the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies to participate in evaluations, when requested, and to make use of the findings and lessons learned from evaluation reports in their project work.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, decision 96/4).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/6).

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE RECOVERY, RECYCLING AND RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to note the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of recovery, recycling and reclamation projects contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/12; and

To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when conducting the evaluation of recovery, recycling and reclamation projects, to take into consideration the comments on the matter made by Executive Committee members at the 95th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/10).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/12).

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the progress update on the desk study for the evaluation of the recovery, recycling and reclamation projects, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/9.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, para. 52
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/9).

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF HCFC PHASE OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND NATIONAL STRATEGIES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of the contribution of HCFC phase-out management plans to the development of

[2] See annex XI.11
[3] See annex XI.12

policies, regulations and national strategies to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the sustainability of achievements, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/7/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/7/Rev.1).

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAINING, CAPACITY-BUILDING AND CERTIFICATION SCHEMES IN THE REFRIGERATION SERVICING SECTOR UNDER HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to approve the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of training, capacity-building and certification schemes in the refrigeration servicing sector under HCFC phase-out management plans, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/8/Rev.1.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/6).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/8/Rev.1).

EVALUATION GUIDE

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the Evaluation Guide and to delete the qualifications 'if requested' and 'if and when feasible' in the last two bullets of sections c) and d) in part V.C.3 of the Guide (see Annex XI.2);

(b) to recognize that the Guide was the first version of what was intended to be a dynamic document that would be revised by the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in the light of experience with its use by countries and Implementing Agencies;

(c) to invite members of the Executive Committee to provide their comments on the Guide, and Implementing Agencies to continue to offer their advice on the subject in the light of their experience; and

(d) to request the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when appointed, to take such comments and advice into account in preparing future proposals for improvements and/or amendments to the Guide for the consideration of the Sub-Committee and to ensure that the impacts of evaluated projects were considered in the light of their impact on the sector as a whole at the national level.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/5, para. 17).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4).

INDICATORS FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that indicators for non-investment projects should include more outcome-focused indicators and that those for investment projects should be set out in absolute and relative terms;

(b) to approve the indicators in the document, on an interim basis for use in 1997, noting that there was potential for improvement in the indicators and that there would be an opportunity to consider the matter further at a later date;

(c) to take note of the concerns expressed regarding the need to evaluate the performance of all players, including the Secretariat, in the project approval and implementation process.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/18, para. 33).

Standard components on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) that utilized capacity should be deleted from the fifth bullet under baseline data as the other criteria would be sufficient to allow effective monitoring and evaluation;

(b) that a ninth bullet should be added to the milestones, as follows:"the beginning of project activities at the country level as stated by the Article 5 Party concerned. Where possible, these activities should be listed.";

(c) that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should be requested to report and provide advice in the future on the effectiveness of this additional milestone;

(d) that the Secretariat should propose milestones for non-investment projects for consideration at a future meeting;

(e) that the submission of project completion reports should be included as a milestone;

(f) that the standard components proposed in Annex XI.3, as amended, should be included in investment project proposals as additional components.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/7, para. 20).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/6).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to incorporate the destruction of ODS-based production machinery into the list of main evaluation issues.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/3, para. 19 (b)).

Milestones for non-investment projects

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the proposed milestones for non-investment projects for inclusion in future project proposals as presented in Annex XI.4.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/8, para. 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/12).

Concerning non-investment project performance indicators, the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Implementing Agencies, to consider adding other non-investment project indicators concerning the assessment of the success of performance of such projects. In this regard, it was noted that UNEP had made extensive use of performance indicators and that this should be taken into account by the Secretariat in its discussions with Implementing Agencies concerning modifications to performance indicators.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/6, para. 28).

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

Project completion reports for investment projects

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to adopt the format for project completion reports on investment projects, subject to the following provisions (Annex XI.5 as revised by Decisions 30/8 (a) and 32/18(a)):

(a) that the key project milestones should be included in the completion reports themselves;

(b) that the ODS phase-out should be related to national consumption/phase-out;

(c) that the relevant country should also be asked to endorse the report and space should be left for its comments;

(d) that the glossary of terms in Appendix III to the "Format of Project Completion Reports" should be appended to the reports for information purposes but that it should not be formally approved;

(e) that the Implementing Agencies should be encouraged to describe the lessons learned from a project and therefore their statements in this regard should not be qualified as "brief";

(f) that reference should be made to "local executing agency/financial intermediary", rather than "local executing agency", and that this term should be defined in the glossary;

(g) that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should develop criteria for the section on overall assessment of the project and that these should be used by all Implementing Agencies;

(h) that the Executive Committee should approve the foregoing criteria in order to ensure that the assessment process was open and transparent;

(i) that reports should be submitted within a maximum period of six months after completion of the project on the basis of provisional financial figures, on the understanding that final financial figures would be prepared by the Implementing Agencies subsequently and that, if the final financial figures differed significantly from the completion report, they could subsequently be brought to the Executive Committee's attention;

(j) that the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer should submit a consolidated report to the Executive Committee at its third meeting each year, and should submit a status report to other meetings of the Executive Committee indicating the number of investment project completion reports received;

(k) that in 1998 Implementing Agencies should submit their investment project completion reports on projects completed through 1995, together with reports on projects completed in 1996 and 1997, in time for the Executive Committee to receive a first consolidated report at its second meeting in 1998, while the report to be submitted to the third meeting of the Executive Committee in 1998 would cover completion reports on projects completed by the end of 1996.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/8, para. 21).

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/8, para. 25(a)).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/18, para. 29(a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat to develop operational guidelines to ensure that in the future project completion reports were prepared in a consistent manner by all Implementing Agencies;

(b) to request UNDP to submit copies of its project completion reports as soon as possible.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/25/68, Decision 25/11, para. 33).

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the revised PCR format for investment projects (Annex XI.5);

(b) to take note of the proposed revised overall assessment scheme for investment projects (Appendix to Annex I to UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/7);

(c) to agree on the principle of a quantification and the three indicators proposed (ODS phase-out, cost and implementation delays) (Appendix to Annex I to UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/7);

(d) to request that the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in association with the Implementing Agencies, continue refining the content and wording of the assessment scheme and report on the results to the Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee;

(e) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to continue dialogue with the Implementing Agencies and National Ozone Units, including through the use of network meetings, on the suggested format for terminal reports and extension requests for institutional strengthening projects, to see how the process could be further streamlined and how the work could be divided between the Implementing Agencies and the National Ozone Units so that there would be no additional burden on the National Ozone Units;

(f) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to indicate the differences between existing report formats and proposed formats so that members of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring and Evaluation and Finance might compare the work involved in completing each version of the reports;

(g) to request that future proposals for country programme updates be accompanied by an assessment of the results achieved under the approved country programme.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/8, para. 25 (a)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/7).

Project completion reports for non-investment projects

The Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee also decided:

(a) to request the Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to work as quickly as possible to agree on the format of the project completion reports for non-investment projects so that they could be reviewed at the Sub-Committee's fourth meeting;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies, once the formats had been agreed, to give initial priority to preparing completion reports in the refrigeration and foam sectors.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/2, para. 20).

Regarding the format for project completion reports for non-investment projects, the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to invite Committee members to provide suggestions in writing and to request the Secretariat to work with Implementing Agencies to develop the format for submission to the fourth meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/9, para. 22).

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to approve the Format for Project Completion Report (Non-investment Projects), as presented in Annex XI.6;

(b) that a project completion report should be submitted six (6) months after the completion of the project; and

(c) that the time schedule specified in Decision 23/8(k) for submitting completion reports for investment projects should also apply to non-investment projects, with an interval of three months to enable Implementing Agencies to prepare to use the new format.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/9, para. 27).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/13).

Review of Project completion reports

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To provide guidance to and request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in line with decision 89/1(b), to explore ways and means to collect better data, improve database accessibility and improve access to online information from MYA PCRs and individual PCRs, in the context of the revamped information strategy to be reviewed by the Secretariat, and to include such issues in the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2023.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/28(g)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/10).

The Ninety-third Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the progress update report on the review of project completion reports contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/11.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105, para. 44).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/11).

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the report on the review of project completion reports (PCRs) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/8;

(b) To approve the universal PCR format contained in annex II to the present report, to be used by bilateral and implementing agencies once the knowledge management system provided the required functionalities for online submission of PCRs, by the end of 2025;

(c) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and the Secretariat:

  (i) To coordinate the necessary actions to operationalize the integration of the universal PCR format and submission process into the knowledge management system, in phase 3 of that system's development as planned, ensuring adequate alignment of the PCR with the project reporting framework across the different milestones of the project life cycle and taking into account, where applicable, the discussions at the 95th meeting resulting from decision 93/1 on the document on the mapping of reporting requirements and the streamlining of reporting across the spectrum of reports;

  (ii) To launch the online submission of PCRs after the completion of data migration, by the end of 2025; and

(d) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to report on the status of implementation of the PCR reform at the 97th meeting, as part of the annual report included in the document on the annual monitoring and evaluation work programme and budget.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, decision 94/5).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/8).

Review of the possibility of integration of reporting through project completion reports and detailed final project reports

The Ninety-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the review of the possibility of integration of reporting through project completion reports and detailed final project reports contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/88;

(b) To continue the current practice of final reporting by bilateral and implementing agencies for different types of projects, except for individual demonstration or pilot projects, as reflected in table 1 of the document referred to in subparagraph (a) above; and

(c) For demonstration or pilot projects, where a detailed final report was required, to request the Secretariat, when developing the format for the final reports, to align it with the universal format for project completion

reports, where applicable, noting that a separate submission of a project completion report would no longer be required for that type of project.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/91, Decision 97/90)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/88)

Consolidated project completion reports

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee took note of the consolidated progress report while recognizing that it was an initial report, to be updated, in a periodic report series and decided that, in the preparation of subsequent consolidated reports, the new Senior Evaluation Officer should ensure better consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to resolving any issues outstanding from the review of the project completion reports.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/26/70, Decision 26/11, para. 27).

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the schedules prepared by the Implementing Agencies to deal with the backlog of project completion reports, as contained in Annex XI.7 to the present report;

(b) to request the Secretariat to prepare, for the third Meeting of the Executive Committee in the year 2000, a report on the Implementing Agencies' compliance with the schedules for submission of project completion reports and on the practicalities and the legal aspects of withholding a part of the administrative costs for a project until such time as the project completion report, including the final financial data, has been submitted;

(c) to note that, where a project was approved before 1995, the project completion report should include only the basic information required, tied to the original project proposal. For projects approved after 1995, an effort should be made to improve the quality of information contained in the project completion reports;

(d) that, where a project completion report has been submitted to a national ozone unit or Government for comments and no response has been received after a period of one month, the Implementing Agency should submit the project completion report to the Secretariat, with the clear notation that it has not been approved by the national ozone unit or the Government concerned. The Implementing Agency should also inform the relevant Government that the project completion report has been submitted to the Secretariat and should invite the Government to comment on the project completion report, as appropriate;

(e) that information covering the ongoing UNEP activities should be included within the framework of the annual progress report;

(f) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to organize a workshop, bringing together the Implementing Agencies and the Secretariat, to discuss and finalize elements to be included in a revised project completion report format, including the issue of improving the quality of information contained therein. With regard to institutional strengthening projects, the workshop would examine the question of merging the project completion report and terminal report into a new template to be used for project extension. At this workshop, reporting related to country programmes will also be discussed, taking into account the need for information on the past country programmes in the context of preparing updated country programmes. A report on the outcome of the workshop should be submitted to the Executive Committee at its Thirtieth Meeting;

(g) to note that, for institutional strengthening projects, project completion reports should still be submitted to the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer only in cases where there were no requests for extension;

(h) that information required on the completion of country programmes should be included within the framework of the agencies' annual progress reports;

(i) to note that no project completion reports were requested for project preparation projects. Instead, the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will send a questionnaire to the Implementing Agencies to obtain information on project preparation for projects included in the sample of projects to be evaluated.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/3, para. 21).

The Thirty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(b) to endorse the new overall assessment scheme (Annex XI.8) contained in section 2 of the Project Completion Report format, which will be used from 1 January 2001 onwards;

(c) to take note of the schedule for submission of outstanding Project Completion Reports in 2001 (Annex XI.9);

(d) authorize Implementing Agencies to withhold part of funding until such time as proof of equipment destruction has been provided according to the guidelines being finalized by the Secretariat in consultation with the Implementing Agencies and the company has also submitted to the Implementing Agency the necessary data to prepare a project completion report of good quality.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/18, para. 29 (b-d)).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2001 and the schedule for submission of project completion reports due in 2002 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/11;

(b) with a view to improving the quality of project completion reports:

(i) to request the Implementing Agencies to report to the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee on measures taken to improve submission of data for project completion reports from beneficiary companies, in particular on experiences with withholding part of project funds until such data had been delivered and proof of equipment destruction had been provided in accordance with Decision 32/18;

(ii) also to request the Implementing Agencies to specify in the project documents the list of equipment to be destroyed and the modalities for such destruction, including the certification, as well as the data required for the project completion reports;

(iii) further to request the Implementing Agencies to ensure consistency of data reported in the project completion reports and the annual progress reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision 35/8, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/11).

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the consolidated project completion report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/7 and Add.1), including the schedule for submission of project completion reports (PCRs) due in 2003;

(b) to request the Implementing Agencies, in co-operation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, to establish by the end of March 2003 full consistency of data reported in the PCRs, the Inventory of Approved Projects, and the Annual Progress Reports;

(c) also to request the Implementing Agencies to provide final financial figures on actual expenditures of financially completed projects for projects that were to be evaluated, as required by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, instead of updating all PCRs;

(d) to encourage the Implementing Agencies to provide in future project completion reports insight into the project history, the problems encountered and resolved, and the lessons learned in the process leading to a substantive analysis of projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/38/70/Rev.1, Decision 38/4, para. 35).

The Forty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 2003 consolidated project completion report, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/8 and Add.1, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports due;

(b) to request the World Bank, in cooperation with the Fund Secretariat, to establish full consistency of data reported in the project completion reports, in the inventory and in the annual progress reports by the end of January 2004;

(c) also to request UNDP and the World Bank to provide the information still missing in a number of project completion reports by the end of January 2004;

(d) to urge Implementing Agencies to continue to improve their descriptive assessments of completed projects in project completion reports, while at the same time ensuring that each assessment contained useful information specific to the project that was the subject of the report; and

(e) to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to provide the Executive Committee with information compiled on the lessons learned from project completion reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/87, Decision 41/6, para. 37).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/8 and Add.1).

2004 consolidated project completion report

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 2004 consolidated project completion report, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/11 and Add.1, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports due;

(b) to request bilateral agencies concerned to make all necessary efforts and to request Implementing Agencies:

  (i) to establish by the end of January 2005, in cooperation with the Fund Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the project completion reports, in the Inventory of approved projects and in the annual progress reports;

  (ii) to provide, by the end of January 2005, the information still missing in a number of project completion reports;

  (iii) to clear the backlog of project completion reports for projects completed before the end of 2000 by the end of January 2005; and

(c) to urge UNDP and the World Bank to make all necessary efforts to deliver the project completion reports still scheduled to be provided in 2004.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/73, Decision 44/9, para. 67).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/11 and Add.1).

2005 consolidated project completion report

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 2005 consolidated project completion report contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/8 and Add.1, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports (PCRs) due;

(b) to request implementing and bilateral agencies concerned:

  (i) to establish by the end of January 2006, in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the PCRs, in the Inventory and in the Annual Progress Reports;

  (ii) to provide, by the end of January 2006, the information still missing in a number of PCRs;

  (iii) to clear the backlog of PCRs for projects completed before the end of 2002 by the end of January 2006;

  (iv) to provide information as to why PCRs had not been submitted;

(c) to urge the World Bank to make all necessary efforts to deliver the PCRs still scheduled to be provided in 2005; and

(d) to request that the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, develop guidelines for PCR reporting of non investment projects, with particular attention to improving the "lessons learned" component, and prepare a short report containing concrete recommendations on how to make best use of those lessons, to be reviewed by the Executive Committee at its 48th Meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/61, Decision 47/6, para. 39).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/47/8 and Add.1).

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the report on issues related to project completion reports (follow up to decision 47/6) as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/14 and Add.1;

(b) to request:

  (i) bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies to incorporate project completion report data collection and reporting obligations into contracts with their consultants and the beneficiary enterprises or institutions, as appropriate, so as to ensure that all required project completion report data were provided to the agency on time and with the information required;

  (ii) UNEP to ensure that, whenever appropriate, representatives from industry and other stakeholders were invited to regional network meetings to address relevant lessons learned on technology transfer and

development of substitute technologies as a means of exchanging information and expertise;

(iii) Implementing Agencies:

a. to disseminate information on local/national equipment manufacturers in some Article 5 countries that produced equipment suitable for small- and medium-sized enterprises at competitive prices;

b. to consider carefully socio-cultural, political and administrative differences between participating countries when preparing regional projects in order to avoid delays, and to encourage where possible the exchange of ideas and experiences rather than regional projects;

c. to ensure that the financial and market implications of conversion projects were appropriately planned for, and to consider mitigating measures where necessary;

d. to ensure that beneficiary enterprises fully understood all project implementation procedures and costs, and to agree with them, where appropriate, on specific completion deadlines for complementary activities such as installation of additional new equipment or construction of buildings for site relocation;

e. to include lessons learned in the progress reports of annual implementation programmes, given that multi-year projects were currently the main modalities for project implementation; and

(iv) the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to include such lessons learned in the consolidated project completion report in addition to those reported in project completion reports.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/45, Decision 48/12, para. 83).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/48/14 and Add.1).

