

SUMMARY OF THE 94TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

This summary is intended to provide a brief overview of the decisions taken at the 94th meeting of the Executive Committee. The meeting report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67) can be found at <http://multilateralfund.org/94/default.aspx>

Introduction

The 94th meeting took place from **27 to 31 May 2024** at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Montreal, Canada and was attended by the representatives of 13 Executive Committee member countries and participants co-opted from 28 other countries, implementing agencies (IAs), the Ozone Secretariat, and other observers. Ms. Maria Antonella Parodi of Argentina presided as Chair of the Executive Committee during the meeting.

At this meeting, the Committee took a total of 63 decisions, and approved project and work programme activities for 79 countries with a value of US \$61,332,445, including agency support costs for IAs.

Secretariat Activities

The Executive Committee took note, with appreciation, of the report on Secretariat activities contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/2.

Financial matters

Status of contributions and disbursements¹ (decision 94/1)

As at 24 May 2024, the balance of the Multilateral Fund stood at US \$558,357,769 in cash and the cumulative fixed-exchange-rate-mechanism loss was approximately US \$30 million. The Executive Committee urged all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible and requested the Chief Officer and the Treasurer to continue following up with countries that had outstanding contributions for one triennium or more, and to report back at the 95th meeting.

Report on balances and availability of resources² (decision 94/2)

IAs returned balances of US \$1,362,594, including agency support costs, against completed projects to the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee requested UNDP and UNIDO to disburse or cancel commitments not needed for completed projects as well as for projects completed over two years previously and to return the balances at the 95th meeting. UNIDO was requested to disburse or return to 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.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/3 and annex I of the meeting report

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/4

Country programme data and prospects for compliance³ (decision 94/3)

94 countries submitted their country programme (CP) data reports for the year 2023, including 73 received after the issuance of the meeting document. The Executive Committee requested 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.

Evaluation

Progress update on the desk study for the evaluation of the Compliance Assistance Programme

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.

Report on the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund (decision 94/4)

The Executive Committee noted 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 requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (SMEO) to present the final report to the 95th meeting.

Report on the review of project completion reports (decision 94/5)

The Executive Committee noted the report on the review of project completion reports (PCRs) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/8 and approved the universal PCR format contained in annex II to the meeting 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. The SMEO and the Secretariat were also requested to coordinate the necessary actions to operationalize the integration of the universal PCR format and submission process into the knowledge management system. Additionally, the SMEO was requested to report on the status of implementation at the 97th meeting.

Programme implementation

Status reports and reports on projects with specific reporting requirements⁴ (decisions 94/6 to 94/13)

The Executive Committee noted that bilateral and implementing agencies would report to the 95th meeting on 29 projects with implementation delays⁵ and on 7 projects recommended for additional status reports,⁶ as part of the 2023 annual and financial progress report of the agencies. The Committee also took note of or took decisions, to approve or follow up on specific issues, on those related to: the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for 9 countries;⁷ the annual sales report of R-290-based large commercial unitary rooftop air-conditioning units for Jordan, and the report on the difference between the remaining balance reported in United States dollars and that reported in renminbi in the financial audit report, the overarching principles for managing fundings transferred from IAs to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, and on the balances to be returned in stage I of the industrial and commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning sector plan for China.

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/5

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/9 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/10

⁵ Annexes III and IV of the meeting report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67)

⁶ Annex V of the meeting report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67)

⁷ Argentina, Chile, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan(2), South Africa, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

2024 consolidated project completion report (decision 94/14)

Following the introduction of the document, the Committee requested bilateral and IAs to submit to the 95th meeting the outstanding project completion reports (PCRs) for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects or provide the reasons for failing to do so. Lead and cooperating IAs were urged to closely coordinate the finalization of their portion of PCRs to allow the lead IA to submit the completed PCRs in a timely manner. Bilateral and IAs were also requested to include relevant and useful information, including gender information, about the lessons learned and the reasons for any delays to enable the formulation of recommendations to improve future project design and implementation. All those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects were invited to consider the relevant lessons learned from PCRs when preparing and implementing future projects.

