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**United Nations
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Programme**

**Implementation Committee under the
Non-Compliance Procedure for
the Montreal Protocol
Sixty-second meeting
Bangkok, 29 June 2019**

Report of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on the work of its sixty-second meeting

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The sixty-second meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was held at the United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok, on 29 June 2019.
2. The President of the Committee, Mr. Patrick McInerney (Australia), opened the meeting at 10 a.m.
3. Ms. Tina Birmbili, Executive Secretary, Ozone Secretariat, welcomed the members of the Committee and the representatives of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its implementing agencies. She also welcomed the five new members of the Committee, who represented the European Union, Guinea-Bissau, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. She said that, in addition to the standard agenda items on compliance issues, the Committee would also consider a new item on a possible future risk of non-compliance with hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) production and consumption reduction targets by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Regarding previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Committee on issues related to non-compliance, the Committee would consider updates on the status of five parties, namely the Central African Republic, Kazakhstan, Libya, Ukraine and Yemen. She concluded by wishing the Committee a successful meeting.

II. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

A. Attendance

4. Representatives of the following Committee members attended the meeting: Australia, Chile, the European Union, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Paraguay, Poland, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. South Africa was unable to be represented at the meeting and had presented its apologies.
5. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund and representatives of the implementing agencies of the Fund: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank.
6. A list of participants is set out in the annex to the present report.

B. Adoption of the agenda

7. The Committee adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/62/R.1/Rev.1), with the inclusion under item 7 of an exchange of views on the compliance mechanism under the Montreal Protocol, in the light of new substances now controlled by the Protocol and possible future challenges, as proposed by a member of the Committee:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Presentation by the Secretariat on data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol and on related issues.
4. Presentation by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by the implementing agencies to facilitate compliance by parties.
5. Follow-up on previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on non-compliance-related issues:
 - (a) Data reporting obligations under Article 7:
 - (i) Central African Republic (decision XXX/13, para. 5);
 - (ii) Yemen (decision XXX/13, para. 5);
 - (b) Existing plans of action to return to compliance:
 - (i) Kazakhstan (decision XXIX/14);
 - (ii) Libya (decision XXVII/11 and recommendation 60/1);
 - (iii) Ukraine (decision XXIV/18 and recommendations 60/2 and 61/2).
6. Risk of non-compliance with hydrochlorofluorocarbon production and consumption reduction targets by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
7. Other matters.
8. Adoption of the recommendations and the report of the meeting.
9. Closure of the meeting.

C. Organization of work

8. The Committee agreed to follow its usual procedures.

III. Presentation by the Secretariat on data and information under Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol and on related issues

9. The representative of the Secretariat gave a presentation summarizing the report of the Secretariat on the data provided by parties in accordance with Articles 7 and 9 of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/62/R.2).

10. With regard to reporting of data under Article 7, 99 out of 197 parties had reported for 2018, and 196 of 197 parties (all parties except Yemen) had reported for 2017. The situation of non-reporting parties would be reviewed at the sixty-third meeting of the Committee, as reporting of 2018 data was required by 30 September 2019. All parties had reported required data for all years from 1986 to 2016, as recorded in decision XXIX/13. The percentage of parties reporting data by 30 September, as required under the Montreal Protocol, had increased overall since 1995 and was now close to 100 per cent. There had been no new cases in 2017 of non-compliance with the control measures for the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances under the Protocol, and no cases of possible non-compliance had arisen for 2018 from the data reported thus far.

11. With regard to reporting under Article 9, no new submissions had been received since the update provided to the Committee at its previous meeting. All submissions under Article 9 were available on the website of the Secretariat. Regarding essential-use and critical-use exemptions, China was the only party that had applied for and been granted an essential-use exemption for ozone-depleting substances – specifically, for carbon tetrachloride – for 2018. Argentina, Australia,

Canada and China had submitted accounting reports for critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2018, while South Africa was yet to do so.