2006 consolidated project completion report

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 2006 consolidated project completion report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/10 and Add.1) including the schedule for submission of PCRs due and the lessons learned in Annex II to the same document;

(b) to request the implementing and bilateral agencies concerned:

(i) to establish, by the end of January 2007 and in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the PCRs, in the inventory of approved projects database and in the annual progress reports;

(ii) to provide, by the end of January 2007, the information still missing in a number of PCRs;

(iii) to clear the backlog of PCRs for projects completed before the end of 2004 by the end of January 2007; and

(c) to invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned drawn from PCRs and annual reports on the implementation of multi-year agreements when preparing and implementing projects, and to facilitate discussion on lessons learned during regional network meetings.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/62, Decision 50/8 para. 60).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/50/10 and Add.1).

2007 consolidated project completion report

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 2007 consolidated project completion report, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports (PCRs) due and the lessons learned in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/9;

(b) to request implementing and bilateral agencies concerned:

(i) in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, to establish full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the inventory and in the annual progress reports by the end of January 2008;

(ii) to provide the information still missing in a number of PCRs by the end of January 2008; and

(iii) to clear the backlog of PCRs for projects completed before the end of 2005 by the end of January 2008.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/67, Decision 53/6 para. 52).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/9).

2008 consolidated project completion report

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) to take note of the 2008 consolidated project completion report contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/9 and Add.1, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports (PCRs) due and the lessons learnt;

(b) to request the implementing agencies and bilateral agencies concerned:

(i) to establish by the end of January 2009, in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the inventory of approved projects and in the annual progress reports;

(ii) to provide the information still missing in a number of PCRs by the end of January 2009;

(iii) to clear the backlog of PCRs on projects completed before the end of 2006 by the end of January 2009; and

(c) to invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/64, Decision 56/7 para 50)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/9 and Add.1).

2009 consolidated project completion report

The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2009 consolidated project completion report, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports (PCRs) due and the lessons learned contained in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/8;

(b) To request the implementing agencies and bilateral agencies concerned:

(i) In cooperation with the Fund Secretariat, to establish full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the inventory and in the annual progress reports by the end of January 2010;

(ii) To provide the information still missing in a number of PCRs by the end of January 2010;

(iii) To clear the backlog of PCRs on projects completed before the end of 2006 by the end of January 2010;

(c) To request that the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when recruited, address the issue of development of a completion report format for completed multi-year agreement projects as a matter of priority; and

(d) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/59, Decision 59/6 para 42)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/59/8 and Add.1).

2010 consolidated project completion report

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2010 consolidated project completion report contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/8 and Add.1, including the schedule for submission of project completion reports (PCRs) due and the lessons learned in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/8;

(b) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies concerned:

(i) To establish by the end of January 2011, in cooperation with the Fund Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the inventory of approved projects and in the annual progress reports;

(ii) To provide the information still missing in a number of PCRs by the end of January 2011;

(iii) To clear the backlog of PCRs on projects completed before the end of 2006 by the end of January 2011;

(c) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to address the issue of development of a completion report format for completed multi-year projects as a matter of priority and to inform the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee on progress; and

(d) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62, Decision 62/6 para 31)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/8 and Add.1).

2011 consolidated project completion report

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2011 consolidated project completion report (PCR), including the schedule for submission of PCRs due and the lessons learned, as presented in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/7;

(b) To request the implementing agencies and bilateral agencies concerned:

(i) To establish, by mid-February 2012, in cooperation with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the inventory and in the annual progress reports;

(ii) To provide, by mid-February 2012, the information still missing in a number of PCRs;

(iii) To clear, by mid-February 2012, the backlog of PCRs on projects completed before the end of 2006; and

(c)To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/5 para 37)
(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/7 and Add.1).

2012 consolidated project completion report

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2012 consolidated project completion report (PCR), including the schedule for submission of PCRs due and the lessons learned in Annex II to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/7;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies concerned, by the end of January 2013:

(i) To establish full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the inventory of approved projects database and in the annual progress reports, in cooperation with the Secretariat;

(ii) To provide the information still missing in a number of PCRs;

(iii) To clear the backlog of PCRs on projects completed before the end of 2006; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/5 para 40)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/7).

2013 consolidated project completion report

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2013 consolidated Project Completion Report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/13, including the schedule for submission of PCRs due and the lessons learned;

(b) To request the bilateral and implementing agencies concerned:

(i) To establish by the end of January 2014, in cooperation with the Secretariat, full consistency of data reported in the PCRs in the Inventory of approved projects and in the annual progress reports;

(ii) To provide to the Secretariat by the end of January 2014 the information still missing in a number of PCRs;

(iii) To clear by the end of January 2014 the backlog of PCRs on projects completed before the end of 2006; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/64, Decision 71/24 para 94)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/13).

2014 consolidated project completion report

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2014 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in

document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/7, including the schedule for submission of the PCRs due and the lessons learned;

(b) To request the World Bank:

(i) To ensure that, by the end of December 2014, the PCR data in the Inventory of approved projects and in the annual progress reports were fully consistent;

(ii) To provide the Secretariat, by the end of December 2014, with the information still missing in a number of PCRs;

(iii) To clear, by the end of December 2014, the backlog of PCRs on projects;

(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit outstanding PCRs in line with decisions 23/8 and 24/9; and

(d) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of projects to take into consideration the lessons learned drawn from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/62, Decision 73/5 para.38).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/7)

2015 consolidated project completion report

The Seventy-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2015 consolidated project completion reports (PCRs) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/7;

(b) To urge implementing agencies to submit to the 75th meeting the backlog of PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects as listed in Tables 5 and 10, respectively, of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/7, and if the PCRs due were not submitted, to provide the reasons for not doing so and the schedule for submission; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56, Decision 74/5 para.43).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/7).

The Seventy-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2015 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/7;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 76th meeting the backlog of PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects as contained in Tables 3 and 7, respectively, of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/7, and if the PCRs due were not submitted, to provide the reasons for not doing so, along with the schedule for submission;

(c) To urge cooperating implementing agencies to complete their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit them according to the schedule;

(d) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learnt from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects;

(e) To approve the PCR format for HCFC phase-out management plan contained in Annex III to the present report; and

(f) To request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to further develop the pilot application for searching for and extracting information on lessons learnt in PCRs to cover all the PCRs considered by the Executive Committee, and to report back to the 76th meeting.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/85, Decision 75/5 para. 47).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/7).

2016 consolidated project completion report

The Seventy-sixth meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2016 consolidated project completion reports (PCRs) contained in

documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/7 and Corr.1;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 77th meeting the backlog of PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects, and, if the PCRs due were not submitted, to provide the reasons for not doing so and the schedule for submission;

(c) To urge cooperating implementing agencies to complete their portions of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit them according to the schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons learned when submitting their PCRs, as they would appear in their submitted form in the database of lessons learned; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learnt from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/5, para 42)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/7 and Corr.1).

The Seventy-seventh meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2016 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/7;
(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 79th meeting PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, and if they did not, to provide the reasons for not doing so and the schedule for submission;
(c) To urge cooperating implementing agencies to complete their portions of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit them according to the schedule;
(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons learned when submitting their PCRs; and
(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/76, Decision 77/4, para33(a)-(e))
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/7).

2017 consolidated project completion report

The Seventy–ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2017 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/15;
(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 80th meeting PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, and if they were not going to submit, to provide the reasons for not doing so and the schedule for submission;
(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to closely coordinate their work in finalizing their portions of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the finished PCRs according on schedule;
(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons learned when submitting their PCRs; and
(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/51, Decision 79/21, para 78)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/15).

The Eightieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2017 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/13;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 81st meeting the PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, and if they were not going to submit them, to provide the reasons for not doing so and the schedule for submission;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to closely coordinate their work in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs according to schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/59, Decision 80/32, para 105)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/13).

2018 consolidated project completion report

The Eighty-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2018 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/11 and Corr.1;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 82nd meeting the PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, or, if they were not going to submit them, to provide the reasons and the new schedule for submission;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating implementing agencies to coordinate closely when finalizing their portions of the PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit completed PCRs according to schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter thorough and thoughtful lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/58, Decision 81/25, para 90)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/1 & Corr.1).

The Eighty-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2018 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/22;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 83rd meeting, PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, and if they were not going to submit them, to provide the reasons;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to closely coordinate their work in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs according to the schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72, Decision 82/42).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/22).

2019 consolidated project completion report

The Eighty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2019 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/12;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 84th meeting, PCRs for multi-year agreements and individual projects that were due and, if they were not going to submit them, to provide the reasons;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portion of PCRs to

allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs according to schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of multi-year agreements and individual projects to take into consideration the relevant lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/48, Decision 83/45).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/12).

The Eighty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2019 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/23;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 85th meeting, PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects that were due, and, if they were not going to submit them, to provide the reasons;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs according to the schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well-written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/23).

2020 consolidated project completion report

The Eighty-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2020 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/22;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 87th meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects, or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portions of the PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs on schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well-written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100, Decision 86/43).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/22).

2021 consolidated project completion report

The Eighty-seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2021 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/10;

(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 88th meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects, or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs on schedule;

(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well-written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and

(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/58, Decision 87/25).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/10).

The Eighty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2021 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/19;
(b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 90th meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects, or to provide reasons for failing to do so;
(c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs on schedule;
(d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies when submitting their PCRs, to report clear and relevant lessons learned, aiming at actionable recommendations for improvement in future project implementation or replicability of good practices; and
(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable, when proposing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/19, Decision 88/31).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/19).

2022 consolidated project completion report

The Ninetieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2022 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/10;
(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 91st meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;
(c) To request lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agency;
(d) To encourage bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data in PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information about the lessons learned and the reasons for any delays, beyond anecdotal evidence, with a view to enabling the formulation of actionable recommendations for improvements in future project implementation or the replicability of good practices;
(e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable;
(f) To request UNIDO to complete its update of the PCR for the refrigeration servicing sector in China in line with decision 88/30 and to note that the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer would report on the matter at the 91st meeting;
(g) To provide guidance to and request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in line with decision 89/1(b), to explore ways and means to collect better data, improve database accessibility and improve access to online information from MYA PCRs and individual PCRs, in the context of the revamped information strategy to be reviewed by the Secretariat, and to include such issues in the draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2023.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/40, Decision 90/28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/10).

The Ninety-first Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:
    (i) The 2022 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/19;
    (ii) That UNIDO had completed its update of the PCR for the refrigeration servicing sector in China in line with decisions 90/28(f) and 88/30;
(b) To request:
    (i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 92nd meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(ii) Lead and cooperating implementing agencies to continue coordinating closely their work in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agency;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data for PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information about the lessons learned and reasons for any delays, beyond anecdotal evidence, with a view to enabling the formulation of actionable recommendations for improvements in future project implementation or the replicability of good practices;

(c) Reiterating decisions 23/8(i) and 81/29, to encourage bilateral and implementing agencies to submit PCRs within six months of the operational completion of the projects to avoid a situation whereby submitted funding requests for the second or subsequent tranches of stage II or for subsequent stages of HCFC phase-out management plans were not considered; and

(d) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72, Decision 91/28).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/19).

2023 consolidated project completion report

The Ninety-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2023 consolidated project completion report (PCR) (part I) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/10;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 93rd meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(ii) Lead and cooperating implementing agencies to continue coordinating closely their work in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agencies;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data for PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information about the lessons learned and reasons for any delays, beyond anecdotal evidence, with a view to enabling the formulation of actionable recommendations for improvements in future project implementation or the replicability of good practices; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of multi-year agreements and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/56, Decision 92/19).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/10).

2024 consolidated project completion report

The Ninety-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2024 consolidated project completion report (PCR) (part I) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/11;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 95th meeting, the outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(ii) Lead and cooperating implementing agencies to continue coordinating their work closely in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agencies;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data for PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information, including gender information, and to report on lessons

learned and reasons for delays in project implementation for their use in future improvements in project design and implementation; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67, Decision 94/14).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/11).

The Ninety-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2024 consolidated project completion report (PCR) (part II) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/22;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit to the 96th meeting of the Executive Committee, outstanding project completion reports (PCRs) for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(ii) Lead and cooperating implementing agencies to continue coordinating their work closely in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agency;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data for PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information, including gender information, and to report on lessons learned and reasons for delays in project implementation for their use in future improvements in project design and implementation; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, Decision 95/24).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/22).

2025 consolidated project completion report

The Ninety-sixth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note the 2025 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/13;

(b) To request:

(i) Bilateral and implementing agencies to submit at the 97th meeting, for consideration by the Executive Committee at the 98th meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so;

(ii) Lead and cooperating implementing agencies to continue coordinating their work closely in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agency;

(iii) Bilateral and implementing agencies, when filling in the data for PCR submissions, to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information, including gender information, and to report on lessons learned and reasons for delays in project implementation for their use in future improvements in project design and implementation; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects, in particular the Secretariat and the bilateral and implementing agencies, to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66, Decision 96/18).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/13).

Multi-year agreement project completion report

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided to take note of the multi-year agreement project completion report format as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/8, together with the comments made by members of the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60, Decision 65/6 para 41)

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/8).

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/8; and

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the multi-year agreement project completion reports to the second meeting of the Executive Committee each year.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/53, Decision 68/6 para 43)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/8).

The Seventieth Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/8 regarding the consolidated multi-year agreement (MYA) project completion report;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies:

  (i) To provide an exhaustive submission schedule for project completion reports for MYAs due to the Secretariat; and

  (ii) To submit their respective project completion reports for MYAs according to that schedule.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59, Decision 70/5 para 45)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/8).

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To take note of the 2014 consolidated project completion report (PCR) of multi-year agreements (MYA) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/7;

(b) To request bilateral and implementing agencies concerned to submit to the 73rd meeting the backlog of MYA PCRs, as contained in Table 1 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/7; and

(c) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYA projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from MYA PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/47, Decision 72/5 para 38)
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/7).

- From the 74th meeting, see the heading Project completion report.

ANNEX XI.1: WORK PROGRAMME AND WORK PLAN ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR A TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD BETWEEN 1997 - 1998

A. DELIVERABLES

Deliverable 1: **Action oriented indicators for monitoring project progress**

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(d), decision 21/36

Date of completion: 4 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

This emanates from one of the recommendations of the Consultant's report. Since a project monitoring system provides continuous supervision over the entire process of project implementation, it should have a number of signposts, or milestones, identified along the way which can assist management to easily track the movement of the project. If these signposts could be carefully chosen to be associated with a responsible party involved in the process that will facilitate identification of any hold-up and adoption of remedial action to be taken.

Currently, the existing reporting system has a number of indicators which focus the tracking on the commencement and the completion dates of a project, while what happens in between the two end points is hard to track.

The proposed modifications are to reduce the existing number of indicators, but add a few action-oriented signposts as discussed earlier. This will enhance the effective in-process supervision over the project implementation and facilitate identification of strategic remedial actions by the Executive Committee.

Deliverable 2: **A set of performance indicators for non-investment projects**

Justification: Recommendation from the Consultant (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/30).

Date of completion: 4 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

The existing progress reporting system does not adequately monitor non-investment projects. This is mainly due to the absence of good indicators which can effectively track the movement of these projects. These projects cover country programmes, institutional strengthening, training, networking, information clearing-house and others. Since most of these projects do not result in direct ODS phase-out, the indicators to measure their performance have to respond to the specific nature of these activities and, at the same time, render them accountable to management supervision. The deliverable should define these indicators and suggest how best they may be applied.

Deliverable 3: **Reports of a select number of evaluations, as proposed in the annual work plan of evaluations**

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(b), decision 21/36

Date of Completion: 12 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

In recognition of the desire of the Executive Committee to start off with project evaluations, a draft work plan on evaluations is proposed. The work plan of evaluations is prepared on the basis of the various options, as proposed in the Consultant's report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/30).

The work plan is intended as a pilot scheme to carry out a select number of evaluations. The deliverables will be the reports on the evaluations carried out by consultants according to this work plan. Those reports should provide the Executive Committee with the opportunity to assess the usefulness of the evaluations both in terms of the modality and the substance of such an exercise for future benefits.

Deliverable 4: **Formats for project completion reports for investment and non-investment projects**

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(e), decision 21/36).

Date of Completion: 3 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

Project completion reports will be the building blocks for project/programme evaluations. In view of the cost

involved, project level evaluations will be carried out only on a very selective basis or with a very specific mandate, and the focus of evaluations will be at programmatic level (sector, substance, thematic, etc.). For the majority of projects, project completion reports would serve as the project evaluation reports. Therefore, the content of the project completion report will be crucial for management oversight.

The final product should include:

Key reporting criteria defined, in lieu of the baseline data;
Reporting formats for investment and non-investment projects;
Recording of lessons learned;
A success rating system;
A draft directive to be adopted by the Executive Committee to implement the formats.