Business planning

Update on the status of implementation of the 2024–2026 consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund and financial planning for the triennium 2024–2026⁸ (decision 94/15)

The Executive Committee noted that the total value of activities submitted to 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 for energy efficiency; and US \$2,418,400 for the preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances), including US \$5,994,565 for project proposals not included in the 2024 business plan. The Committee also adopted 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. The Committee urged IAs 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 decided to consider the availability of cash flow for the 2026 budget at the last meeting in 2025. The Committee also noted with appreciation the report provided by UNDP on the outcome of its discussions with the Government of Dominican Republic on the issues raised in the assessment of its qualitative performance.⁹

Tranche submission delays¹⁰ (decision 94/16)

32 out of 60 activities related to tranches of HPMPs that were due for submission to the 94th meeting were submitted on time. The Committee noted that relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission at the 94th meeting 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. The Secretariat was requested to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays.

Project proposals

Overview of issues identified during project review¹¹

Calculation of the climate impact of activities included in Kigali HFC implementation plans

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/12

⁹ In line with decision 93/8(b)

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/13

¹¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/14

The Secretariat noted that it had received an updated version of the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) model from the expert consultant and was in the process of testing it. The development of a methodology to estimate the emissions avoided through the implementation of HFC phase-down projects supported by the Multilateral Fund was work in progress. The Secretariat expected to be able to use the updated MCII model for conversion projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector submitted at the 95th meeting, but additional time would be needed to develop the methodology and to estimate the emissions avoided through the implementation of the phase down projects. It was expressed that it would be useful to include a description of the application of the updated MCII in the overview of issues identified during project review at the 95th meeting.

Consideration of the list of countries selected for verification and their requests for funding (decision 94/17)

The Executive Committee noted that relevant bilateral and implementing agencies had included in their 2024 work programmes, submitted at the 94th meeting, requests for funding the verification reports for HPMPs for 17 countries,¹² and considered the requests for funding associated with the verifications mentioned above in the context of the work programmes that had been submitted by each relevant implementing agency under the agenda item on projects recommended for individual consideration.

Clarification of Secretariat practices with regard to Kigali HFC implementation plans (decision 94/18)

The Executive Committee decided to consider, at the 95th meeting, the proposal by the Government of Canada, set out in annex VIII to the meeting 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 (KIPs) for non-low-volume-consuming countries.

Bilateral cooperation¹³ (decision 94/19)

The Executive Committee requested the Treasurer to offset the costs of the bilateral projects approved at the 94th meeting against the balance of the bilateral contribution for 2024-2026 in the amount (including agency support costs) of US \$783,667 of the Government of Austria, US \$6,870,648 of the Government of Germany and US \$67,800 of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Approved projects (decisions 94/20 to 94/57)¹⁴

Funding of US \$61,332,445, including agency support costs was approved for: renewals of institutional strengthening (IS) projects for 25 countries¹⁵ (US \$7,316,265); project preparations for stage II/III of HPMPs for 3 countries¹⁶ (US \$173,000); verifications reports on HCFC consumption for 17 countries¹⁷ (US \$571,500); preparation for KIPs for 3 countries¹⁸ (US \$476,420); preparation of national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these

¹² Angola, the Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Madagascar, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste

¹³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/15

¹⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/16 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/17

¹⁵ Bahrain, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros (the), Congo (the), Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Libya, Maldives, Morocco, Niger (the), Panama, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vanuatu.

¹⁶ Cameroon, Egypt and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

¹⁷ Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Madagascar, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste.

¹⁸ Belize, Guatemala, and Papua New Guinea.

substances for 25 countries¹⁹ (US \$2,418,400); new stage II/III of HPMPs for 6 countries²⁰ (first tranche amounting to US \$25,337,158); tranches of HPMPs for 18 countries²¹ (US \$16,923,767); stage I of the KIPs for 15 countries²² (first tranche amounting to US \$3,796,796); pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down for 4 countries²³ (US \$2,830,001), individual projects on additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector under decision 89/6(b) for 9 countries²⁴ (US \$1,200,185), and a tranche for HFC-23 emission control for one country²⁵ (US \$288,954).

Paper on the issue of alternatives in polyurethane foam manufacturing (paragraph 127 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105) (decision 94/58)

Following the introduction of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/58, an exchange of views was held in the plenary. Several members expressed their appreciation for the document, which provided a useful overview of the situation in the polyurethane (PU) foam manufacturing sector in different regions and the challenges faced by some small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in transitioning to low-GWP alternatives. A proposal for a draft decision was introduced by a member, requesting a number of actions from HFO producers and producer countries. A contact group was established to discuss the proposal.

Following the report of the contact group, the Executive Committee decided to note the document and requested the Secretariat, with the IAs, to prepare a paper for consideration 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 SMEs; programmes to facilitate access to low-GWP alternatives; and existing barriers to access those programmes by the local system houses in Article 5 countries. The Secretariat was also requested to update its report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/58 for consideration at the 96th meeting, with a focus on SMEs in the PU foam manufacturing sector, in particular for spray and insulating foam applications.