12. On the matter of reporting of exports and destinations pursuant to decision XVII/16, on preventing illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances, the Secretariat had sent letters to 131 importers in February 2019 informing them of the amounts reported by exporters for 2017 as destined for their countries. In recent years, more than 99 per cent of exports had had a designated destination. With regard to the reporting of imports and source countries under decision XXIV/12, on differences between data reported on imports and data reported on exports, the Secretariat provided compiled information to those exporting parties that requested it. Accordingly, in February 2019 the Secretariat had sent letters to 36 exporters inviting them to submit requests for compilations of data for 2017, and had sent the compiled aggregate information for 2017 to the 16 parties that had requested it. That information would enable parties that so wished to follow up on any anomalies in the data that might indicate illegal trade or incorrect information. The data indicated a downward trend in the quantities of imports and a slight upward trend in the percentage of reported imports with source country information.

13. As for reporting of excess production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, the Czech Republic, Israel and the Russian Federation had reported excess production for 2017 attributable to stockpiling, pursuant to decisions XVIII/17 and XXII/20. All three parties had confirmed that they had in place the necessary measures to prevent the diversion of such substances to unauthorized uses, as required under paragraph 3 of decision XXII/20.

14. With regard to reporting of process-agent uses (decisions X/14 and XXI/3), only four parties (China, the European Union, Israel and the United States of America) still reported the use of ozone-depleting substances as process agents (decision XXIII/7). All four parties had reported for 2017 on their process agent uses, and the European Union had reported for 2018.

15. Under decisions XXIV/14 and XXIX/18, parties had been requested to specify zero quantities with zeros – instead of leaving blank cells – on their Article 7 data reporting forms. For 2017, 20 parties had submitted incomplete forms, and all 20 had responded to requests for confirmation as to whether the uncompleted blank cells represented zeros. The number of incomplete submissions represented a considerable decrease from 60 in 2013.

16. The representative of the Secretariat presented further summary data on matters of possible interest to the Implementation Committee. Production of phased-out substances had risen to around 560,000 tonnes in 2017, mostly for feedstock uses. Over 50 per cent of the ozone-depleting substances for feedstock uses were HCFCs, with chlorofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride and trichloroethane accounting for smaller proportions. The overall total feedstock use of about 1.2 million tonnes annually and relative ratios had not changed in any significant way over the previous several years. Consumption of methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment uses had been relatively stable over the past 10 years and oscillated around 10,000 tonnes. Since 1990, the number of parties reporting destruction of ozone-depleting substances had risen considerably. There had been a very large increase in the amounts reported as destroyed, from around 15,000 tonnes in 2016 to 43,000 tonnes in 2017, though the reasons for that were not apparent.

17. To date, 73 parties had ratified the Kigali Amendment, which had entered into force on 1 January 2019. The 28 parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (non-Article 5 parties) for which the Kigali Amendment had entered into force by that date had all fulfilled the requirement to report their hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) baselines, while decision XXX/11 had deferred that requirement for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 parties). Data on the matter would be presented to the Committee at its sixty-third meeting.

18. Finally, the representative of the Secretariat presented information on the Ozone Secretariat's online reporting tool, which gave direct access to historical data. The security of the tool was of paramount importance. The tool would be tested over the coming months with a view to its use by all countries for reporting in 2020.

19. In response to a query, the representative of the Secretariat said that there had been little reaction from parties to the letter sent to the 131 parties named as destination countries by exporting parties, as parties tended to resolve any issues on a bilateral basis without involving the Secretariat, unless they required clarification on specific matters. He clarified that table 9 in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/62/R.2 presented 2017 data for production of phased-out ozone-depleting substances, most of which was for feedstock uses, and therefore did not include data on HCFC production. On the other hand, figure 2 in that document presented data for all controlled substances used for feedstock applications, and thus included HCFCs produced or used for that purpose.

A correction would be made to table 9 to reflect the fact that for methyl bromide the exemption was a critical-use and not an essential-use exemption. The introduction of the new reporting form was expected to reduce the incidence of blank cells.