Deliverable 5: **A proposal for standardized component on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals**

Justification: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/21/36, para. 51(e), decision 21/36

Date of completion: 3 months upon approval of the work programme

Brief description of the final product:

The effectiveness of project monitoring and evaluation depends on availability and accuracy of baseline data (e.g., ODS consumption, existing equipment and their capacity, etc.), because the latter provides a point of reference for measuring success of the project in achieving its objectives, and providing management with lessons learned for future benefit. This baseline data should be included in the project proposal for future evaluation. Looking from the end point, what is going to be evaluated in the project completion report should be present in the project proposal as the baseline data.

The final deliverable should include:

Categories of baseline data;
Forms of presentation;
A schedule of monitoring and evaluation, with dates for completion and major milestones for monitoring.

Inputs needed

In order to produce the above deliverables, estimates of inputs needed are made on the basis of tasks to be accomplished under each deliverable. The input requirements are shown in person/months in two categories, internal and external, because, depending on the nature of the task and the expertise required, the inputs may be provided by the Secretariat[1] (internal) or by the consultant (external).

[1] Estimates of additional staff time required.

INPUTS NEEDED

DELIVERABLE	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person months)	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person months)
Action oriented indicators for monitoring project progress	1. Preparation of TOR. 2. Consult with IAs/ExCom. 3. Recruitment of consultant. 4. Management of the consultant. 5. Introduce and implement the new system.	1.5 p/m (for Tasks 1-5)	6. Overhaul the existing reporting system. 7. Propose reductions of redundant indicators and new milestones for action-oriented monitoring. 8. Propose revised reporting format incorporating the changes. 9. Propose an implementation schedule.	1 p/m (for Tasks 6-9)
A set of performance indicators for non-investment projects	1. Preparation of TOR. 2. Recruit and manage the consultant. 3. Consult with the Implementing Agencies. 4. Introduce and implement the indicators.	1.5 p/m (for Tasks 1-4)	5. Propose performance indicators for country programmes, institutional strengthening, training, networking, information clearing-house. 6. Propose reporting format for application of performance indicators. 7. Propose an implementation schedule.	2 p/m
Reports of a select number of evaluations	1. Preparation of TOR for work plan of evaluations 2. Recruit & manage consultant's work. 3. Prepare TOR for each evaluation. 4. Recruit and brief consultant. 5. Coordinate with members of evaluation team. 6. Participate (if necessary) in some of the evaluations. 7. Supervise the production of the evaluation reports. 8. Prepare the synthesis report of all the evaluations.	6 p/m (for Tasks 1-8)	9. Propose a draft work plan of evaluations for the 12 month period May 1997 - May 1998 in line with Decision 21/36. 10. Organize the evaluation team. 11. Conduct data collection using standardized questionnaire and desk review. 12. Carry out field visits and interviews. 13. Design evaluation report format. 14. Prepare evaluation reports and consult with concerned parties.	15 p/m (for Tasks 9-14)

DELIVERABLE	INTERNAL		EXTERNAL	
	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person months)	Task to be performed	Inputs Needed (in person months)
Project completion report formats	1. Prepare draft project completion report formats for investment and non-investment projects. 2. Consult with Implementing Agencies. 3. Finalize the formats. 4. Develop a project success rating system. 5. Draft a directive for implementation for adoption by the Executive Committee.	1.5 p/m (for tasks 1-5)		
A proposal for standardized component on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals	1. Draft standardized components and formats for presentation on monitoring and evaluation in project proposals. 2. Consult with Implementing Agencies. 3. Finalize the components and formats for presentation to the Executive Committee. 4. Draft a directive for implementation to be adopted by the Executive Committee.	1.5 p/m (for tasks 1-4)		
Total		12 p/m		18 p/m

B. WORK PLAN OF EVALUATIONS

OUTPUT 1: EVALUATION GUIDE FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

This guide will incorporate and build on guidelines and procedures already developed by the Implementing Agencies (UNIDO/DG/B.106: *In-depth evaluation of technical co-operation projects,* 1989; IBRD: *Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for ODS Phase-out Investment Projects*, 1995; UNDP: *Policy and Procedures Manual, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting*, 1987). This will help develop standardized procedures for these and subsequent evaluations specifically related to the requirements of the Fund.

The guide will include frameworks, key evaluation questions, sources of data, instruments and approaches for data collection, evaluation teams and divisions of responsibility of various stakeholders, as well as a sample table of contents for evaluation reports of investment projects. It would incorporate suggestions from the Executive Committee over time so that evaluations respond increasingly to concerns and questions of the committee.

Proposed Development Team: The proposed development team would include:

- Coordinator contracted by the Secretariat and Technical Assistant
- Representative of the Fund Secretariat
- Representatives of the Implementing Agencies: IBRD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO

Methodology

The team would exchange views and documentation and contribute to the drafting and critique of proposed

drafts. A workshop with the development team would be used to share materials, develop outlines and key questions. This would be followed by circulation of drafts and contributions by all members of the team. The draft guide would be added to and improved through the results of the evaluations to be conducted.

Timeframe: June 1997 - September 1997 for draft guide

Cost: US$ 43,500

Definition of the evaluations during 1997/98

As well as building evaluation capacity in the Secretariat, the work plan proposes conducting three evaluations in 1997/98. The selection criteria are to choose evaluations that:

- Are representative of the range of projects and activities supported by the Fund (i.e. include investment and non-investment projects).
- Focus on sectors where the Fund has been most involved
- Include projects of all Implementing Agencies
- Provide for examination of projects in all regions
- Allocate effort to the most involved countries
- Allocate effort to the individual projects with the greatest ODP reductions
- Focus on investment projects that have been completed rather than those still in progress
- Avoid the earliest projects, approved before all procedures were fully operational

Review of the data base for completed investment projects indicates that the most cost effective evaluation option would be to focus on the Foam and Refrigeration sectors. These comprise 56 and 34 completed projects respectively, with total funding of US$ 60.8 million. Furthermore, these two sectors contain 31% and 56% of targeted investment project approvals in 1997, so lessons that are learned will be of continuing potential value. The 90 projects to be included as the target population in the evaluation have proposed phase-out of 7,062 tonnes and an actual phase-out that is even larger.

The two proposed evaluations relate to interrelated sectors, so it is proposed to conduct them with a common evaluation team that will divide data collection and analysis among appropriate team members. This will enable cost-effective missions to many of the involved countries (The exact selection of countries can be made after approval and in keeping with the available travel budget.) The definition of the targeted projects and proposed methodology are described with each deliverable.

OUTPUT 2: EVALUATION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS IN THE FOAM SECTOR

This component of the evaluation work plan will involve the evaluation of a sample of completed investment projects in the foam sector. This evaluation will demonstrate the feasibility and cost effectiveness of sector investment project evaluations in contributing to the performance of the Fund in ODS phase-out and future decision-making by the Executive Committee.

Description of Completed Projects: Completed projects in the foam sector are characterized as follows:

Table 1: Completed foam projects by Implementing Agency

Implementing agency	Number of projects	Funding (millions of US$)	ODP proposed to be phased out
IBRD	11	7.9	1,332
UNIDO	3	1.9	545
UNDP	42	14.0	2,324
Total	56	$23.8	4,201

Table 2: Completed foam projects by region

Region	Number of projects	Funding (millions of *US $*)	ODP proposed to be phased out
AFR	10	4.8	702
ASP	38	14.5	2,637
LAC	8	4.5	862
Total	56	$23.8	4,201

Table 3: Partial listing of completed foam projects by sub-sector

Sub-sector	Number of projects	Funding (millions of *US $*)	ODP proposed to be phased out
Rigid	15	4.9	490
Flexible Slabstock	9	3.5	731
Polystyrene/Polyethylene	13	6.7	2,087
Integral Skin	2	1.2	105
Flexible Moulded	3	1.0	115
Multiple-subsectors	5	1.4	146
Rigid (insulation refrigeration)	9	5.0	3,674
Total	56	23.8	4,201

The majority of these projects were approved by the Executive Committee at its 8th-18th meetings, so they represent projects that benefited from the early experience of the Fund.

Participating Article 5 countries: The following countries are the locations of completed investment projects in the foam sector (number of projects in brackets):

Egypt (10)
Indonesia
Malaysia (18)
Thailand (4)
Chile (2)
Mexico (2) Uruguay
China (9).
India (4).
Philippines (2).
Argentina (3).
Ecuador

Focus of Evaluation

Possible Evaluation Questions: The following questions apply to evaluations of both sectors:

Project Design and Rationale

1. What were the critical factors in the enabling environment that have affected project success? How have they contributed to or hindered project efficiency and effectiveness? Are there any contextual factors that should be a concern for future project approvals? Are there constraints in the enabling environment that the Fund should attempt to address?
2. Did the design of various types of project change prior to implementation? Was the technology implemented different than the technology approved? Why and with what effects?
3. Was the level of funding provided by the Fund understood by the enterprise and appropriate to the need and incremental cost requirements?

Effectiveness and Effects

4. In general, how effective have the various types of investment projects been in achieving ODP targets and reducing ODS within the sector? Were there differences by region or Implementing Agency?
5. Was the old technology successfully discontinued? For how long was the old technology in use after implementation of the project? How was the de-commissioned equipment disposed of?
6. What have been the effects of the new technology on operating costs? On market demand?

Implementation Efficiency

7. Given the recent findings on speed of implementation of investment projects (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/6 para. 4 indicates 20 - 37 months), what were the major implementation challenges and how were they overcome?
8. Which aspects of investment projects in this sector (equipment, technical assistance, training) worked very well?
9. How effective was transfer of technology in the various projects and regions?

Lessons Learned

10. What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?
11. What are the implications of the findings for additional and/or alternative information in future project proposals?

Proposed Evaluation Team

The proposed evaluation team would include:

- Evaluation Team Coordinator contracted by the Secretariat
- Two external technical experts in foam/refrigeration technology
- Representative of the Fund Secretariat
- One expert representative of UNDP
- One expert representative of UNIDO
- One expert representative of the World Bank
- Representatives of each country in which evaluation activities take place would be involved for evaluation data collection and analysis related to that country

Methodology

The evaluation team will begin with a collective work planning phase that will develop standard data collection instruments and procedures well understood by all members of the evaluation team. Planning will include detailed allocation of responsibilities and scheduling of country missions. It is expected that the team will use a combination of methods including review of project proposals and reports, surveys and telephone interviews to project stakeholders, and country and on-site visits where the volume of projects warrants it. Since the proposed team would cover both foam and refrigeration sectors, actual data collection will relate to both sectors and may involve different team members visiting different countries. Everyone would contribute to data analysis and the coordinator would ensure that all aspects come together into an integrated report.

Timeframe: September 1997 - May 1998

Cost: US$ 129,000

OUTPUT 3: EVALUATION OF COMPLETED PROJECTS IN THE REFRIGERATION SECTOR

This component of the evaluation work plan will involve the evaluation of a sample of completed investment projects in the refrigeration sector and will be conducted in tandem with the evaluation within the foam sector.

Description of Completed Projects: Completed projects in the refrigeration sector are characterized as follows:

Table 4: Completed refrigeration projects by Implementing Agency

Implementing agency	No. Of projects	Funding (millions of US $)	ODP proposed to be phased out
IBRD	21	16.4	1,637
UNIDO	8	17.8	1,105
UNDP	5	2.8	119
Total	34	$37.0	2,861

Table 5: Completed refrigeration projects by region

Region	No. of projects	Funding (millions of US $)	ODP proposed to be phased out

AFR	5	11.9	688
ASP	14	14.2	501
EUR	4	8.2	1,283
LAC	11	2.7	389
Total	34	$37.0	2,861

The majority of these projects were approved by the Executive Committee at its 8th-18th meetings.

Participating Article 5 countries: The following countries are the locations of completed investment projects in this sector (number of projects in brackets):

Algeria
Egypt (3)
Philippines (3)
Thailand (7)
Romania
Brazil
Guatemala
Venezuela (2)
Cameroon
Malaysia
Syria (2).
Vietnam
Turkey (3).
Chile (3).
Mexico (4).

Possible Evaluation Questions: See output 2

Proposed Evaluation Team: See output 2

Methodology: See output 2

Timeframe: September 1997 - May 1998

Cost: US$ 129,000

OUTPUT 4: NON-INVESTMENT PROJECT EVALUATION

To complement the evaluation of investment projects in the two noted sectors, the work plan includes a collaborative evaluation of some of the major activities of UNEP's OzonAction Programme. It will enable UNEP to develop useful qualitative performance indicators and evaluate the extent to which its strategy in support of crucial enabling environments is being achieved. Because most country programmes have been approved, it is not considered cost effective to evaluate this aspect of the programme. The optimal configuration would be determined in collaboration with UNEP, but is expected to focus on information exchange, training, and networking.

Description of Ongoing Projects

Since inception of the Fund, UNEP has received $11.4 million for technical co-operation. Decision 21/14 outlined the dimensions of recurring programme activities and capped information-exchange activities (US$ 1.05 million) and networking (US$ 1.1 million). The proposed evaluation will assist future decision-making by assessing the extent to which previously funded activities have been cost effective and impacted the enabling environment.

Focus of Evaluation

Possible Evaluation Questions

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/7/33 proposes some of the qualitative performance indicators for UNEP's recurring core clearinghouse, networking and information dissemination activities. The evaluation will consider these and add to them in an attempt to develop a more complete understanding of UNEP's effectiveness in affecting the enabling environment for the work of the Fund. This will contribute to the aspect of the evaluation work programme that proposes to develop indicators for non-investment projects.

Some of the specific questions that could be addressed are:

Design and Rationale

1. To what extent are UNEP's activities suitably targeted to reach people and institutions with a need for such support? How has the configuration of activities evolved?
2. Does UNEP include suitable monitoring and evaluation of activities that enable programme activities to benefit from participant feedback? How might monitoring and evaluation systems be improved?

Effectiveness and Effects

3. To what extent have UNEP's information exchange activities been relevant to ODS phase-out in Article 5 countries?
4. To what extent was the training effective? Is it being applied on the job? If not, what are the constraints? How could training be improved?
5. What have been the effects of networking, training, information exchange activities on initiation of awareness-raising or other activities supported by countries?
6. What policies have been initiated by countries as a result of UNEP's programme?
7. What improvements in data reporting and enacted legislation and policies for networking countries can be attributed to UNEP's programme?

Efficiency

8. Are UNEP's activities planned and implemented in the most cost effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?
9. Is the allocation of resources optimal given related evaluation findings on the various aspects of programming? Should UNEP re-allocate resources for greater impact?

Lessons Learned

10. How can UNEP's programme better serve the needs of involved countries?

Proposed Evaluation Team

- Coordinator of Evaluation Team
- Representative of the Secretariat
- External expert on organizational and programme self-assessment
- UNEP Representatives
- Country representatives will be involved in various aspects linked to ongoing programme activities and missions of the investment project evaluation team

Methodology

The recommended methodology would incorporate contemporary empowerment approaches to organizational evaluation by combining participatory evaluation with some independent data collection. The process would engage UNEP and its clients in collaborative processes to refine the key questions, develop and refine indicators, collect and analyze relevant data in a collaborative way, and develop a report coordinated by suitable external experts. Ideally, this evaluation will capitalize on the data collection activities of the investment project evaluation team which would collect independent data in the various countries visited. As well, it is anticipated that a questionnaire survey will be distributed to users and potential users of UNEP's programme activities. In this way the evaluation report will have objectivity while leading directly to programming improvements at UNEP.

Timeframe: June 1997 - May 1998

Cost: US$ 78,500

C. SUMMARY BUDGET

Item	Person/month (p/m))	Cost (US $)
Personnel Staff (additional)	12 p/m	100,000
Consultancy	18 p/m	216,000
Sub-total Personnel	30	316,000
Travel		
Staff (additional)		20,000
Consultancy		85,000
Sub-total Travel		105,000
Equipment		20,000
Reporting		9,000
Miscellaneous		11,000
Total	30	461,000

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Decision 22/19, para. 34).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/SC-MEF/2, Corr.1, Add.1).