Analysis of the implications of decision 62/17 for the implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans (decision 93/105(a)) (decision 94/59)

Following the introduction of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/59, an exchange of views was held in the plenary. Members acknowledged the document as responding to the issue raised at the previous meeting and as a good basis for the Committee to work on the approach to the timing and value of the final tranche of a KIP. A member submitted a proposal for a draft decision incorporating some minor changes to the text.

The Committee decided to note the analysis in the document and encouraged Article 5 countries to harmonize the timing of tranches of KIPs with tranches of HPMPs. The Committee also decided that Article 5 countries could submit the final funding tranche for stage I of KIPs, at the earliest, two years prior to the

¹⁹ Afghanistan, Belize, Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, Cuba, Eritrea, Grenada, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Türkiye, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

²⁰ Brazil, Comoros (the), Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia.

²¹ Bangladesh, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, Eswatini, Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Lesotho, Moldova (Republic of), Nigeria, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, and Zambia.

²² Armenia, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Eswatini, Gambia, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Liberia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia.

²³ Cameroon, El Salvador, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia.

²⁴ Belize, Cambodia, Eswatini, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, and Zambia.

²⁵ Mexico

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. In addition, the final funding tranche approval of stage I of the KIPs 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. Finally, 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. The Committee also decided to revisit these elements in 2028 for their application to future stages of KIPs.

Matters related to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

Draft guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, including consideration of operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2 (paragraph 351 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105)

Following progress of discussions at previous meetings, the Executive Committee continued to discuss the matter after document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/60 was introduced. After discussions in a contact group, the convener of the group informed the Committee that the group had agreed that, for the domestic refrigeration sector, the previously agreed cost-effectiveness threshold of US \$13.76 per kilogram would remain the same, and agreement had been reached on the incremental operating costs (IOCs) in that sector, at a value of US \$5.75 per kilogram. With regard to the commercial refrigeration sector, the IOCs had been agreed at US \$5.50 per kilogram. For the PU foam sector, the IOCs had been agreed at US \$5.20 per kilogram, and the previously agreed cost-effectiveness threshold of US \$9.00 per kilogram would remain the same.

Following the report of the contact group, the Executive Committee agreed to pursue, at its 95th meeting, discussion of this agenda item, using the working documents contained in annex XLVI to the meeting report.

Further elaboration on the operational framework to support maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/98 (decision 93/93(d)) (decision 94/60)

The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61 and an exchange of views was held in the plenary. Several members thanked the Secretariat for the very informative document. Members noted in particular that a convergence of views was developing, and that the Secretariat had adeptly reflected that convergence in the document and had provided many of the details previously requested. A contact group was established.

Following the report of the contact group, the Executive Committee decided to note the document and requested the Secretariat to use the operational framework elaborated in paragraphs 8 to 38 of the document²⁶ for an initial period of 3 years. The Committee also agreed to a funding window of US \$100 million for projects developed and implemented under the framework, subject to further augmentation by the Executive Committee. Additionally, any investment projects submitted under decision 91/65 would be subject to the methodology and conditions contained in the operational framework. The Secretariat was requested to apply the modality in paragraphs 65-72 of the document relevant to investment projects. Countries were also encouraged to share information on the carbon dioxide-equivalent emission reductions achieved. The Committee will also consider at the conclusion of the initial period, whether and how to

²⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/61

continue the incentive-based approach for equipment manufacturing. The Secretariat was also requested to further elaborate on the operational framework at the 95th meeting specifically in relation to costs for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency in non-manufacturing activities, and for maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency for component manufacturers and heat pump manufacturers. Additionally, to elaborate on an operational framework for a revolving fund for end-user incentive projects and criteria for considering projects to use that fund.

Draft template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans (paragraph 368 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105)

Following progress of discussions at previous meetings, the Committee continued to discuss the matter and a contact group was established. Following the report of the contact group, the Executive Committee agreed to continue, at the 95th meeting, consideration of the draft template for an Agreement for stage I of KIPs using the working document set out in annex XLVII to meeting report.