20. The Committee took note of the information presented.

IV. Presentation by the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by the implementing agencies to facilitate compliance by parties

21. The Chief Officer of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund reported on relevant decisions of the Executive Committee of the Fund and on activities carried out by bilateral and implementing agencies, summarizing information provided in the annex to the note by the Ozone Secretariat on country programme data and prospects for compliance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/62/INF/R.3). As at the eighty-third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fund, stage I of HCFC phase-out management plans had been approved for 144 countries, and stage II had been approved for 34 countries. Total funding of \$1.36 billion had been approved in principle for those activities, of which \$802.54 million had been disbursed. One low-volume-consuming country and two non-low-volume-consuming countries had in their stage I phase-out management plans committed themselves to achieving the 2015 compliance target. A total of 107 Article 5 countries had committed themselves in their phase-out management plans to achieving compliance with the 2020 target, and 22 had compliance targets up to 2025. Twelve low-volume-consuming countries had committed themselves to completely phasing out HCFCs between 2020 and 2035. Funding for preparation of the HCFC

phase-out management plan for the Syrian Arab Republic had been approved at the eighty-third meeting after assurance from the implementing agencies that implementation activities could begin.

22. Regarding the activities that had been funded, most of the foam manufacturing enterprises and a large portion of the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing enterprises were under conversion. The majority of the conversions related to low-global-warming-potential alternatives, although a number of countries were facing challenges with regard to the availability of alternative technologies on the local market. HCFC consumption in 2017 (24,399 ODP-tonnes) had been 68 per cent of the consumption baseline for compliance. The cumulative amount of HCFCs to be phased out in the consumption sector upon the completion of stages I and II of the HCFC phase-out management plans exceeded 20,600 ODP-tonnes. Reporting by Article 5 countries on the status of funding of their stage I and stage II phase-out management plans showed that approved projects would phase out almost 100 per cent of HCFC-141b, 64 per cent of HCFC-142b and about 40 per cent of HCFC-22, and that nearly 62 per cent of all HCFCs would be addressed when all projects had been fully implemented.

23. The reporting format for country programme data was being revised. Elements of the revised format might include the main sectors where HFCs were consumed; the list of 18 HFCs contained in groups I and II of Annex F; the most commonly used HFC blends; HFC consumption contained in imported pre-blended polyols; and information on prices of controlled substances and alternatives. At its eighty-third meeting, the Executive Committee had requested the Fund secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Committee at its eighty-fourth meeting, an updated draft of the revised format.

24. On matters related to the Kigali Amendment, guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs were being developed by the Executive Committee in a process that had been initiated at its seventy-seventh meeting. Progress had been reported on annually to the Meeting of the Parties. The draft guidelines would continue to be presented to the Meeting of the Parties for further inputs before finalization by the Executive Committee, in accordance with decision XXX/4. In addition, criteria for enabling activities for the phase-down of HFCs had been approved by the Executive Committee. A total of \$19.4 million had been approved for enabling activities in 131 Article 5 countries, and \$845,300 for six Article 5 countries had been included in the business plan for 2019. Also, with regard to the Kigali Amendment, the Executive Committee had agreed to consider conversion of HFC-based manufacturing enterprises in the consumption sector to gain experience of how incremental costs should be calculated, and to consider possible cost-effective options for compensation for HCFC-22 production swing plants to allow for compliance with HFC-23 by-product control obligations. All 17 non-Article 5 countries that had committed themselves to paying additional voluntary contributions had done so, for a total of \$ 25.76 million, and all funding had been disbursed. Further issues being considered that were of relevance to the Kigali Amendment included HFC phase-down in the

refrigeration servicing sector, a methodology for establishing the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions, and additional funding in relation to the servicing sector for low-volume-consuming countries when they were introducing low-global-warming-potential alternatives and maintaining energy efficiency.