ANNEX XI.2: EVALUATION GUIDE

CONTENTS

I. Introduction
Purpose of evaluation, users of this guide
Accountability for monitoring and evaluation
Glossary of terms

II. Standardized components of monitoring and evaluation in project proposals
Introduction to evaluation approach at proposal stage
Monitoring and project preparation
Frameworks for project evaluation
Project evaluability (baseline data) - monitoring and evaluation indicators
Content of evaluation section in project proposals: standard templates
Sample evaluation section in investment project proposals
Sample evaluation section in non-investment project proposals

III. Evaluation and monitoring of project implementation
Introduction to monitoring of the implementation of investment projects
Indicators of progress in the implementation of investment projects (definition; rationale; optimum number).
List of key indicators for investment projects
Implementation performance and decision-making (When are decisions required? Who needs to know/decide?).
Monitoring of non-investment projects
Relationship of monitoring to evaluation
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IV. Project completion reporting
Rationale for project completion reporting
Content of investment project completion report
Standard templates
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V. Conducting evaluations under the Multilateral Fund
A. Background and rationale for evaluation
B. Timing, scope and focus of multilateral fund evaluations
1. Timing
2. Scope
3. Focus
C. Evaluation management and procedures
1. Initiating a specific evaluation
2. Evaluation work plan
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D. Procedures for implementing work plans
1. Selecting projects for evaluation
2. Evaluation framework matrix
3. Activity/effort analysis
4. Data collection plan
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6. Collecting and analyzing data (see later section for general aspects).
7. Reporting
E. Data collection and analysis
1. Types of data
2. Data sources
3. Methods of data collection
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5. Indicators

Appendices

Appendix I: Sectoral evaluation matrix
Appendix II Non-investment project evaluation matrix – Training projects
Appendix III: Non-investment project evaluation matrix – Institutional strengthening projects

Glossary of Terms

For the purposes of this Guide, the following definitions will be assumed:

Activity	Action taken or work performed within a project in order to transform inputs into outputs.
Assumption	External factors, influences, situations or conditions which are necessary for project success, worded in terms of positive conditions. Assumptions are external factors which are quite likely but not certain to occur and which are important for the success of the project, but which are largely or completely beyond the control of project management.
Baseline benchmarks	Data that describe the situation before any project intervention.
Effectiveness	A measure of the extent to which a project is successful in achieving its planned objectives or results.
Efficiency	A measure of the extent to which inputs were supplied and managed and activities organized in the most appropriate manner at the least cost to produce the required outputs.
Evaluability	The extent to which a project has been defined in such a way as to enable evaluation later on.
Ex-post evaluation	An evaluation conducted after project completion.
Findings vs. conclusions	A finding is a factual statement (e.g. 405 tonnes of ODS were phased out). A conclusion is a synthesis of findings incorporating the evaluator's analysis (e.g. the project was not efficient since it cost twice as much to phase-out 3 tonnes of ODS compared to the costs in other similar projects).
Impact/effect	An expression of the ultimate planned and unplanned changes brought about as a result of a project; the planned and unplanned consequences of the project. In projects that follow logical frameworks, effects are generally related to the purpose, impacts to the goal.
Indicator	An explicit statistic or benchmark that defines how performance is to be measured.
Input	Resources such as human resources, materials, services, etc., which are required for achieving the stated results by producing the intended outputs through relevant activities.
Objective	Expresses the particular effect which the project is expected to achieve if completed successfully and on time.
Output	The physical products, institutional and operational changes or improved skills and knowledge to be achieved by the project as a result of good management of the inputs and activities.
Project	A planned undertaking designed to achieve certain specific objectives/results within a given budget and specified time period through various activities.
Stakeholders	Interested and committed parties; a group of people with a vested interest in the phenomena under study.

V. Conducting evaluations under the Multilateral Fund

A. Background and rationale for Evaluation

In the context of the Multilateral Fund, an evaluation may be defined as *"an assessment, as systematic and independent as possible, of projects or clusters of projects, their design, implementation and results. The aim of evaluation is to assess the continued relevance of Fund support to various types of projects in various regions, the efficiency of project implementation, and the effectiveness of such projects in achieving the Fund's/project's objectives, as well as any lessons that can help guide future policy and practice".*

The purpose of Multilateral Fund evaluations is to provide information on:

- overall Fund performance in reducing ODS according to established targets;
- the effectiveness of projects in particular sectors, and of non-investment projects;
- the strengths and limitations of various types of projects;
- the major causes of observed failures to reach targets;

- possible actions that might improve performance of the Fund.

The Executive Committee and all other stakeholders, such as Article 5 countries and Implementing Agencies, are intended to benefit from evaluation information and lessons learned that will help them improve their efforts in achieving the goals of the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledges evaluation priorities through a budget for evaluations approved annually.

The Executive Committee considered the Multilateral Fund's work programme and work plan for monitoring and evaluation at its Twenty-second Meeting and adopted deliverables 1, 2, 4, and 5 in the work programme and outputs 1 to 4 in the work plan.

Output 1 mandates the preparation of an Evaluation Guide covering both investment and non-investment projects. This guide incorporates and builds on the guidelines and procedures already developed by the Implementing Agencies, including, *inter alia:*

- project baseline data;
- data from Progress and Completion reports;
- evaluation data collected by the Implementing Agencies;
- established guidelines for evaluation data collection.

Timing, scope and focus of Multilateral Fund evaluations

Evaluations can be classified according to their timing, their scope and their focus.

1. Timing

Evaluations may be undertaken during project implementation or after projects have been completed as characterized below.

Evaluation timing	Description	Rationale
Mid-term evaluation	An evaluation of a specific project, done at any time during project implementation.	Projects that may require mid-term evaluations include those that are very large, that have high risks associated with their design, that are using novel technology, or that are experiencing problems, such as implementation delays.
Ex-post evaluation	Evaluation of one or more projects that takes place at some point after operational project completion.	Such evaluations are intended to confirm that projects performed as reported, and to facilitate future decision-making by learning about strengths, weaknesses and unplanned effects of projects of various types.

2. Scope

The scope of Fund evaluations will respond to particular needs which will be identified by the Executive Committee's evaluation work programme. Evaluations may examine a collection of projects in a sector or region, or may focus on a single project.

Type of evaluation	Scope
Evaluation of a single investment project	Such an evaluation would focus on a single project, but would examine the context in which it is situated. The project may be in the process of being implemented, or it may be completed.
Evaluation of projects within a sector (sectoral or thematic)	Such evaluations would normally deal with a group of projects within the sector. They could include both investment and non-investment projects, and both completed and non-completed projects. Specific evaluation studies may relate to a designated geographic area or theme, or be limited in other ways.
Evaluation of non-investment projects	Such evaluations would normally deal with a group of completed projects and may be designed to focus on one or more of a combination of particular issues, sectors, Implementing Agencies, or geographic areas.

3. Focus

The focus of an evaluation refers to the types of issue it is to address. These are described by the major questions

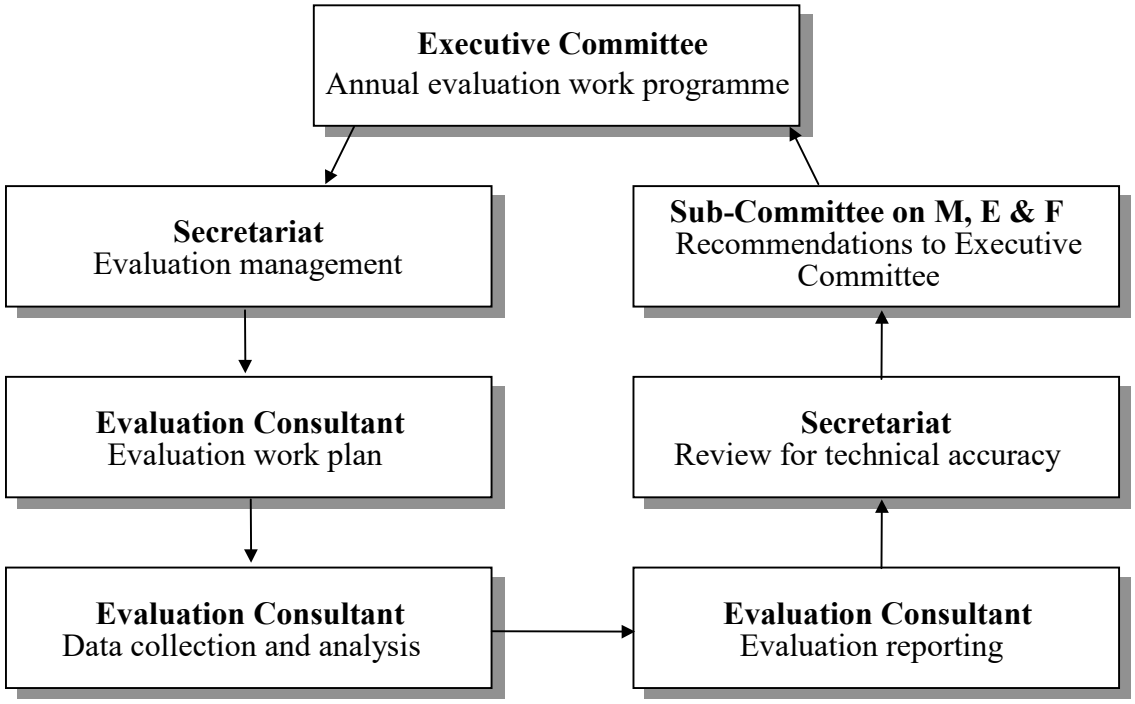
an evaluation is expected to answer. The Executive Committee has considered the following as illustrative of key potential questions for sectoral and thematic evaluations (training and institutional strengthening) supported by the Fund. The following tables provide possible evaluation questions for sectoral, training, and institutional strengthening projects. (Appendices I-III provide additional examples).

Sectoral evaluations	Training	Institutional strengthening
Effectiveness and effects	Effectiveness and effects	Effectiveness and effects
In general, how effective have the various types of investment projects been in achieving ODP targets and reducing ODS within the sector?	To what extent is training supported by the Fund effective?	To what extent is institutional strengthening supported by the Fund effective?
Was the old technology successfully discontinued?	Is training impacting the enabling environment in ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?	Is institutional strengthening impacting the enabling environment in other ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?
What have been the effects of the new technology on operating costs? On market demand? On safety and environment?	Is technical training leading to more effective technical conversions?	
How sustainable are the project results?		
Efficiency	Efficiency	Efficiency
What were the major implementation challenges and how were they overcome? How efficient are the various approaches to project implementation (e.g.: financial intermediary; local executing agency; ozone unit)?	Are training activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?	Are institutional strengthening activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?
Which aspects of investment projects in this sector (equipment, technical assistance, training) worked very well?	Do Implementing Agencies include suitable monitoring and evaluation of training activities that enable such activities to benefit from participant feedback?	Have expenditures been allocated appropriately among the allowable categories?
How effective was transfer of technology in the various projects and regions?		Have regional network activities been implemented in a cost effective way?
Project design	Project design	Project design
What were the critical factors in the enabling environment that have affected project success? How have they contributed to or hindered project efficiency and effectiveness?	Are Implementing Agencies addressing the most pressing training needs?	Was the chosen mechanism appropriate for the institutional strengthening tasks?
Did the design of various types of projects change prior to implementation?	To what extent are training activities suitably targeted to reach people and institutions with a need for such support?	Did the original provisions reflect the needs?
Was the level of funding provided by the Fund understood by the enterprise and appropriate to the need and incremental cost requirements?	Are training programmes designed in conformity with contemporary international standards for training?	Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?

Sectoral evaluations	Training	Institutional strengthening
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?	Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?	
Lessons learned	Lessons learned	Lessons learned
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?	What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?	What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?
What lessons have been learned about monitoring and evaluation under the Fund?	What lessons have been learned about monitoring and evaluation under the Fund?	What lessons have been learned about monitoring and evaluation under the Fund?

C. Evaluation management and procedures

The general process for approving and conducting evaluations under the Fund is depicted below.



The Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance recommends the annual evaluation work programme and work plan of the Multilateral Fund for approval by the Executive Committee. The approved work programme and plan of the Fund on monitoring and evaluation is the normal basis on which specific evaluations are carried out; however, the Executive Committee may decide to conduct special evaluations at any time. The annual work programme provides, in the form of proposed outputs, a summary description of specific evaluations to be undertaken. The management of these evaluations is the responsibility of the Secretariat as described below.

1. Initiating a specific evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation Officer within the Secretariat has overall responsibility for managing evaluations approved by the Executive Committee. For each evaluation, it is the responsibility of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare terms of reference (TOR) leading to the contracting of external consultants. The content of the TOR is as follows:

Terms of reference

Background	Estimated Level of Effort
Reasons for Evaluation	Description of Required Evaluators
Scope and Focus	Schedule for the Evaluation

Specific Evaluation Requirements Indicative Costs

Using established contracting procedures, the Secretariat will contract a firm or consultant to conduct the evaluation. The Secretariat typically issues a letter of invitation to qualified consulting firms to submit the qualifications of personnel proposed for the assignment and professional fees for the assignment. The TOR are normally included with this invitation to bid.

2. Evaluation work plan

Once evaluators have been contracted, the first deliverable in the contract is normally a work plan for the assignment, with the details worked out in consultation with the Secretariat. The suggested outline for such an evaluation work plan is shown below.

Evaluation work plan outline

Overview	Activity/effort analysis
Evaluation team	Data collection plan
Project selection	Budget
Evaluation matrix	
Methodology	

The evaluation work plan is an important control document as it supplements the contract and enables the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to exercise control over the quality of the evaluation. The evaluation work plan will conform to the general requirements of this guide and will continue to evolve in matters of operational detail.

3. Roles and responsibilities

a) Evaluation Team

In order to benefit from a range of perspectives, and to ensure a balance of independent views and a mix of expertise, evaluations are normally conducted by teams of independent experts who are not directly linked to the preparation and/or implementation of projects and activities approved under the Multilateral Fund. These teams are contracted under the normal procedures for contracting of consultants. The specific composition of each evaluation team will vary according to the evaluation needs and cost effectiveness considerations. Evaluation teams for a simple project evaluation may include as few as one or two external consultants.

Each evaluation conducted by a team will involve an Evaluation Team Leader with expertise related to the work of the Multilateral Fund, and/or ODS technology, and/or evaluation methodology, experienced in leading evaluation teams in international contexts. Evaluation teams will be contracted by the Fund Secretariat. The Team Leader's role is to:

- Lead the evaluation team in all aspects of the work, so as to produce all required outputs according to agreed standards and time frames;
- Be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the required evaluations;
- Liaise with the Evaluation Officer within the Secretariat;
- Participate with the team in data collection and analysis;
- Be responsible for drafting the evaluation report;
- Submit reports that respond to the TOR to the Secretariat.

b) Multilateral Fund Secretariat

The Fund Secretariat ensures that evaluations relate to the evaluation needs of the Fund, the decisions of the Executive Committee and the requirements of the Executive Committee's work programme on monitoring and evaluation. The role of the Secretariat is to:

- Manage the evaluation process;
- Provide an ongoing link between the evaluation and the Secretariat;
- Approve the evaluation work plan developed by the Evaluation Team Leader;
- Facilitate communication between the evaluation team and Implementing Agencies, participating Article 5 countries and bilateral agencies;
- Provide technical expertise and participate in field missions as required;
- Provide data from the Secretariat's databases and archives;

- Review final evaluation report to ensure it meets the requirements of the TOR and has adequate technical quality.

c) Implementing agencies

Implementing agencies are expected to support the evaluation process by:

- Being responsive to the requirements of evaluation team members;
- Meeting the evaluators at Headquarters and/or in field offices as required;
- Facilitating meetings with financial intermediaries and enterprises as appropriate;
- Advising the evaluation team on suitable approaches for data collection if requested;
- Providing relevant data on projects, enterprises and their context;
- Commenting on the accuracy of data in report drafts;
- Contributing to the formulation of lessons learned.

d) Article 5 Countries

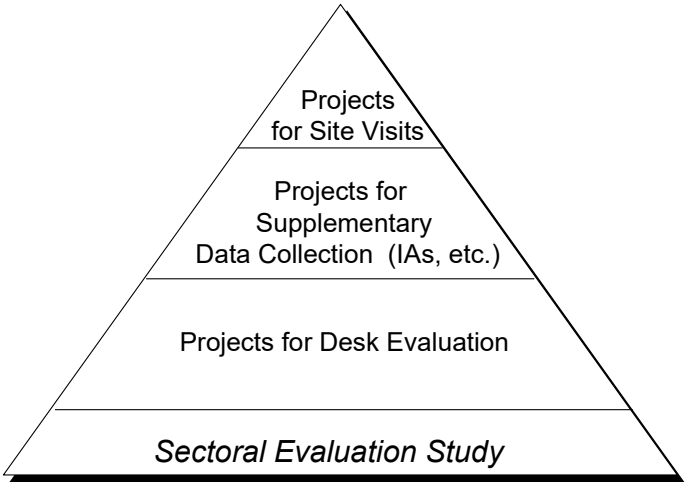
Involvement of Article 5 countries is the key to improving the Fund's performance reducing ODS. Country representatives such as Ozone Officers are important contributors to the work of evaluation teams. The role of Article 5 country representatives is to:

- Meet with the evaluators during field missions;
- Advise the evaluation team on suitable approaches for data collection if requested;
- Provide relevant data and interpretation on projects implemented within the country;
- Facilitate the collection of data within government departments and on site visits to enterprises;
- Advise on local product markets;
- Comment on the accuracy of data in report drafts;
- Contribute to the formulation of lessons learned.

D. Procedures for implementing work plans

1. Selecting projects for evaluation

Sometimes the selection of specific projects to be evaluated will be specified in the TOR. In other situations, such as with sectoral evaluations, all projects that have certain characteristics will be reviewed, but at different levels of detail as shown below:



The Evaluation Team Leader, in consultation with the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and within the context of the approved work programme, will make the technical decision about the particular projects which will be included in an evaluation, and at what level of examination. The selection of projects for site visits will depend on a variety of factors including the needs for coverage, cost efficiency, and the scale and type of projects (e.g.: demonstration; completed or ongoing).

2. Evaluation framework matrix

The framework for data collection and analysis is recorded in an evaluation matrix. This matrix outlines the key questions and sub-questions to be addressed, and shows the indicators and sources of data to be included in the data analysis relative to each question.

