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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-ninth Meeting
Port Ghalib, Egypt, 10-14 November 2009

**ADVANCE DRAFT DECISIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE
PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL RELATED TO THE MULTILATERAL
FUND**

XXI/___: Destruction

Recalling Decision XX/7 which called for further study on the size and scope of banks of ozone-depleting substances and requesting the Multilateral Fund to initiate pilot projects on destruction with a view to developing practical data and experience,

Understanding that any such projects approved under the Multilateral Fund would be implemented consistent with national laws and international agreements related to wastes,

Noting the significant climate change and ozone layer benefits associated with destroying many types of ozone-depleting substances;

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-ordinating 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 ODS banks 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;

XXI/___: Uses of controlled substances as process agents

Noting with appreciation the 2008 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel;

Recalling Decision X/14 in which all Parties are asked to report to the Secretariat annually by 30 September 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;

Noting that the report by Executive Committee on process agent uses in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/Oz.L.Pro.WG.1/29/4) found that the adoption of technology that results in zero emissions of ozone-depleting substances used as process agents has become the norm in Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;

Noting that reporting by Parties operating under Article 5(1) on approved process agent projects under the Multilateral Fund does not replace the need to submit the required information under Decision X/14 to the Ozone Secretariat;

Noting with concern that only two Parties reported information consistent with Decision X/14 and that such limited data has impeded the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in undertaking the level of analysis required;

Also noting that such limited information reported by Parties puts at risk the current exclusion of process agent uses of controlled substances from a Party's annual consumption calculation;

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 TEAP 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 OEWG;

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 NCl ₃ in chlor-alkali production	CTC
2	Chlorine recovery by tail gas absorption in chlor-alkali production	CTC
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC
4	Production of endosulfan	CTC
5	Production of ibuprofen	CTC
6	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC
7	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC
8	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11

No.	Process agent application	Substance
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 bupropfenzin	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 tetrafluorobenzoyl ethyl 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

XXI/___: Essential-use nominations for controlled substances for 2010

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties decides:

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

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

Noting the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's conclusion that technically satisfactory alternatives to chlorofluorocarbon-based metered-dose inhalers are available for some of the therapeutic formulations for treating asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,

Taking into account the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's analysis and recommendations for essential use exemptions for controlled substances for the manufacture of metered-dose inhalers used for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,

Noting that the Meeting of the Parties is for the first time considering essential use nominations submitted by Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5,

Noting also that the Medical Technical Options Committee stated in its report that it had difficulty assessing some of the nominations submitted by Parties in accordance with the criteria of decision IV/25 and subsequent relevant decisions owing to a lack of certain information,

Noting further that notwithstanding insufficient information referred to in the preceding paragraph the Medical Technical Options Committee gave due consideration to the health and safety of patients in regard to the amounts recommended,

Welcoming the continued progress in several Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in reducing their reliance on chlorofluorocarbon based metered-dose inhalers as alternatives are developed, receive regulatory approval and are marketed for sale,

1. To authorize the levels of production and consumption for 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

XXI/___: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons and environmentally sound alternatives

Noting that the transition from, and phase-out of, ozone-depleting substances has implications for climate system protection;

Recalling that decision XIX/6 requests the Parties to accelerate the phase-out of production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs);

Mindful of the need to safeguard the climate change benefits associated with phase-out of HCFCs;

Aware of the increasing availability of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs, in particular in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and foam sectors;

Aware also of the need to appropriately ensure the safe implementation and use of low-GWP technologies and products;

Recalling para 9 and 11 (b) of decision XIX/6;

1. To request the 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 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 ODS 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 A/C and refrigeration sectors in high ambient temperature areas in A5 countries and to consider demonstration and pilot projects in A/C 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 ODSs, particularly when phasing out HCFCs.

XXI/___: Quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide

Recognizing that methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes is identified in the 2006 assessment report of the Scientific Assessment Panel as a remaining uncontrolled use of ozone-depleting substances of which the emissions may delay recovery of the ozone layer.

Mindful of the Scientific Assessment report scenarios which calculated that the integrated total chlorine and bromine in the atmosphere from 2007 to 2050 (equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine, EESC) would be reduced by 3.2% if all quarantine and pre-shipment emissions were eliminated by 2015.

Mindful that the use of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes is still increasing in some regions.

Acknowledging the efforts made by Parties to phase out or reduce the use and emissions of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes.