25. Responding to a query about variations in the prices of alternative substances and technologies, the Chief Officer emphasized that such reporting was voluntary, and that such large variations had been a persistent issue for some time. Even different project proposals submitted by the same country to the same meeting could contain different prices for both controlled substances and alternatives. In addition, the voluntary reporting on prices in the country programme data report gave insight into the large variations that could occur. However, the secretariat could query project proposals if the prices quoted differed considerably from those reported voluntarily in the country programme data reports. With regard to prices for hydrofluoroolefins, he said that, while that information had not been included in the annex to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/62/INF/R.3, in instances where the substance was included as an alternative in project proposals, prices had to be provided. Amounts of methyl bromide use for quarantine and pre-shipment applications were not a compliance issue, though the Fund secretariat might engage in discussions with parties where large discrepancies in the data reported were noted.

26. The Committee took note of the information presented.

V. Follow-up on previous decisions of the parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on issues related to non-compliance

A. Data reporting obligations under Article 7: Central African Republic and Yemen

27. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that, in its decision XXX/13, the Meeting of the Parties had noted with concern that the Central African Republic and Yemen had not reported 2017 data under Article 7 and were therefore not in compliance with data reporting obligations under that article, and had requested the Implementation Committee to review the situation at its current meeting.

1. Central African Republic (decision XXX/13, paragraph 5)

28. The representative of the Secretariat said that the Central African Republic had submitted its Article 7 data for 2017 to the Secretariat on 10 January 2019 and had thus returned to compliance with its data reporting obligations. The data submitted confirmed compliance with the party's obligations under the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for 2017.

29. The Committee agreed to note with appreciation that the Central African Republic had submitted all outstanding data in accordance with its data reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and decision XXX/13, and that the data submitted confirmed that the party was in compliance with the Protocol's control measures for 2017.

2. Yemen (decision XXX/13, paragraph 5)

30. The representative of the Secretariat said that to date Yemen had not reported its data for 2017 to the Secretariat, despite reminders. Yemen was therefore still not in compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol, and without those data it was not possible to assess the party's compliance with the control measures under the Protocol.

31. The Committee therefore agreed:

(a) To note with concern that Yemen had not yet submitted its Article 7 data for 2017 to the Secretariat and therefore remained in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;

(b) To also note with concern the security situation prevailing in Yemen, which could exacerbate the party's difficulties in complying with its obligations under the Protocol;

(c) To urge Yemen to work closely with the implementing agencies to report the required data to the Secretariat as quickly as possible, and not later than 15 September 2019, for consideration by the Committee at its sixty-third meeting.

B. Existing plans of action to return to compliance: Kazakhstan, Libya and Ukraine

1. Kazakhstan (decision XXIX/14)

32. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that, under its plan of action in decision XXIX/14, Kazakhstan had committed itself to reducing its consumption of HCFCs to no greater than 7.5 ODP-tonnes in 2018. As Kazakhstan had not yet submitted its Article 7 data for 2018, it was not possible to assess the party's compliance with its commitments.

33. In response to a query from a member, the representative of UNDP, the implementing agency, said that the Government of Kazakhstan had submitted a project proposal for HCFC phase-out to the Global Environment Facility. The project aimed to improve institutional capacity and would therefore assist the party in fulfilling its reporting obligations. The Council of the Global Environment Facility would review the proposal in the coming months.

34. The Committee agreed to request Kazakhstan to report to the Secretariat its data for 2018, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, preferably no later than 15 September 2019, to enable the Committee to assess at its sixty-third meeting the status of compliance by Kazakhstan with its commitments as set out in decision XXIX/14.

Recommendation 62/2

2. Libya (decision XXVII/11 and recommendation 60/1)

35. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that, under its plan of action in decision XXVII/11, Libya had committed itself to reducing its consumption of HCFCs to no greater than 106.5 ODP-tonnes in 2018. As Libya had not yet submitted its Article 7 data for 2018, it was not possible to assess the party's compliance with its commitments. By that decision, Libya had also committed itself to monitoring the enforcement of its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, to imposing a ban on the procurement of air-conditioning equipment containing HCFCs, and to considering a ban on the import of such equipment. By its recommendation 60/1, the Implementation Committee had noted with appreciation the submission of information on progress towards meeting those commitments and had requested Libya to provide an update to the Secretariat for consideration at the current meeting. In response, Libya had informed the Secretariat that a licensing system and a quota system had been in operation since 2015, and that draft legislation on the aforementioned controls had been prepared.