Three generic evaluation matrices (including possible evaluation questions, indicators and sources of data) are presented in Appendices I-III): Appendix I: a matrix for a sectoral evaluation, Appendix II: a matrix for an evaluation of training projects, and Appendix III: a matrix for an evaluation of institutional strengthening projects.

Using the generic evaluation matrix as a guide, the Team will refine the evaluation questions and develop the specific indicators and data sources required to address the specific TOR.

3. Activity/effort analysis

The work plan will include a table of the activities to be undertaken, who will undertake them, and the amount of time planned for each. This table will link to the personnel costs in the budget. The Team will divide responsibilities so that all aspects of data collection and analysis are efficient. In practice, this may involve different team members conducting different site and country visits.

4. Data collection plan

The Evaluation Team Leader will develop a detailed data collection plan; assign specific roles and responsibilities; schedule specific activities such as site visits; and develop the necessary data collection methods and instruments.

In developing the detailed data collection plan, the Team may review available Implementing Agency reports and project completion reports. The Evaluation Team Leader may make a preliminary request for data from Implementing Agencies and from Ozone Officers.

5. Budget

The work plan will include a budget for the costs of personnel, travel, and other expenses. This budget is indicative of the emphasis of various components of the evaluation; however, contracting may be on a fixed fee basis with payments linked to specific deliverables.

6. Collecting and analyzing data (see later section for general aspects).

a) Initial analysis

The first level of analysis will be through the existing data found in Implementing Agency reports, of which the Project Completion Reports are particularly important. The initial data analysis will help the team to understand what data are not available and need to be collected elsewhere, and will help define issues that require follow-up.

b) Country field missions

Field missions are an important supplement to existing reported data. They provide an opportunity to validate available data, to supplement it, and to collect data on developments following operational completion of a project.

Once the dates of field missions are known, the Secretariat informs the concerned Article 5 countries and Implementing Agencies of the start of the evaluation field mission. The nature of their involvement and expected support will be indicated.

Country missions may begin with in-country briefings with the Ozone Officer to review and obtain input and assistance on the data collection plan.

The purpose of site visits will be to gain additional understanding by confirming and/or complementing information available from existing data sources, and situating the findings in the context. During the mission, data will be collected according to the data collection plan (through interviews and visits with government representatives, Implementing Agencies' field offices, enterprises, and bilateral donors as applicable) with modifications made as needed and as agreed by the Team.

c) Non-investment evaluations

As in other types of evaluations, studies of non-investment projects will involve analysis of extensive existing data (e.g. internal evaluations of training workshops, country programmes and reports). These tend to be self-

reported data that are collected before or at project completion. In addition, evaluations emphasizing effects and impact will require follow-up or tracer study methods such as questionnaire surveys, telephone interviews, electronic communication, and, when warranted, visits to the field.

7. Reporting

The Team Leader bears overall responsibility for the final analysis and reporting. Following accepted practice for sound evaluation, the Team Leader will attempt to share drafts of relevant sections of reports with involved Implementing Agencies and Article 5 countries to give them the opportunity to correct factual errors in the drafts. While every attempt will be made to ensure factual accuracy, the substantive conclusions of the evaluation are the responsibility of the evaluators.

The Evaluation Team Leader will submit the report to the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The latter ensures conformity to the TOR, technical accuracy and quality, and may require revisions before submitting the report to the Sub-Committee.

a) Sectoral evaluations

The outline of each evaluation report will be tailored to the specific TOR and other requirements. A suggested outline is provided below to indicate the type of reporting desired. The emphasis is on clear reports that state what was found, the resulting conclusions and recommendations directed at specific stakeholders. Every report should contain a concise executive summary of 2-5 pages.

Sectoral evaluation report outline

Executive summary
Introduction
Background
Description of projects
Investment
Non-investment
Evaluation methodology
Organization of report
Design and Rationale
Assumptions
Sector context
Context - enabling environment
Design
Changes
Evaluability
Alternative designs
Cost
Planned/actual
Cost sharing
Sources of extra cost
Effectiveness and effects
Achievement of results
ODS phase-out
Institutional strengthening at operational level
Differences by sector, region
Equipment rendered unusable
Effects on enterprises
Effects on safety/environment
Implementation efficiency
Conversion of inputs to outputs
Differences by component
Differences by type of project, region, agency
Project management
Sustainability
Conclusions
Recommendations and follow-up
Lessons Learned
Annex 1 - TOR
Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
Annex 3 - Organizations visited
Annex 4 - Project list

b) Reporting on evaluations of non-investment projects

The outlines of the evaluation reports for non-investment projects will follow the key questions of the evaluation framework matrix. A sample outline for a training evaluation and for an institutional strengthening evaluation are shown below.

Training evaluation report outline

Executive summary
Introduction
Background
Description of projects
Evaluation methodology
Organization of report
Design and rationale
Assumptions
Effectiveness and Effects
Achievement of targets
Effects on enterprises
Effects on safety/environment
Implementation efficiency
Delivery of inputs
Project management
Sustainability

Context - enabling environment
Design
Relevance of plan
Changes
Cost
Planned/actual
Cost sharing
Sources of extra cost
Conclusions
Recommendations
Lessons Learned
Annex 1 – TOR
Annex 2 – Evaluation matrix
Annex 3 – Organizations visited and interviews conducted
Annex 4 - Project list

Institutional strengthening evaluation report outline

Executive summary
Introduction
Background
Description of IS funding
Evaluation methodology
Organization of report
Design and rationale
Assumptions
Design
Relevance of plan
Level of responsibility
Variations in different category countries
Changes in roles of units
Cost
Planned/actual
Cost sharing
Sources of extra cost
Effectiveness and effects
Achievement of objectives: data-gathering; information exchange; dissemination; monitoring; coordination
Fulfillment of obligations
Differences by sector, region, category of country
Regional networks
Effects on ODS phase-out
Efficiency
Time lags in implementation
Capital expenditures
Professional staff
Operational costs
Regional networks
Sustainability
Need for continuation
Government plans
Conclusions
Recommendations
Lessons Learned
Annex 1 - TOR
Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
Annex 3 - Organizations visited and interviews conducted
Annex 4 - Project list

E. Data Collection And Analysis

1. Types of Data

Data can be hard or soft, quantitative or qualitative. Hard (quantitative) data generally include technical or financial facts such as the amount of ODS phased-out through a project or the number of trainees who participated in a course. Soft (qualitative) data reflects perceptions or judgments. It includes both non-technical judgments such as the perceptions of people about what took place, and the expert judgment of an individual who is knowledgeable and experienced in a particular field. Valid evaluations try to obtain as many types of data from as many sources as possible. One of the rules of thumb of evaluation is that the more sources that confirm a finding, the more valid the finding.

2. Data sources

Evaluation studies draw from many data sources, as it is a combination of sources that lend strength to evaluation findings. Some of the major sources include the following:

Documents:

- Project proposals;
- Project documents;
- Project progress reports;
- Project completion reports;
- Country programmes.

Interviews:

- Government officials;
- Persons involved in any aspect of project implementation;

Persons involved in training and institutional strengthening supported by the Fund;
Bilateral donors involved in the sector;
Managers (e.g.: production; marketing) and technical personnel from involved enterprises;
Persons involved in product markets (e.g.: distributors; retailers).

Enterprises:

Equipment and production processes;
Production reports;
Product sampling.

Note that there are instances where data are missing or not available, in which case alternative sources may provide data with which to address the questions. In extreme cases, there are no data and the questions cannot be answered, at least at the time of the evaluation. This would suggest recommendations for improved data systems in future project approvals and implementation.

3. Methods of data collection

It is expected that the Evaluation Team will use a combination of methods of data collection and analysis, including:

review of project proposals and reports, especially project completion reports;
surveys and telephone interviews with project stakeholders;
country and on-site visits to enterprises, where the volume of projects warrants it;
selective sampling of products considered to be ozone-friendly may also be undertaken through market surveys.

Whatever methods are used, the evaluators will ensure the confidentiality of people who provided data by avoiding the use of interpretations and conclusions that could be traced back to the person providing them.

4. Instrumentation

Each evaluation team will also develop data collection instruments and procedures suited to the needs of particular evaluation studies and sites. The types of instruments normally used include:

Interview protocols:

Country officials;
Persons knowledgeable about project implementation;
Persons who have been supported by non-investment projects;
Other stakeholders (bilateral donors; persons involved with product markets).

Checklists:

Factors in the enabling environment;
Environmental and safety concerns.

Questionnaire surveys:

Training participant tracer surveys.

5. Indicators

Indicators are important quantifiable measures of various aspects of project performance. The amount of ODP phased-out is an example. The proportion of training participants who are successful in applying new skills is another. The time taken to reach agreed targets is a third. Each of the evaluation questions will be judged using one or more indicators of this type. The use of indicators helps make the rules of judgment transparent, and it provides a sound and rational basis for data analysis.

Sectoral evaluation report outline

Executive Summary
Introduction
Background
Description of projects
Evaluation methodology
Organization of report
Design and rationale
Assumptions
Sector context
Effectiveness and effects
Achievement of targets
Differences by sector, region, etc.
Effects on enterprises
Effects on safety/environment
Sustainability
Implementation efficiency
Delivery of inputs
Project management

Regulation/legislation
Context - enabling environment
Design
Relevance of plan
Changes
Cost
Planned/actual
Cost sharing
Sources of extra cost
Conclusions
Recommendations
Lessons Learned
Annex 1 - TOR
Annex 2 - Evaluation matrix
Annex 3 - Organizations visited and interviews conducted
Annex 4 - Project list

Appendix I: Sectoral Evaluation Matrix

The following matrix includes generic questions, indicators and data sources. It is included to suggest the types of questions and approaches that may be useful; however, it is not intended to be prescriptive – each evaluation will need to develop a matrix that addresses its TOR.

Possible evaluation questions	Possible sub-questions	Possible indicators	Possible sources of data
Effectiveness and Effects			
In general, how effective have the various types of investment projects been in achieving ODP targets and reducing ODS within the sector?	Were there differences by region or Implementing Agency? Were there differences by sub-sector? Were there differences by type of technology?	Baseline + ODS reduction Change in ODP Planned/actual target achievement	Project documents Enterprise data Country representatives Project implementation agencies
Was the old technology successfully discontinued?	For how long was the old technology in use after implementation of the project? How was the de-commissioned equipment rendered unusable?	% old technology destruction % of various means of disposal months for phase-out	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies
What have been the effects of the new technology on operating costs? On market demand? On safety and environment?	What were the effects on production following conversion? What were the effects of conversion on product quality, price, market acceptance? What were the effects on safety and the environment?	% change in products % change in costs % market penetration Changes in accident rates; safety guidelines	Project documents Enterprise Product testing Market sampling
How sustainable are the project results?	Has the project led to plans for additional conversions? What are the risks of re-conversion?	Number of inquiries about adopting technology Instances of re-conversion	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies Bilateral agencies
Efficiency			
What were the major implementation challenges and how were they overcome? How efficient are the various approaches to project implementation (e.g.: financial intermediary; local executing agency; ozone unit)?	How has the capacity of local Implementing Agencies affected project efficiency and effectiveness? Have conversions complied with environmental/safety standards? Have new equipment or processes introduced new safety or environmental risks?	Time to various project milestones Frequency of specific contextual constraints Frequency of specific environmental or safety concerns	Project documents Enterprises Country representatives Project implementation agencies and associates
Which aspects of investment projects in this sector (equipment, technical assistance, training) worked very well?	Were there contextual factors that affected the implementation of certain components?	Frequency of specific contextual constraints	Project documents and IAs Enterprises Country representatives

Possible evaluation questions	Possible sub-questions	Possible indicators	Possible sources of data
How effective was transfer of technology in the various projects and regions?	What types of difficulty were encountered in obtaining non-ODS technology? Is there any evidence of conversion back to ODS? Have other producers demonstrated interest in adopting this technology?	Frequency of specific difficulties Instances of re-conversion Number of inquiries about adopting technology	Project documents Enterprises Country representatives Project implementation agencies Bilateral agencies
Project design			
What were the critical factors in the enabling environment that have affected project success? How have they contributed to or hindered project efficiency and effectiveness?	Have there been effective changes in regulation and policy during project implementation? Are there constraints in the enabling environment that the Fund or country should attempt to address? Have training and institutional strengthening activities supported the success of investment projects? Were assumptions valid? Are there any contextual factors that should be a concern for future project approvals?	Checklist of critical factors in the enabling environment List of changes in legislation/regulation	Country representatives, IAs, project implementation agencies, enterprises, bilateral agencies Legislation, regulations
Did the design of various types of project change prior to implementation?	Did the technology implemented differ from the technology approved? Why and with what effects?	% of each alternative technology changed % popularity of alternative technologies	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies
Was the level of funding provided by the Fund understood by the enterprise and appropriate to the need and incremental cost requirements?	Did the cost change appreciably during implementation? If so, who paid the additional cost?	% change in project cost % cost borne by different stakeholders	Project documents Enterprise Country representatives Project implementation agencies
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?		Sufficient material available to complete evaluability checklist (e.g.: baseline data, training needs assessments include skill levels prior to training)	Project documents
Lessons Learned			
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?	What are the implications of the findings for additional and/or alternative information in future project proposals?		All stakeholders

Appendix II: Non-Investment Project Evaluation Matrix – Training Projects

The following matrix includes generic questions, indicators and data sources. It is included to suggest the types of question and approach that may be useful; however, it is not intended to be prescriptive – each evaluation will need to develop a matrix that addresses its TOR.

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Design			
Are Implementing Agencies addressing the most pressing training needs?	Are training needs assessments conducted in conformity with contemporary international standards? Do programming priorities reflect priorities of key stakeholders?	Expert judgment Congruence of training demand and supply	Training experts Stakeholders: IAs, countries
To what extent are training activities suitably targeted to reach people and institutions with a need for such support?	Are policies and procedures for identification of training participants suitable for addressing identified needs?	Expert judgment	Training experts Stakeholders: IAs, countries
Are training programmes designed in conformity with contemporary international standards for training?	Do training workshops incorporate key principles for effective adult learning? Are training materials effective in supporting training outcomes?	Expert judgment Participant ratings of satisfaction; effectiveness of materials	Training experts Training participants Training manuals and materials
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?		Sufficient material available to complete evaluability checklist (e.g.: baseline data, training needs assessments include skill levels prior to training)	Project documents
Effectiveness and Effects			
To what extent is training supported by the Fund effective?	Are participants learning the intended knowledge and skills? Is training being applied on the job? If not, what are the constraints?	Skill performance; Knowledge acquisition % participants reporting successful transfer Frequency of constraints	Tests and records Training participants Ozone Units Enterprises
Is training impacting the enabling environment in ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?	What policies, regulations, procedures have been initiated by countries as a result of training programmes?	Frequency of targeted changes to regulations, etc. (e.g.: customs and import, licensing, re-export, non-compliance measures)). Degree of implementation of Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol Extent of financial support of ODS phase-out activities	Training participants Ozone Units Enterprises IAs
Is technical training leading to more effective technical conversions?		Reduced time for introduction of new technology	Enterprises Project completion reports
Efficiency			

POSSIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE SUB-QUESTIONS	POSSIBLE INDICATORS	POSSIBLE SOURCES OF DATA
Are training activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?	What are unit training costs, and how do they compare with costs of other international training of this type? What is the breakdown of training costs and are there ways to reduce cost components without negatively affecting quality?	Cost comparisons Expert judgment	Budgets financial reports Training experts Other UN agencies
Do Implementing Agencies include suitable monitoring and evaluation of training activities that enable such activities to benefit from participant feedback?	Does M&E address all the steps in the training cycle: attitudes? learning? transfer? impact? How might monitoring and evaluation systems be improved?	Expert judgment	Training experts
Lessons Learned			
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?			All stakeholders

Appendix III: Non-Investment Project Evaluation Matrix – Institutional Strengthening Projects

The following matrix includes generic questions, indicators and data sources. It is included to suggest the types of questions and approaches that may be useful; however, it is not intended to be prescriptive – each evaluation will need to develop a matrix that addresses its TOR.