Noting that 22 Non-Article 5 Parties and 54 Article 5 Parties have reported current quarantine and pre-shipment consumption, that 31 other Parties which used quarantine and pre-shipment in the past have reduced their quarantine and pre-shipment consumption to zero, and that 14 additional Parties will cease next year and that a further 27 Parties are scheduled to cease consumption by 1 January 2010;

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's Task Force¹ concluded that there are technically feasible alternatives which may replace a large proportion of the quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide, especially in sawn timber, wood packaging material (ISPM 15), grains and similar foodstuffs, pre-plant soils use and logs;

Aware that, particularly for compliance with ISPM 15, there are more than 6,000 certified heat treatment facilities deployed in many countries, and that not-in-kind alternatives (such as plastic pallets or cardboard pallets) are available worldwide, including in many Article 5 countries, and do not require any treatment under ISPM 15; also noting that the ISPM 15 standard encourages national plant protection organisations (NPPOs) to promote the use of alternative treatments approved in that standard.

Further noting that under the IPPC alternative treatments are currently under review.

Noting the importance of monitoring quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide and their reporting under Article 7 in order to assess the contribution of quarantine and pre-shipment uses to methyl bromide emissions into the atmosphere.

Aware that several Parties have succeeded in reducing quarantine and pre-shipment consumption by adopting policy measures such as promoting the adoption of alternatives, reviewing regulatory requirements, allowing alternative options, adopting 'polluter pays' taxes on methyl bromide imports, and/or limiting quarantine and pre-shipment consumption;

Noting that methyl bromide use and emissions can also be reduced by technical improvements in fumigation practices, such as using gas-tight structures, determining minimum effective methyl bromide doses, monitoring during fumigation to minimise re-dosing, using recovery equipment, and treating wood packing materials prior to loading containers rather than treating entire loaded containers;

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;

¹ Table 9-1 (p.138) of the QPS Task Force report of October 2009

(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;

XXI/ __: Difficulties faced by Timor-Leste as a new Party

Notes with appreciation Timor-Leste's joining the international community in its efforts to protect the ozone layer, with its accession to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and all its amendments, making the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol the first international treaties deposited with the United Nations Secretary General to have universal participation,

Notes also that the ozone treaties will enter into force for Timor-Leste on 16 December 2009,

Recognizing the difficulties faced by Timor-Leste by joining the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and all its amendments shortly before key phase-out dates,

Understanding Timor-Leste's commitments for phasing out ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol and its amendments within a limited time frame,

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.

XXI/___: Institutional strengthening

Taking into account that the Parties to the Montreal Protocol have assumed a firm commitment to recover and protect the ozone layer,

Acknowledging that institutional strengthening support from the Multilateral Fund has played a paramount role in acquiring and enhancing the capacity of national ozone units to allow Article 5 Parties to comply with their commitments to ODS phase-out,

Recognizing the heavy workload and future challenges that Article 5 Parties still have to face looking towards the consolidation of CFC, halon and carbon tetrachloride phase-out, the phase-out of methyl bromide and the accelerated HCFC phase-out,

Acknowledging that decision 57/36 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund limits fund requests for the renewal of institutional strengthening projects up to the end of December 2010 at current levels,

Recognizing that such a decision could have an impact on Article 5 Parties' capacity to handle the complexity involved in ODS phase-out,

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.

XXI/___: Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Twenty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the seat of the Secretariat, in Nairobi, during October 2010, unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau;

XXI/___: Financial matters: Financial reports and budgets

Recalling decision XX/20 on financial matters,

Noting the financial report on the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the biennium 2008-2009 ended 31 December 2008;

Recognizing that voluntary contributions are an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

Welcoming the continued efficient management demonstrated by the Secretariat of the finances of the Montreal Protocol Trust Fund;

1. To approve the revised 2009 budget in the amount of \$5,329,104, and the 2010 budget in the amount of \$5,400,398 and to take note of the proposed budget of \$4,935,639 for 2011, as set out in annex [xx] to the report of the twenty first meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To authorize the Secretariat to draw down \$1,123,465 in 2010 and note the proposed drawdown of \$658,706 in 2011;

3. To approve, as a consequence of the draw-downs referred to in paragraph 2 above, total contributions to be paid by the Parties of \$4,276,933 for 2010 and note the contributions of \$4,276,933 for 2011, as set out in annex [xx] to the report of the Twenty first Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

4. Also to approve that the contributions of individual Parties for 2010 shall be listed in annex [xx] to the report of the Twenty First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

5. To authorize the Secretariat to maintain the operating cash reserve at 15 per cent of the 2010 budget to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund;

6. To urge all Parties to pay their outstanding contributions as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;

7. To request the Ozone Secretariat, in cases where the Open Ended Working Group and the Multilateral Fund Executive Committee meetings are held back to back, to consult with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, with a view to selecting the meeting location which is the most cost effective, taking into account the budgets of both secretariats.

ADVANCED