36. However, Libya had indicated that a number of challenges were impeding finalization of the legislation, including an incomplete inventory of equipment, the unstable security situation in the country, lack of proper servicing and maintenance of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, and lack of funding to replace old or inefficient equipment. Libya planned to coordinate with relevant technical and commercial sectors and legislators to establish a working group for the inventory of equipment containing HCFCs in the coming months and pursue legislative priorities related to refrigeration and air-conditioning systems. Those priorities included a ban on procurement of new ducted air-conditioning installations with cooling capacity above 7 kilowatts and a refrigerant charge above 1.5 kilograms by the end of 2019 or early 2020; a ban on installations in new, privately owned buildings that were open to the public by the same date; and a ban on all other larger installations that were important for people's health and social safety by 2021. The time frame for implementation of the plans depended on the peace-building process in the country.

37. In response to a query from a member, the representative of UNIDO, the implementing agency, informed the Committee that the process outlined, including drafting of legislation, had been initiated. While the security situation remained challenging, information gathering had begun, and the country aimed to achieve the first goal mentioned in the list of priorities by the target date.

38. The Committee agreed:

(a) To request Libya to report to the Secretariat its data for 2018 in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol, preferably no later than 15 September 2019, to enable the Committee to assess at its sixty-third meeting the status of compliance by Libya with its commitments as set out in decision XXVII/11;

(b) To welcome the submission by Libya of an update on the progress made towards monitoring the enforcement of its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, towards imposing a ban on the procurement of air-conditioning equipment containing HCFCs in the near future and towards considering a ban on the import of such equipment;

(c) To request Libya to submit to the Secretariat by 15 March 2020, for consideration at the Committee's sixty-fourth meeting, a further update on the progress made towards imposing a ban on the procurement of air-conditioning equipment containing HCFCs and towards considering a ban on the import of such equipment.

Recommendation 62/3

3. Ukraine (decision XXIV/18 and recommendations 60/2 and 61/2)

39. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that, under its plan of action in decision XXIV/18, Ukraine had committed itself to reducing its HCFC consumption to no greater than 16.42 ODP-tonnes in 2018. As Ukraine had not yet submitted its Article 7 data for 2018, it was not possible to assess the party's compliance with its commitments. By that decision, Ukraine had also committed itself to implementing a system for licensing imports of ozone-depleting substances and a quota system, to introducing a gradual ban on imports of equipment containing or relying on ozone-depleting substances and monitoring the operation of the ban, and to pursuing the passage of new legislation in order to more closely control ozone-depleting substances.

40. The representative of the Secretariat also recalled that, by its recommendation 60/2, the Implementation Committee had noted with appreciation the submission of further information relating to the progress made by Ukraine towards completing its legislative and regulatory process for controlling imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, and had requested an update on the timing of each stage of the process leading to the entry into force of the legislation. In addition, by its recommendation 61/2, the Committee had noted with appreciation the submission of information relating to the progress made towards adoption of a law on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, and had repeated its request for information on the timing of each stage of the process leading to the entry into force of that law for consideration at its sixty-second meeting.

41. Ukraine had duly submitted information on the progress made in adopting the draft law but had not addressed all the steps leading to entry into force of the law. The party's committee on environmental policy, natural resources and the elimination of the Chernobyl disaster was preparing the draft law and supporting documents for a second reading by the Parliament. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources had been cooperating with the committee in moving the law towards enactment, and the committee had been scheduled to meet on 28 May 2019. However, since that information had been received, the new President of Ukraine had called for elections (scheduled for October 2019) and had dissolved the Parliament.

42. During the ensuing discussion, several members noted the difficulties that Ukraine was facing in fulfilling its commitments and enacting legislation on ozone-depleting substances, given its unpredictable political situation. One member said that it was not feasible to request the country to submit a schedule for adoption of the law, and that only the date of the actual entry into force of the legislation was relevant for the Committee.