Possible evaluation questions	Possible sub-questions	Possible indicators	Possible sources of data
Design			
Was the chosen mechanism appropriate for the institutional strengthening tasks?	Is the designated mechanism a central national facility?	Degree of confidence in the mechanism	Ozone/Institutional strengthening experts Stakeholders: IAs; enterprises
Did the original provisions reflect the needs?	Was funding adequate for country requirements?	Amount of supplementary funding required	Government representatives Ozone unit
Did original project documents contain adequate information for subsequent evaluation?	Did the proposal conform to the requirements of the TOR and qualifying areas of expenditure? Did documents identify indicators?	Number of instances of non-congruence	Project documents
Effectiveness and effects			
To what extent is institutional strengthening supported by the Fund effective?	Are ozone units collecting and processing data to fulfill national obligations as parties to the Protocol? Have units exchanged relevant information with other countries, etc. and disseminated information to end-users? Are capacities to coordinate phase-out activities being enhanced? Are capacities to monitor phase-out activities being enhanced? Have units served as a focal point for the Fund Secretariat and IAs, including reporting?	Extent of obligations for data collection and reporting to Meeting of Parties met Amount of information exchange and public awareness activities Improved coordination Improved monitoring Contributions to country programmes Adoption/Changes/ harmonization of legislation and/or regulations	Ozone units Ozone Secretariat Enterprises Implementing agencies Fund Secretariat
Is institutional strengthening impacting the enabling environment in other ways that support achievement of the Fund's objectives?	Have regional networks been effective in supporting institutional strengthening? What actions have been initiated by countries as a result of the institutional strengthening programme?	Ratings of the extent to which regional networks effective Frequency of various actions	Ozone Units Enterprises IAs Participants in regional networks
Efficiency			
Are institutional strengthening activities planned and implemented in the most cost-effective way? How could cost-effectiveness be improved?	What has been the time lag in implementation and what are the reasons?	Planned/actual time variance	Reports of ozone units Ozone units

Possible evaluation questions	Possible sub-questions	Possible indicators	Possible sources of data
Have expenditures been allocated appropriately among the allowable categories?	What proportions have been allocated between capital and recurrent expenditures in various categories of country?	Proportions of budget	Proposals Reports Ozone Units
Have regional network activities been implemented in a cost effective way?	Have network meetings conformed to standards of similar international gatherings of this type?	Cost comparisons	UNEP reports and budgets
Lessons Learned			
What lessons have been learned that may be useful in guiding future project preparation, approval, or implementation?			All stakeholders

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/5, para. 17).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/4)).

ANNEX XI.3: STANDARD COMPONENTS ON MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN PROJECT PROPOSALS

INTRODUCTION

The Executive Committee decided that project proposals should include a standardized component on monitoring and evaluation, and should provide sufficient information to enable a comparison between the project proposal approved by the Executive Committee and the project completion report, as indicated by its decision 22/19(a) regarding the 1998 work programme of monitoring and evaluation. One of the deliverables of the work programme pertains to forms of presentation, categories of baseline data, a schedule of monitoring and evaluation with dates for completion and major milestones for monitoring (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/22/79/Rev.1, Annex III).

The Implementing Agencies have included information on baseline data in project proposals submitted by them to the Executive Committee according to the established format (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/7/30, Annex III). Such data pertain to: project objectives; sector consumption; project phase-out; proposed budget and cost item's rationale; schedule for implementation and disbursement; a copy of all agreements; and, a copy of the technical review per the guidelines adopted by the Twelfth Meeting.

Baseline data

The baseline data is intended to provide a point of reference for measuring the degree to which the project had achieved its objectives. In this context the baseline data currently included in project proposals should be slightly modified to include:

- actual ODS consumption by enterprise and its relation to the national sector consumption for the three years prior to the submission of the project
- all equipment to be replaced and retrofitted (and subsequently destroyed or de-commissioned) by model number, serial number, and control, as pertinent
- design type (local or international) and the year of manufacture
- date of installation and commissioning of the equipment
- design capacity where applicable
- applicable national or international safety standard
- accurate number of units/systems produced
- the beginning of project activities at the country level as stated by the Article 5 Party concerned. Where possible, these activities should be listed

Milestones for project monitoring

In addition to the existing requirements, the following milestones for project monitoring should be indicated by the number of months from project approval until:

- grant agreement submitted to beneficiary
- grant agreement signature
- bids prepared and requested
- contracts awarded
- equipment delivered
- commissioning and trial runs
- de-commissioning and/or destruction of redundant baseline equipment

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/68, Decision 23/7, para. 20).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/23/6).

ANNEX XI.4: NON-INVESTMENT PROJECT MILESTONES

Legal Arrangements

- grant agreement submitted to beneficiary
- grant agreement signature
- bids requested
- contracts awarded

Initial stages of project implementation begins

preliminary meetings envisaged under the project (excluding meetings where meeting is the principal activity).
initial mission to beneficiary country (as applicable).
start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned

Intermediate goals achieved

data collection completed (as applicable).
intermediate outputs completed (printed material, draft regulations or laws, if not the principal activity).
equipment delivered (as applicable).

Project completion and follow-up

principal activity completed (workshop/training/document if principal activity) by Implementing Agency
government/Executive Committee approval of output (country programmes, strategies, proposed legislation or regulations) submission of completion report
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/8, para. 26).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/12).

ANNEX XI.5: FORMAT FOR PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (INVESTMENT PROJECTS).

SECTION 1: PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1	Country:		
1.2	Project number (as per Inventory):	Project number	
1.3	Project title		
1.4	Address(es) of enterprise and project site(s):		
1.5	Date of approval of the project (as per Inventory):		
		Approved	Actual
1.6	Date of completion:	Original:	
		Latest revised:	
1.7	Conversion/alternative technology used1:	From: To: other	To:
		From: To: other	To:
		From (other): To (other)	To (other):
1.8	ODP phase-out:	0.00	0.00
1.9	Total MLF funding:	$ 0	$ 0
1.10	Total counterpart funding (as per project document):	$ 0	$ 0
1.11	Total project cost:	$ 0	$ 0
1.12	Cost-effectiveness:		
1.13	Percentage of Article 5 country ownership:	0.0 %	0.0 %
1.14	Percentage of exports to non-Article 5 countries:	0.0 %	0.0 %
	Discussion held with:	Agency	Name/date
1.15	Implementing agency:		
1.16	Executing agency/financial intermediary:		
1.17	National coordinating agency/NOU:		
1.18	Beneficiary company		
If the actual technology used is different from the approved one, indicate procedures followed with regard to informing the executive committee and seeking approval in accordance with the guidelines established by decision 22/70: Other explanations, if needed:			

*Indicate whether this report is provisional ☐ or final ☐.

SECTION 2: Criteria and Rating Scheme for Overall assessment

Part A: Assessment of Quantitative Project Performance Data		
	Criteria	Rating
Pre-conditions for completion*	ODS phase-out as approved Conversion completed (no more CFC in use, ODS-free production has started). Certified equipment destruction	20 20 20
Delays	On time 6 to 12 months delay More than 12 months delay	15 0 -15
Cost-effectiveness of MLF funding	Cost-effectiveness more than 5% better than approved Cost-effectiveness as approved or less than 5% better Cost-effectiveness less than approved	5 0 -5
Sub-total A		
Part B: Qualitative Rating of Project Performance**		
Project Preparation	Quality of project design	5,3or1

Technology choice	Conversion technology Type of equipment Supplier	5,3or1 5,3or1 5,3or1
Management of risks	Safety / health protection Maintenance of equipment Maintaining product quality Preventing return to ODS use	5,3or1 5,3or1 5,3or1 5,3or1
Sub-total B		
Total score	Highly satisfactory: 100 to 120 Satisfactory: 75 to 99 Less satisfactory: 48 to 74	

*The overall rating will be calculated only if the pre-conditions for completion as defined by the Executive Committee in Decision 28/2 are met and documented (applicable for projects completed after July 1999).
**Please rate the project performance with regard to quality/appropriateness using the following scale for each category: Highly satisfactory: (5); Satisfactory: (3); Less satisfactory: (1).

SECTION 3: DESCRIPTIVE ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE

The following questions are to summarize actual performance as compared to what was approved in the project document.

3.1 Comments on ODS phase-out approved and achieved (explain differences, report on remaining consumption of ODS and the risk of the beneficiary returning to the use of ODS):

3.2 Explain reasons if conversion technology was changed after approval (in cases other than approved by the Executive Committee):

3.3 Describe any major (technical, financial, political or other) problems encountered in project preparation, causes of delays and actions taken to overcome them:

3.4 Describe main post-conversion safety and environmental risks and measures taken to cope with them; attach copies of appropriate certificates:

3.5 Report on implementation of Executive Committee approval conditions (in cases of approval with specified conditions):

3.6 Comments on differences between approved and actual figures for capital, operational and contingency costs and actions taken to cope with cost overruns:

3.7 Report on reasons for changes in counterpart funding for eligible incremental costs:

3.8 Categorize and describe causes of implementation delays and actions taken to overcome them:

Categories	Causes of Delay	Actions taken to Overcome Delay(s)
a) due to Implementing Agency delays		
b) due to enterprise delays		

Categories	Causes of Delay	Actions taken to Overcome Delay(s)
c) due to equipment / chemical supplier delays		
d) due to Governmental delays		
e) due to external (regional/global) factors		
f) due to delays in funding following project approval		

3.9 Provide an overall assessment of the fate of the baseline equipment (refer to Section 7):

3.10 Lessons learned for future action:

3.11 Comments of the beneficiary enterprise:

3.12 Government's / NOU's comments:

SECTION 4: ODS PHASE-OUT
Pre-conversion (as reported in project document).

4.1 Products manufactured/services provided:

4.2 Annual level of production / services:

4.3 ODS consumed in baseline year:

Substance	Amount in tonnes	ODP of the substance	Total ODP tonnes
ODS (1)	0.00	0.00	0.00
ODS (2)	0.00	0.00	0.00
ODS (3)	0.00	0.00	0.00
ODS (4)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:	0.00		0.00
Explanations, if needed:			

4.4 Project Preparation

Budget Approved:	$ 0
Actual Expenditures:	$ 0
Describe briefly the role of the enterprise in project preparation:	
In what way was the NOU involved in project preparation:	
Were any changes made as a consequence of the external technical review? If yes, please specify:	
Did the ExCom approve the project in its original version? If not, please specify:	
Explanations, if needed:	

Transition from ODS-based to non-ODS-based production/services

4.5 Evolution of the amount of ODS consumed

Schedule	Actual Year	Units produced/ serviced using ODS	Amount of ODS consumed (Tonnes)			
			ODS(1)	ODS(2)	ODS(3)	ODS(4)
199X*						
199X**						

Schedule	Actual Year	Units produced/ serviced using ODS	Amount of ODS consumed (Tonnes)			
			ODS(1)	ODS(2)	ODS(3)	ODS(4)
199X+1						
199X+2						
199X+3						
199Y***						
200Y+1****						
Explanations, if needed:						

4.6 Evolution of the amount of substitutes consumed

Schedule	Actual Year	Units produced/ serviced using substitutes	Amount of substitutes consumed (Tonnes)			
			SUB(1)	SUB(2)	SUB(3)	SUB(4)
199X*						
199X**						
199X+1						
199X+2						
199X+3						
199Y***						
200Y+1****						
Explanations, if needed:						

*Baseline year (per project document).
**Year of project approval. Please adjust accordingly if baseline year = approval year
***Year of successful commencement of new projection.
****Most recent year.

Post-conversion

4.7 Amount of substitutes consumed in final year of report, and remaining Ozone Depleting Potential

Substitute	Amount in Tonnes	ODP of the Substitute	Total ODP Tonnes
SUB (1)	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB (2)	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB (3)	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB (4)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:	0.00		0.00
Explanations, if needed:			

SECTION 5: BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

In case this PCR is still provisional (as indicated in Section 1), this may serve as a status report on project expenditures at the time of preparing the Project Completion Report with the understanding that a full financial completion report will be prepared as a supplement once the accounts of the project are closed.

5.1 Total budget and expenditure on incremental cost:

Project budget	Approved costs	Actual total costs	Actual total funding disbursed	
			Grant funds	Counterpart funds
Incremental capital costs	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Contingency	$ 0		$ 0	
IOC*	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Total MLF grant**	$ 0			
Total MLF grant not utilized	$ 0			

Project budget	Approved costs	Actual total costs	Actual total funding disbursed	
			Grant funds	Counterpart funds
Indicate date(s) and amount(s) of IOC disbursement(s) by Implementing Agency: Other explanations, if needed:				

*If IOC funds were used to finance incremental capital costs, in accordance with ExCom Decision 20/6, the amount should be specified in Section 3.6 above.

**Differences between total approved costs and total MLF grant may be due to non-Art. 5 country ownership and/or exports to Art. 2 countries (see Sections 1.11 and 1.12 above).

5.2 Detailed list of incremental capital cost and contingency by item:

Project budget	Approved costs	Actual costs	Actual funding	
			Grant funds	Counterpart funds
Incremental capital costs*				
Subtotal				
Contingency				
Explanations, if needed:				

*List of equipment capital cost, including cost for international consultants by item as approved in project document (additional equipment should be indicated). If the company insists on purchasing equipment for more than the limits established through international bidding please provide detailed explanation in Section 3.6.

5.3 Incremental Operating Costs by Item and Disbursement(s)

	As per project document approved		Based on information from company
Cost Items	Before	After	Actual
CFC/ODS prices US$/kg (per substance)	$ 0.00		
Substitute prices US$/kg (per substance)		$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Compressor prices US$/unit*	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Average foam density kg/m3*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (please specify)			
Explanations, if needed:			

*Where applicable

5.4 Approved and actual incremental operating costs: (To be filled only upon specific request by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat)

	As per project document approved		Based on information from company
Item	Before	After	Actual
Number of units produced (annually)	0.00		0.00
Incremental unit costs US$/unit*	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
IOC/Year	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Duration (years)	0		0
Total IOC, NPV	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Explanations, if needed:			

*Present the calculation of the actual incremental unit cost in the box below or attach it.

5.5 Counterpart funding of additional items not included in the project document (based on information provided by the company/beneficiary):

	Items	Actual expenditures
1.		
2.		
3.		
Total		
Explanations, if needed:		

SECTION 6: IMPLEMENTATION EFFICIENCY

Project milestones	Planned dates	Planned duration in months**	Actual date	Actual duration in months**	Delay in months
ExCom approval date					
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned					
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary					
Grant agreement signature					
Bids prepared and requested					
Contracts awarded					
Equipment delivered					
Commissioning and trial runs					
Start of ODS-free production					
Decommissioning and/or destruction of redundant baseline equipment					
Total duration until project completion*					
Submission of project completion report					
Explanations, if needed:					

*Completion of project refers to when ODS-free production starts and equipment has been destroyed per ExCom Decision 28/2(a).

**The number of months taken to complete item by item

SECTION 7: FATE OF ODS-BASED PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

List of equipment rendered unusable (the baseline)*		Implemented			
Type of equipment	Description/ specification**	Disposal type***	Date of disposal	Implemented by:	Certified by****:
Explanations, if needed, particularly in case funds approved for retrofitting have subsequently been used to replace equipment rather than to retrofit it:					

*List of equipment to be rendered unusable or to be modified according to the project document

**Description/specification should include model and serial numbers

***Type of equipment disposal

****Attach copy of certificate

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/41, Decision 30/8, para. 25).
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/18, para. 29).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/7).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

ANNEX XI.6: FORMAT FOR PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS).

SECTION 1: PROJECT DATA

1.1 Country/Region/Global:
1.2 Project number: (*as per inventory*)
1.3 Project title:
1.4 Date of approval of the project.:
1.5 Type of Activity: ([ ] Country Programme, [ ] Institutional Strengthening, [ ] Training, [ ] Networking, [ ] Information exchange, [ ] Workshop).
1.6 Implementing agency:
1.7 Local executing agency/ Financial intermediary:
1.8 National coordinating agency:
1.9 Scheduled date of completion:
1.10 Actual date of completion:
1.11 Date of project completion report:
1.12 Completion report done by: (*Implementing Agency/National Agency)*

SECTION 2: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Item	Plan/approved	Actual	Comment
Achievement of project objective (use quantifiable indicators to the extent possible)			
Budget and expenditure (US$)			
Project implementation (in months)			
Project duration			
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned			
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary			
Grant agreement signature			
Bids requested			
Contracts awarded			
Equipment delivered			
Principle activity completed (e.g. workshop, training)			
Submission of completion report			

Overall Assessment of the Project: A brief description of no more than 200 words of the degree the project achieved its objective(s),the manner and the extent the outputs of the projects were being used, major problems encountered and lessons learnt.

SECTION 3: BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Information in this section pertain to status reports on project expenditures at the time of preparing the project completion report with the understanding that a full financial completion report will be prepared as a supplement once the accounts of the project are closed.

(A) INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

3.1 Summary

Item	Budget (plan)(US $)	Expenditure (to-date) (US $)	Difference/Comment (US $)
Capital costs			
Operating cost			
Contingency cost			
Total			

3.2 Budget and Expenditure on Capital Cost

Item*	Budget	Expenditure	Difference	Reason
Total				

* List of equipment approved in the project document (additional equipment should be so indicated).

3.3 Budget and Expenditure on Operating Cost

Year	Item*	Approved			Expenditure		
		Unit cost	No. of employees**	Total	Unit cost	No. of employees***	Total
	E.g. Salaries						
	E.g.: Communications						
	Total						

* List of incremental operating cost items in the project document
** No. of employees on which the calculation of operating cost is based
*** No. of employees employed at the time of project completion

3.4 Budget and Expenditure on Contingency Cost

	Item(s)	Expenditure
Contingency		
Funds		
	Total	
	Approved	
	Difference	

(B) TRAINING AND WORKSHOP

3.1 Budget and Expenditure

Item*	Budget	Expenditure	Difference	Reason
Total				

* List all the cost items as approved in the project document

3.2 Budget and Expenditure on Contingency Cost

	Item(s)	Expenditure
Contingency		
Funds		
	Total	
	Approved	
	Difference	

(C) COUNTRY PROGRAMME, INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND NETWORKING

3.1 Budget and Expenditure

Item*	Approved	Expenditure	Difference	Reason
Total				

* List all the cost items as approved in the project document

SECTION 4: IMPLEMENTATION EFFICIENCY

Item	Yes	No	Delay/comment
4.1 Project Schedule			
Project duration			
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by			

Article 5 Party concerned			
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary			
Grant agreement signature			
Bids requested			
Contracts awarded			
Equipment delivered			
Principle activity completed (e.g. workshop, training)			
Submission of completion report			
4.2 Equipment*(where applicable)*			
Quantity as Planned			
Quality as Specified			
Delays			
4.3 Training			
Quantity as Planned			
Quality as Specified			
Delays			

4.4 Please describe any major problems encountered in project implementation and what was the major cause of delay.

SECTION 5: OUTPUTS AND IMPACT

Outputs*	Achieved as planned		Impact assessment				Indicators**
	Yes	No	Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unacceptable	
1							
2.							