Paper on how HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down activities supported by the Multilateral Fund might contribute to sustainable cooling (decision 92/1(b))

Following the introduction of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/63, an exchange of views was held in the plenary. Members thanked the Secretariat for the comprehensive and well-prepared document and noted the importance of the information provided on affordable, accessible and scalable approaches to meeting the growing cooling needs while minimizing the impact on people and the planet. A contact group was established, which also included the consideration of the summary and key takeaways of the half-day session on strategic approaches to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. The outcomes of this contact group are included in the section under the agenda item on other matters.

Issue relating to a funding window to assist Article 5 countries affected by the coronavirus disease pandemic (paragraph 406 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105)

The Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/65. Discussion was held in plenary and the representative of Cuba said that his country and seven other Article 5 countries that had been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic required additional funding and support to fulfil their HFC reduction obligations. He proposed holding bilateral discussions in the margins of the meeting to consider potential project proposals and find a way forward. One member recalled that, under decision XXXV/16 of the Meeting of the Parties, any consideration of compliance status of the Parties listed in the annex to that decision had been deferred until 2026 data became available, on the understanding that those Parties would make every effort to comply with the control measures and expeditiously submit their respective KIPs, and 5 of those 8 Parties had not yet submitted their KIPs. Another member stated that the Committee was already considering funding for HFC phase-down activities on a case-by-case basis in accordance with its established guidelines and it would be appropriate for the Committee to urge Botswana, Mauritius, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Rwanda to submit their KIPs as soon as possible.

Draft report of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties

The Committee authorized the Secretariat to finalize this report²⁷ in the light of the discussions held and decisions taken at the 94th meetings and, following clearance by the Chair, to submit it to the Ozone Secretariat.

²⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/64

Report of the Sub-group on the Production Sector²⁸

The Sub-group on the Production Sector (Argentina, Canada (facilitator), Cuba, India, Italy, Jordan, Sweden and the United States of America) was reconvened and met once in the margins of the meeting. The Sub-group considered two items. Agreement could not be reached on the item on an issue remaining from the updated guidelines and the standard format used for the verification of ODS production phase-out and the item was closed. The Sub-group took one decision on the other item below.

HCFC production phase-out management plan for China: Report on the matter relating to the reporting of HCFCs captured from high-boiling residue under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol (decision 94/61)

The Executive Committee noted that the Government of China would revise its Article 7 data for HCFCs to reflect the HCFCs captured and sold from the high-boiling residue (HBR) identified in the 2022 annual HCFC production verification report and that the Government would continue to report under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol HCFCs captured and sold from HBR. The Committee also noted that the Government had agreed to include, as part of the training provided under the HCFC production phase-out management plan, the issue of reporting HCFCs captured and sold from HBR. The Committee decided to consider further, at the 95th meeting, the issue of reporting the HCFCs captured in HBR in light of the additional information provided during the meeting of the Sub-group at the 94th meeting and the additional information in the 2023 HCFC verification report to be submitted to the 95th meeting.

Other matters

Summary and key takeaways of the half-day session held on 26 May 2024 on strategic approaches to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment (decision 94/62)

Following the consideration of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/Inf.3 containing the summary of the half-day session and its key takeaways, members discussed inter alia the challenges in the implementation of a sustainable HFC phase-down and the implementation of KIPs and the opportunities to pursue greater efficiencies and benefits beyond the minimum required for compliance. The Executive Committee referred the matter to the contact group established under the agenda item relating to sustainable cooling. Following the contact group's deliberations, the Committee decided 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-GWP, energy-efficient and sustainable cooling technologies. The Committee also decided 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.

Dates and venues of the 95th to 98th meetings of the Executive Committee²⁹ (decision 94/63)

The Committee discussed this matter and decided to hold a half-day session on the strategic approaches to the Kigali Amendment implementation for sustainable HFC phase-down by Article 5 Parties on 9 December 2024, immediately after the 95th meeting in line with decision 94/62, in Montreal, Canada, at the

²⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/66

²⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/Inf.2

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Committee also decided to hold the 98th meeting from 22 to 26 June 2026 in Montreal, Canada, at ICAO.

Attendance at the 94th meeting of the Executive Committee

Executive Committee member countries	Co-opted countries
Article 5	
Argentina	Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay
Cuba	Mexico, Panama
Ghana	Botswana, Lesotho, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
India	Cambodia, China, Micronesia (Federated States of)
Jordan	Albania, Indonesia, Malaysia
Kuwait	Bahrain, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia
Tunisia	Cameroon, Egypt
Non-Article 5	
Belgium	Netherlands
Canada	Australia
Estonia*	Kazakhstan
Italy	France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	
Sweden	Finland, Norway
United States of America	

* Did not attend