43. In response to a query from a member, the representative of UNDP, the implementing agency, said that at its previous meeting the party's committee on environmental policy had reviewed the legislation to be submitted to the Parliament, but that it was unclear how the matter would proceed, given the political situation.

44. The Committee agreed:

(a) To request Ukraine to report to the Secretariat its data for 2018, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Protocol, preferably no later than 15 September 2019, in order for the Implementation Committee to assess at its sixty-third meeting the status of compliance by Ukraine with its commitments as set out in decision XXIV/18;

(b) To note with appreciation the submission by Ukraine of the information relating to the progress made towards the adoption of the law on ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, but to note with concern that the submission did not provide the full range of information requested by the Committee in recommendations 60/2 and 61/2;

(c) To urge Ukraine to submit to the Secretariat by 15 March 2020 a further update on the progress made towards the adoption of the law and to describe and specify the timing of each future stage of the process leading to the entry into force of the law, for consideration by the Committee at its sixty-fourth meeting;

(d) In the light of the difficulties encountered in receiving the information requested in previous recommendations, to invite Ukraine to send a representative to the sixty-fourth meeting of the Implementation Committee to discuss the matter with the Committee.

Recommendation 62/4

VI. Democratic People's Republic of Korea: risk of non-compliance

45. The representative of the Secretariat said that on 10 April 2019 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had sent a communication informing the Secretariat that it was at risk of non-compliance with its HCFC production and consumption reduction targets and requesting that the matter be placed on the agenda of the forty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the parties, under paragraph 6 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. However, paragraph 4 of the non-compliance procedure of the Montreal Protocol required the Secretariat to transmit to the Committee any submission by a party to the effect that, despite having made its best, bona fide efforts to comply fully with its obligations under the Protocol, it was unable to do so. On that basis, the matter had been placed on the agenda of the meeting.

46. The Implementation Committee had heard a presentation from the Ozone Secretariat describing the submission by the party and had received updated information from the Multilateral Fund secretariat and UNIDO. The Fund secretariat had confirmed that since 2012 the Executive Committee of the Fund had approved funding of some \$1.2 million for projects and activities for the phase-out of controlled substances in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but that only \$335,000 of that amount had been able to be disbursed thus far by the relevant implementing agencies. In implementing the approved projects, the agencies had followed the advice from the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) in order not to contravene Security Council resolutions. On that basis, the balance of some \$865,000 had not been disbursed.

47. The Committee discussed the matter and agreed that any work that it undertook with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should comply with the applicable Security Council resolutions. It noted that the party had, as was reflected in its submission, decided to increase production of HCFCs, and could similarly decide to reduce production of HCFCs. The Committee agreed to discuss the matter further in the event of any future non-compliance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with its obligations under the Protocol.

VII. Other matters

48. On the matter of the compliance mechanism in the light of new substances now controlled by the Protocol and possible future challenges, one member drew the attention of the Implementation Committee to possible future challenges to compliance presented by such matters as illegal production and trade and unpredictable prices of controlled and alternative substances.

49. The Committee agreed to ask the Secretariat to prepare a document that would help the Committee reflect on how to deal with illegal production and illegal trade, identifying possible gaps in the non-compliance procedure, challenges, tools, and ideas and suggestions for improvement, for consideration by the Committee at its sixty-third meeting. The Committee noted the importance of ensuring that any recommendations arising from its discussions involved actions within its mandate, as described in the non-compliance procedure. It also noted the provisions of paragraph 7 (c) and paragraph 9 of the non-compliance procedure, which allowed it to request through the Secretariat further information on matters under its consideration and to report to the Meeting of the Parties any recommendations it considered appropriate.

VIII. Adoption of the recommendations and the report of the meeting

50. The Committee approved the recommendations set out in the present report and agreed to entrust the finalization and approval of the meeting report to the President and the Vice-President, the latter of whom served as Rapporteur for the meeting, working in consultation with the Secretariat.

IX. Closure of the meeting

51. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the President declared the meeting closed at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, 29 June 2019.

Annex***List of participants****Members of the
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* The annex has not been formally edited.

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