List the outputs one by one as they are described in the project document.

** Indicators should be identified to validate the rating given to the impact assessment of the outputs. The indicators should be chosen to show the extent the outputs have been used by their end-users. For illustration two examples are given in the following table:

Type of Project	Outputs	Impact assessment	Indicators
Country programme formulation	A well designed country programme	Satisfactory	Frequency of use of the country programme as reference. Accuracy of the data in the country programme.
Institutional strengthening	A well functioning ozone office	Satisfactory	Timely and accurate data reported to Ozone Secretariat. Actions initiated to promote ODS phase-out.

SECTION 6: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT

Using three indicators, namely achievement of project impact cost and speed of completion (plan v. actual), please give an overall assessment of the project in the scale below.

[ ] Highly satisfactory, more than planned

[ ] Satisfactory, as planned

[ ] Satisfactory, though not as planned

[ ] Unsatisfactory, less than planned

[ ] Unacceptable

Comments from Government:

SECTION 7: LESSONS LEARNT

Please state any lessons that can be drawn from this project that will benefit future projects.
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47, Decision 24/9, para. 27).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/13).

ANNEX XI.7: SCHEDULES OF SUBMISSION OF BACKLOGGED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS

UNDP PCR Completion Schedule (to reduce backlog to zero)

	Investment	Non-Investment	Total
31 December 1999	30 (foam)	0	30
15 January 2000	10 (foam)	6 (training)	16
31 March 2000	16 (foam)	14	30
30 June 2000	30	18	48
30 September 2000	35	15	50
31 December 2000	35	15	50
	156	68	224

UNEP PCR Completion Schedule

Type	Number	Deadline
Training	2	December 1999
Technical assistance	25	January 2000

CP plus ongoing activities (UNEP's recurring costs programme for clearing house and network) in accordance with the Executive Committee's decision.

World Bank PCR Completion Schedule

January.	4 Compressor (incl. MACs)
February	10 Foam (before 1999)
March	7 Foam (before 1999)
June	16 technical assistants, 18 foam (1999)
July	3 solvents
August	1 halon
September	5 aerosols

UNIDO PCR Completion Schedule

Training:	Nothing due
Foam:	10 PCRs by end of February 2000
	10 PCRs by end of March 2000
Recovery and recycling:	5 PCRs until mid-January 2000
Compressors:	2 PCRs by end of March 2000
Solvents:	3 PCRs by end of July 2000
Methyl bromide demonstration projects:	No projects yet completed

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Decision 29/4, para. 21).
(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/65, Annex II).

ANNEX XI.8: CRITERIA AND RATING SCHEME FOR OVERALL ASSESSMENT

(from Section II of Project Completion Report)

Part A: Assessment of quantitative project performance data			
Category	**Criteria**	**Range**	**Rating**
Pre-conditions for completion*	ODS phase-out as approved	0 or 20	
	Conversion completed (no more CFC in use, ODS-free production has started)	0 or 20	
	Certified equipment destruction	0 or 20	
Delays	On time	15	
	6 to 12 months delay	0	
	More than 12 months delay	-15	
Cost-effectiveness of MLF funding	Better than approved by 5% or more	5	
	As approved, or better by up to 5%	0	
	Less cost-effective than approved	-5	
Subtotal A			0
Part B: Qualitative rating of project performance**			
Project Preparation	Quality of project design	5, 3 or 1	
Technology choice	Conversion technology	5, 3 or 1	
	Type of equipment	5, 3 or 1	
	Supplier	5, 3 or 1	
Management of risks	Safety / health protection	5, 3 or 1	
	Maintenance of equipment	5, 3 or 1	
	Maintaining product quality	5, 3 or 1	
	Preventing return to ODS use	5, 3 or 1	
Subtotal B			0
Total score	Highly satisfactory Satisfactory Less satisfactory	100 to 120 75 to 99 48 to 74	0

* The overall rating will be calculated only if the pre-conditions for completion, as defined by the Executive Committee in Decision 28/2, are met and documented (applicable for projects completed after July 1999).

** Please rate the project performance with regard to quality/appropriateness using the following scale for each category: Highly satisfactory: (5); Satisfactory: (3); Less satisfactory: (1).

(UNEP/OzL.pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/18, para. 29).

(Supporting document: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

ANNEX XI.9: SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS (PCRS) IN 2001*

UNDP	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Mar 01	UNDP will concentrate on foam PCRs until 15th February 2001, and will deliver the outstanding solvent PCRs until 31st January 2001 and the three aerosol PCRs and one halon PCR by end-February 2001. After that, the remaining PCRs would be primarily in the foam and refrigeration sectors.	30	10
	30 Jun 01		30	10
	30 Sept 01		30	10
	31 Dec 01		29	10
	Total		119	40
UNEP	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Jan 01	TAS		20
	31 Jan 01	Training		2
	Total			22
UNIDO	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Jan 01	Foam	7	
	31 Mar 01	Aerosol**	2	
	31 Mar 01	Refrigeration	22	
	31 Jul 01	Refrigeration	2	
	Total		33	
IBRD	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Jan 01	Foam (13)*** Solvent (2). Compressor (3)	18	
	31 Feb 01	Halon (0). Refrigeration (5). All Sectors (5)	10	
	31 Mar 01	All Sectors	10	
	31 Apr 01	Aerosol (3). All Sectors (10)	13	
	31 May 01	All Sectors	6	
	31 Jun 01	TAS (2) INS (2)		4
	31 Jul 01	Foam (1) All Sectors (7) TAS (1)	8	1
	Total		67	5

*The table shows expected PCRs for projects completed as of 31 December 1999 and takes into account the number of outstanding PCRs as of 31 October 2000. The Implementing Agencies will, in addition to the above schedule, submit PCRs in 2001 for projects completed through 2000 and up to June 30, 2001.

**The completion reports on 2 other aerosol projects in Kenya are pending until warehouse issues are cleared.

***Some of these foam projects will have PCRs ready for submission before January 2000.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/44, Decision 32/18, para. 29).

(Supporting documents: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1).

ANNEX XI.10: OPERATIONAL POLICY ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING FOR MULTILATERAL FUND-SUPPORTED PROJECTS

Introduction

1. Noting that gender mainstreaming was defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1997 as: "The process of assessing the gender implications of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality."

2. Given that projects funded under the Multilateral Fund are implemented through bilateral and implementing agencies, which have their own gender policies, this policy is designed to ensure that existing gender policies are implemented systematically in the context of Multilateral Fund-supported projects.

3. The implementation of this policy will be a shared responsibility of the Executive Committee, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the bilateral and implementing agencies, and the National Ozone Units of Article 5 countries.

Objective

4. This operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects seeks to contribute to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Guiding principles

5. Strategies, policies, procedures, guidelines and criteria established by the Executive Committee should support gender equality and women's empowerment and be developed in accordance with the gender policies of bilateral and implementing agencies;

6. A gender-sensitive approach should be applied in the design and implementation of Multilateral Fund-supported projects; and

7. Bilateral and implementing agencies' existing gender policies and their experience implementing these policies can be used to identify entry points to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all Multilateral Fund-supported projects implemented by them.

Key areas for action

Area 1: Developing tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming in the review/approval process, and reporting, monitoring and evaluation systems of the Multilateral Fund, including the tracking and reporting on activities and results of gender mainstreaming based on the collection of sex-disaggregated data, where possible, and the reporting of any observations made during the project cycle related to gender equality and women's empowerment and/or possible gender impacts or implications.

Area 2: Considering and addressing gender equality and women's empowerment systematically

in all projects prepared to phase out and phase down controlled substances for Article 5 countries in all phases of the project cycle.

Area 3: Delivering capacity building for bilateral and implementing agencies' partners and Article 5 countries to facilitate gender mainstreaming, and effective use of the identified strategic entry points to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all projects financed by the Multilateral Fund.

Assessing the policy's implementation

8. The implementation of this policy can be assessed based on progress on the key areas and indicators, such as quantitative information and narrative examples, as applicable, to be provided by the bilateral and implementing agencies in their annual progress reports.

Review

9. This policy should be reviewed and revised as deemed necessary by the Executive Committee.

(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75, Decision 84/92(b)).

ANNEX XI.11: MANAGEMENT RESPONSE TO THE EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EVALUATION FUNCTION OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

1. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund commends the final report on the assessment of the Multilateral Fund's evaluation function and expresses appreciation for the constructive engagement and comprehensive analysis provided by an independent consultant. We acknowledge the author's efforts to understand the Multilateral Fund's unique business model and her professionalism throughout the assessment process.

2. The Executive Committee acknowledges the opportunity presented by this assessment to further strengthen the evaluation function. The coordination and guidance from the evaluation team in facilitating the assessment process are also deeply appreciated. We extend our thanks to the Chief Officer of the Secretariat for supporting the consultant and the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) in facilitating access to relevant information and engaging Secretariat staff in the assessment.

3. The Executive Committee welcomes the thorough analysis presented in the final report as well as the comprehensive data on monitoring and evaluation outputs and budgets since 2009, consolidated in the first part of the report.[1] This serves as a solid foundation for the Committee's decision-making regarding a future evaluation policy and its role in supporting the Multilateral Fund's mission to assist Article 5 countries in meeting their Montreal Protocol obligations.

Response to the assessment recommendations

4. Overall, the final assessment report offers a positive assessment of the Multilateral Fund's evaluation function over its 30-year history while identifying areas for improvement. Seven key recommendations are outlined for updating the evaluation function. After examining the seven recommendations of the assessment, the Executive Committee considers the following:

5. Regarding recommendation 1: The Executive Committee agrees that an evaluation policy would provide an operational framework for improved implementation of the work of the evaluation unit. Regarding the separation between the monitoring and evaluation functions, making the SMEO responsible solely for evaluation, the Executive Committee considers that this could be approved as long as it does not represent an additional burden for the Secretariat. The practical implications concern the management of project completion reports (PCRs). Consequently, the Executive Committee approves the evaluation policy presented in annex IV of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/66 and the reframing of the role of the SMEO to Senior Evaluation Officer (SEO), while requesting the SMEO in consultation with the Secretariat to finalise the modalities for the transfer of the monitoring component of the PCR-related work to the Secretariat.

6. Regarding recommendation 2: The Executive Committee agrees that the preparation of guidelines and tools for awareness raising on the evaluation function, after adoption of the evaluation policy, may be useful. These evaluation products would be posted on the evaluation page of the Multilateral Fund website, and the SMEO would inform the Executive Committee in the annual report on the evaluation function. Briefings for the implementing and bilateral agencies may also be organized at the inter-agency coordination meetings (IACMs), and as relevant.

7. Regarding recommendation 3: The Executive Committee agrees with the *establishment of a systematic follow-up system* to track the status of implementation of the approved evaluation recommendations. The SMEO should prepare a proposal to be considered at the 98th meeting for a system to follow up on recommendations, which could include the consideration of digital tools for an online follow-up system and possible integration with the knowledge management system of the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee agrees with the usefulness of preparing guidance for consultants on delivering evaluation reports, and considers that this is an internal management of the evaluation work which can be developed by the SMEO

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/10 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/7

without requiring additional guidance.

8. Regarding recommendation 4: The Executive Committee agrees with the usefulness of engaging stakeholders in the process of evaluation, in particular with regard to ensuring that field experiences are better reflected in evaluation products. Regarding the five sub-components of recommendation 4, the Executive Committee is of the following view:

(a) On revisiting the purpose of desk studies and consider the introduction of inception papers: The Executive Committee agrees that this is a relevant practice that could be introduced in the preparation of evaluations, when a desk study appears not to be sufficient for a comprehensive evaluation;

(b) On undertaking fewer, deeper and more strategic evaluations: The Executive Committee agrees with this recommendation that some strategic evaluations be considered in future programmes of work;

(c) On streamlining interactions with the Committee: The Executive Committee is satisfied with the current practice of interaction with the SMEO and wishes to maintain its regular oversight role for continued reporting of progress on the implementation of the evaluation work programme;

(d) On introducing briefing sessions with evaluation consultants: The briefing sessions with evaluation consultants could be organized ad hoc, when relevant for the results of an evaluation, with due attention to avoid adding a burden to the Secretariat's work. The Executive Committee considers that this practice should be used discretionally only when it would bring clear added value to the final evaluation; and

(e) On requesting evaluation as a standing item at key Multilateral Fund meetings (i.e., IACMs and regional network meetings): The Executive Committee observes that IACM agendas already include an evaluation item, and that it is included in some of the regional network meeting agendas. The Executive Committee agrees with the usefulness of including an evaluation item in the agendas of these meetings, as relevant.

9. Regarding recommendation 5: Reappraise the evaluation framework used at the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee agrees with undertaking more innovative approaches in evaluation. However, the inclusion of softer dimensions should remain within the realm of the mandate of the Fund. The SMEO will consider developing a framework for evaluating non-investment activities that clearly define expected outputs, outcomes and ultimate results of these evaluations for consideration at the 98th meeting.

10. Regarding recommendation 6: Introduce enhanced quality assurance mechanisms for evaluation reports. The Executive Committee agrees with the need for the SMEO to ensure the quality of evaluation reports. Involving the Secretariat's programme managers should not be done at the expense of the workload of the project review team. The Executive Committee agrees that the measures should be implemented to ensure high quality evaluation work, but without an extra burden for the Secretariat and with no additional costs for the evaluation budget.

11. Regarding recommendation 7: Supplementing evaluation expertise in the short term. The Executive Committee observes that this recommendation identified a need to support the review on PCRs which has now been completed with the adoption of the universal PCR format at the 94th meeting. Therefore, there is no longer a need for temporary support. The Executive Committee is open to considering the possibility of a Junior Professional Officer in the future, should the SEO present a reasonable plan for this request with a clear explanation of the role and purpose of such temporary support.

12. The Executive Committee appreciates the findings of the assessment and reaffirms its commitment to supporting the strengthening of the evaluation function. It further requests the SMEO to implement the elements contained in the recommendations, as per the response in paragraphs 5 to 11 above. The Executive

Committee will continue to exercise its oversight function in examining progress made, as a result of the assessment, in enhancing the utility and relevance of the evaluation function.[2]

[2] See terms of reference for an external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/8.

ANNEX XI.12: EVALUATION POLICY FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Rationale for an evaluation policy at the Multilateral Fund

1. The Executive Committee has given the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) the mandate to prepare an evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund, after having considered the external assessment on the evaluation function at its 95th meeting. In a broader context, the Secretary-General has overseen an extensive UN reform effort. In his report A/72/492 on "Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: ensuring a better future for all," he indicated his intention to strengthen the evaluation capacity within the UN Secretariat to better inform programme planning and reporting on programme performance. He stressed that the results of evaluations would be used by programme managers to better plan and adjust their activities. Evaluation in general is integral to learning and supports results-based management and increased transparency.

2. In this context, in order to strengthen accountability mechanisms, new instructions, procedures and guidelines were issued for the implementation of Article 7 of the regulations and rules governing programme planning, programme aspects of the budget, the monitoring of implementation and the methods of evaluation in the United Nations.[1]

3. The present evaluation policy is inspired by the existing rules and regulations within the United Nations, to support enhanced accountability and to encourage a stronger culture of evaluation to benefit the work of the Multilateral Fund, its evaluation unit and the implementing agencies. The scope of the policy has been narrowed to ensure that the evaluation policy focuses on the core mandate of the Fund as defined in Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol.

Definition of evaluation

4. The Multilateral Fund subscribes to the definition of evaluation derived from the Norms and Standards for Evaluation of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)[2] and the Administrative Instruction of the United Nations Secretariat.[3]

5. An evaluation is an assessment, conducted as systematically and impartially as possible, of an activity, project, programme, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector, operational area or institutional performance. It analyzes the level of achievement of both expected and unexpected results by examining the results chain, processes, contextual factors and causality using appropriate criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide credible, useful evidence-based information that enables the timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations and lessons into the decision-making processes of the organization and its stakeholders.

6. Evaluation is part of, but distinct from, a larger organizational oversight architecture for assessing programme performance which may also include monitoring, audit and inspection. Audit and inspection functions are under the purview of the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the United Nations, which can conduct audits and inspections of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat if required. The monitoring function at the Multilateral Fund is under the purview of its Secretariat and Chief Officer, delivered by the project review team, the administrative team and the Treasurer.[4]

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[1] ST/SGB/2018/3

[2] United Nations Evaluation Group (2016). Norms and Standards for Evaluation, New York, UNEG.

[3] ST/AI/2021/3. 6 August 2021 and related Guidelines - Administrative Instruction on Evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat.

[4] The SMEO was responsible for only one component of the monitoring function (related to project completion reports). During the discussions at the 95th meeting, as reflected in paragraph 46 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, there was agreement that the monitoring should be removed from the SMEO's responsibilities.

Purposes of the Multilateral Fund evaluation function

7. Within the Multilateral Fund, the responsibility for evaluation lies with the evaluation unit headed by a Senior Evaluation Officer (SEO). The evaluation function was established in 1997; however, the present evaluation policy is the first of this kind adopted by the Executive Committee and will guide the work of the SEO in managing the evaluation unit and delivering the approved evaluation work programme.

8. The primary objective of the evaluation function in the Multilateral Fund is to assess the effectiveness of programmes and projects, learn from the evaluations and apply the lessons learned to improve the design, implementation and to lay the groundwork for ensuring sustainability of future projects. Content-based evaluations facilitate informed decision-making and learning among stakeholders involved in project design, approval and implementation.

9. Evaluation at the Multilateral Fund serves three main purposes:

(a) Accountability: Evaluation is a key component of oversight and contributes to accountability by generating independent analysis of results, progress, and effective implementation of planned activities. It provides credible information that supports the Executive Committee in its role of overseeing the Multilateral Fund. Transparent reporting of evaluation findings contributes to the Committee's confidence in the Fund's ability to deliver on the responsibilities entrusted to it;

(b) Evidence-based decision-making: Evaluation supports better decision-making at all levels of the Multilateral Fund. It should inform planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and reporting, and contribute to evidence-based policymaking and organizational effectiveness. Evaluation and feedback on the implementation of evaluation recommendations are relevant contributions to effective results-based management; and

(c) Learning: A strong culture of evaluation is a prerequisite for a learning organization. Evaluation will help the organization and its implementing partners to learn from experience in programme planning and project implementation and better understand why – and to what extent – intended and unintended results were achieved, as well as to analyze the implications of the results. The compilation, analysis and dissemination of lessons learned can be the driver for innovation and continuous improvement.

10. The present evaluation policy adapts the established evaluation guidelines for the United Nations as defined in ST/AI/2021/3 to the specific mandate of the Multilateral Fund to create a fit-for-purpose framework to evaluate programmes and projects supported by the Fund through the lens of achieving compliance with the Montreal Protocol. It defines the roles and responsibilities regarding the exercise of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund.

Responsibilities and roles

11. The responsibilities and roles to guarantee an effective, accountable, credible, useful and independent evaluation function are shared by the key stakeholders, as defined below:

Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

(a) Is the custodian of the evaluation policy;

(b) Approves the evaluation policy and its periodic updates;

(c) Approves the biennial work programme and budget for evaluation and the annual reports and updates on the evaluation work programme. The Executive Committee can propose specific evaluations at any time based on the priorities of the Fund;

(d) Approves the terms of reference (TORs), and subsequent revisions, for the responsibilities of the SEO, as head of the evaluation unit;

(e) Considers the evaluation reports and related recommendations presented by the SEO;

(f) Responds to the recommendations in evaluation reports by taking a decision on each evaluation, taking into account the recommendations of the SEO, and if it deems necessary, through a management response; and

(g) Takes decisions on further follow-up on the evaluation recommendations after considering the periodic report on the status of implementation of evaluation's recommendations, to be presented by the SEO to the Executive Committee at the first meeting of the year.

Senior Evaluation Officer, Head of the Evaluation Unit

(a) Leads the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund as the head of the evaluation unit;

(b) Manages all aspects required to implement the evaluation work programme as approved by the Executive Committee, including recruitment and supervision of evaluation staff and non-staff (e.g. consultants, interns);

(c) Prepares and presents a draft biennial evaluation work programme and related budget to the Executive Committee for approval, and is accountable for it;

(d) Presents evaluation reports to the Executive Committee including general and actionable recommendations which, when applicable, might include specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) indicators to facilitate follow-up on their implementation; general recommendations may also be issued aiming at addressing more strategic aspects relevant to the work of the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies;

(e) Ensures that all evaluation reports are of high quality and conform to UNEG norms and standards for evaluation, where applicable within the mandate of the Fund;

(f) Ensures that Multilateral Fund evaluations comply with the approved evaluation policy of the Multilateral Fund, as well as align to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation as per ST/SGB/2018/3 and with the ST/AI/2021/3 on evaluation in the United Nations Secretariat;

(g) Develops and maintains a follow-up system to monitor the status of implementation of recommendations and periodically reports on progress in the uptake and implementation of evaluation recommendations to the Executive Committee. The follow-up reporting on specific evaluation recommendations should be discontinued after four years of their acceptance, unless otherwise decided by the Committee;

(h) Spearheads collaboration and coordination with the evaluation offices of the Multilateral Fund's implementing agencies to explore options for joint evaluations on issues related to Multilateral Fund project implementation, or ad hoc consultations on evaluation-related issues of mutual interest;

(i) Represents the Multilateral Fund evaluation function at the UNEG and other relevant United Nations forums, such as the evaluation communities of practice in the United Nations Secretariat; remains up-to-date on trends and innovations in evaluation and informs about these trends and innovations, including about how they can be best used in the interest of improving performance in achieving the goals of the Montreal Protocol;

(j) Takes responsibility to promote the visibility and dissemination of evaluation products through online corporate tools, including a periodic evaluation newsletter, to facilitate the uptake of evaluation-work findings and lessons learned;

(k) Reports to the Executive Committee on measures that ensure that the Multilateral Fund evaluation function is aligned with the evolving requirements of evaluation functions in the United Nations and in UNEP;

(l) Develops guidelines and standard operating procedures to create a culture of evaluation and facilitate the use of evaluation products among the stakeholders; and

(m) Upon request of the Executive Committee, prepares potential management responses to evaluations.

Chief Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat

(a) Safeguards the integrity of the evaluation function, ensuring its independence from operational management;

(b) Upon completion of a recruitment process, recommends the appointment of the SEO to the Executive Director of UNEP;

(c) Contributes with the views of the Secretariat on the preparation of the biennial evaluation work programme that is presented to the Executive Committee by the SEO for approval;

(d) Holds the role of administrative supervision of the SEO and facilitates the approval of administrative matters related to the implementation of the evaluation work programme;

(e) May prepare a Secretariat's management response on evaluation reports if requested by the Executive Committee;

(f) Ensures the use of evaluation reports and lessons learned in the Secretariat's project review work; and

(g) Allocates some of the Secretariat's time to provide the necessary technical advice for enhanced quality assurance of the Multilateral Fund-specific expertise on technical aspects covered by the evaluations.

Implementing and bilateral agencies (including their evaluation offices)

(a) The implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund, i.e., UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank, and the bilateral agencies are instrumental to facilitate data collection for the evaluations (the agencies hereafter);

(b) The agencies should respond to requests for information emanating from the evaluation unit to facilitate the information needed by consultants to prepare evaluation reports;

(c) The evaluation offices of the agencies could be consulted by the Multilateral Fund evaluation unit in order to promote synergies, on both directions, in evaluating the programmes and projects aiming at compliance with the Montreal Protocol;

(d) The Multilateral Fund evaluation unit and the agencies' evaluation offices may maintain a regular information exchanges on projects of common interest pertaining to the scope of the Montreal Protocol goals;

(e) The agencies should take the necessary actions in responding to recommendations addressed to them, when the Executive Committee would so decide after the consideration of evaluation reports. They should monitor the implementation of the recommendations on what relates to their work and report through the SEO to the Executive Committee on progress on implementation; and

(f) The agencies may contribute at any time to the preparation of the draft evaluation work programme through sharing their views on the most salient issues of interest regarding project implementation, based on their experience in programme and project implementation.

Other stakeholders, including at the national level

12. The national ozone units (NOUs), project management units and other national stakeholders in implementation are encouraged to participate in the evaluations when invited by the SEO to do so.

Evaluation framework - principles, norms and standards of relevance to the Multilateral Fund

13. Evaluations in the Multilateral Fund will follow the United Nations Regulations and Rules on evaluation and related guidelines, as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 10 above. The purpose of the evaluations will respond to the mandate of the Fund and be guided by principles and practices at the core of international good evaluation practices for high-quality evaluation as set out in the UNEG Norms and Standards (2016), the UNEG ethical guidelines (2020) and the UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation (2008), and the evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund. Only the norms relevant to the Multilateral Fund will be applicable, not to expand beyond the Fund's mandate, and in full respect with the corpus of decisions of the Executive Committee.

14. The SEO, as head of the Multilateral Fund evaluation unit, will endeavour to conform to these norms, standards, codes and guidance in the design, management and conduct of evaluations, and throughout the structures and operations of the evaluation function. In so doing, however, only the norms that conform to the core mandate of the Multilateral Fund would be used, without expanding further to any area not agreed by the Executive Committee. Norm 8 would be applied only in reference to gender as there is an approved gender mainstreaming policy for the Multilateral Fund.

Table 1: UNEG Norms for Evaluation

General norms for evaluation
Norm 1: Internationally agreed principles, goals and targets
Norm 2: Utility
Norm 3: Credibility
Norm 4: Independence
Norm 5: Impartiality
Norm 6: Ethics
Norm 7: Transparency
Norm 8: Human rights and gender equality
Norm 9: National evaluation capacities
Norm 10: Professionalism
Institutional norms for evaluation at the United Nations System
Norm 11: Enabling environment
Norm 12: Evaluation policy
Norm 13: Responsibility for the evaluation function

Source: UNEG (2016)

15. Among the evaluation norms and standards, observing the norms of independence, utility, credibility and transparency in delivering the evaluation work will contribute to enhanced relevance and quality of the work delivered by the evaluation function to leverage a positive impact on the work of the Multilateral Fund.

Independence

16. The independence of the evaluation function is overseen by the Executive Committee. Independence of evaluation is necessary for credibility; it influences the ways in which an evaluation is used and allows evaluators to be impartial and free from undue pressure throughout the evaluation process.

17. The SEO must have the ability to evaluate without undue influence by any party, and to conduct evaluative work impartially, without the risk of negative effects on career development and must be able to freely express the results of the evaluative work.

18. Independence also demands that the Multilateral Fund's evaluation unit be independent from the organization's management functions, except for mandatory administrative procedures applicable to all Secretariat staff members, including the SEO and the staff of the evaluation unit.

19. The independent evaluation unit carries the responsibility of setting the evaluation work programme in response to the mandate given by the Executive Committee through its decisions and its approval of the evaluation work programme and related budget. The evaluation function needs to be provided with adequate resources through a commensurate budget aligned to the agreed evaluation workload. It also needs administrative support to conduct its work, to independently evaluate the effectiveness and performance of the Multilateral Fund's portfolio of programmes and projects.

20. The SEO has the responsibility to submit evaluation reports to the Executive Committee, in consultation with the Chief Officer. In the event of divergent views on the evaluation reports or products, the Chief Officer, as the head of the Secretariat, can issue dissenting opinions setting forth the discrepancies, for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

Utility

21. Evaluations should be commissioned and conducted with the clear intention to use the resulting analysis, findings, lessons learned and recommendations to inform the Executive Committee's decisions. Useful evaluations make relevant and timely contributions to informed decision-making, organizational learning processes and accountability for results. Evaluations can contribute to knowledge generation and empowering stakeholders, with the stakeholders using the lessons learned to improve the effectiveness of design and implementation of Multilateral Fund programmes and projects.

Credibility

22. Evaluations must be credible. Key elements of credibility include transparent evaluation processes, impartiality, inclusive approaches involving relevant stakeholders and robust quality assurance systems. Evaluation results and recommendations are derived from the use of the best available, objective, reliable and valid data and by accurate quantitative and qualitative analysis of evidence. Credibility requires that evaluations are ethically conducted and managed by evaluators that exhibit professional and cultural competencies, ensuring the quality of processes and outputs.

Transparency

23. Transparency is an essential element of evaluation that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability. Evaluation products should be publicly accessible online and should be circulated as an integral component of Multilateral Fund's communication and knowledge management platforms. The SEO will ensure that transparency does not trespass the boundaries of confidentiality where applicable. For those specific cases, restricted access would be granted only to Executive Committee members and the Chief Officer so as to preserve the full confidentiality of the sensitive information.

Evaluation modalities and outputs

24. Programme and project evaluation can be performed through different approaches, for which the scope and coverage would vary, depending on the request made by the Executive Committee. Modalities for evaluation are shown in table 2 below. The Executive Committee will decide the modality for the evaluations that it will approve as part of the evaluation work programme.

Table 2: Modalities of evaluations

Evaluation modality	Description
Strategic and thematic evaluations	Strategic evaluations will provide balanced coverage of policies, strategies and core planning instruments.
Programme and portfolio evaluations	Programme and portfolio evaluations will be undertaken in situations where the level of aggregation offers learning and accountability opportunities in a more efficient manner than through individual project-level assessments.
Project evaluations	The evaluation unit will purposefully select a sample of projects reaching operational completion for independent evaluation.
Sectoral and cross-sectoral evaluations – including regional/inter-regional and national approaches	Evaluation of specific sectors to be covered under this modality; cross-sectoral evaluations would shed light on potential synergies (or externalities) of actions in one sector over others; they can be performed at the national, regional and/or inter-regional level of analysis.
Impact evaluations / Studies	Impact evaluations /studies will be selectively undertaken as time and resources allow, including cross-sectoral evaluations positioning the achievements of the Montreal Protocol and related to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) within its mandate, such as gender and climate, and other UN system cross-cutting sustainable development issues where needed.
Joint evaluations (semi-independent evaluations)	Joint evaluations will be undertaken for shared evaluands – no coverage norms apply. They can be planned, when relevant, in collaboration with the evaluation offices of the Multilateral Fund's implementing and bilateral agencies, when requested by the Executive Committee for selected evaluations
Process evaluations	Evaluations of processes and workflows involving different actors – Secretariat, implementing and bilateral agencies, NOUs and other Multilateral Fund partners as applicable, to identify potential gains in effectiveness and efficiency.
Biennial evaluation synthesis	This will be undertaken every two years at the end of a programme of work implementation period.

Softer and more strategic evaluations

25. Apart from the above types of evaluations, the function could on occasions, when so requested by the Executive Committee, assess the broader impacts of Multilateral Fund projects and activities, such as gender, social and economic impacts (i.e., in particular in relation to the Kigali Amendment). When relevant and appropriate, these impacts may be considered as part of the traditional sectoral and project evaluations, rather than as separate evaluation exercises. Evaluations of institutional strengthening, training programmes, and technical assistance should be undertaken periodically, to assess the effective and efficient functioning of this key component of the support to Article 5 countries.

Evaluation outputs

26. Multilateral Fund evaluations have been delivered as desk studies, eventually to be followed by a second phase, after consideration of the findings and recommendations of the desk study. Desk studies are self-contained reports relying mainly on documentation produced by the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies. They do not typically involve country visits but can use surveys and interviews as required.

27. In aligning with the development of the professionalization of the evaluation function, the Multilateral Fund will introduce the use of inception reports as part of the possible evaluation outputs. The use of an inception

paper strengthens the analytical linkages between the first phase of an evaluation – the desk study – and the proposed additional evaluation work for the second phase, when this would be considered as a requirement for final verification of evidence and validation of findings and recommendations after the consideration of the desk study and its annexed inception paper.

28. The evaluation unit may produce a variety of outputs, depending on the purpose and stage of the evaluations, responding to the requests of the Executive Committee when approving the evaluation work programme and the TOR for each mandated evaluation. Typically, the outputs of the evaluation work may consist of the following products:

- TORs;
- Inception papers;
- Desk studies;
- Evaluation reports;
- Guidelines and templates;
- Working papers on evaluation issues;
- Briefings on lessons learned;
- Highlights on evaluation findings; and
- Reports on follow-up of recommendations.

29. The list of outputs can evolve in time together with the needs of the evaluation function and can be revisited in future updates of the evaluation policy to be undertaken at the request of the Executive Committee.

Resources for evaluation

30. The Executive Committee approves the resources for evaluation when adopting the biennial evaluation work programme, including the related budget, and may introduce amendments to it at any meeting, in particular after the presentation of progress updates in the annual report presented by the SEO.

31. The evaluations are prepared with the support of external consultants recruited in agreement with the regulations and rules and administrative issuances of the United Nations Secretariat on the matter. The Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund provides the administrative support for the recruitment processes. Occasionally, at the request of the Executive Committee, the consultants might be involved in presenting the results of an evaluation.

32. The SEO is accountable for the evaluation work and its outputs. The consultants work under the supervision of the SEO and are reporting at interim milestones during the evaluation process. The SEO is assisted by a general services staff who provides support on both research and administrative tasks of the evaluation unit.

Dissemination, outreach and public disclosure

33. Evaluation reports should be disseminated to all evaluation stakeholders and made publicly available in the evaluation page of the Multilateral Fund website. The SEO should prepare short information documents for the dissemination of key findings, lessons learned and recommendations and share them through the website. Due attention should be paid to preserving the confidentiality of sensitive information which may be used during the preparation of the evaluation outputs, in line with evaluation standards on the matter.

34. The evaluation unit may also prepare internal working papers and guidelines to contribute to the strengthening of the relevance of evaluations and their use by the relevant stakeholders, as well as stories for the website to disseminate the results from the evaluation work.