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NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Submitted by Montenegro

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EVALUATION OF FURTHER SIX INDICATORS FROM THE UNECE INDICATOR GUIDELINES

Indicator	A. Effective inter-agency cooperation mechanisms to produce the indicator	B. Data quality assurance and control procedures for the production of the indicator	C. Publication of the indicator in statistical compendiums and state-of-the-environment reports
BOD and concentration of ammonium in rivers	Monitoring and Management of water resources in Montenegro is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Hidromed Institute of Montenegro is engaged, for the needs of Ministry, in collecting data that are listed in the table. Agency for Environmental Protection does not participate in development of monitoring programs, it only receives data that come through its implementation.	Hidromed Institute of Montenegro has an Accreditation and a ISO certificate for methods and for laboratory. The institution that submits the data to the Agency, should ensure it's quality.	Indicator was published for the first time in the Environmental State Report 2010 of Montenegro.
Nutrients in fresh water	Monitoring and Management of water resources in Montenegro is within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Hidromed Institute of Montenegro is engaged, for the needs of Ministry, in collecting data that are listed in the table. Agency for Environmental Protection does not participate in development of monitoring programs, it only receives data that come through its implementation.	Hidromed Institute of Montenegro has an Accreditation and a ISO certificate for methods and for laboratory. The institution that submits the data to the Agency, should ensure it's quality.	Indicator was published for the first time in the Environmental State Report 2010 of Montenegro.
Nutrients in coastal seawaters	Monitoring program of the marine ecosystem has been done since 2008, but the parameters from the tables were measured for the first time during the last year. Through tender procedures Environmental Protection Agency selects institutions for the the program realization. Institute for Marine Biology realized program of monitoring for marine ecosystem with cooperation institutions from 2008 to 2010.	Institution that are to carry out the monitoring program should ensure quality of data submitted to the Agency.	Indicator hasn't been published till now in the Environmental State Report.
Area affected by soil erosion	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is in charge for data related to this indicator in cooperation with Hidromed Institute.		Indicator hasn't been published till now in the Environmental State Report.
Pesticide use	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and MONSTAT is in charge for gathering data.	Indicator hasn't been published till now in the Environmental State Report.
Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	EPA Cooperates with Customs Administration and Statistical Office of Montenegro to produce this indicator.	The import/export data for some substances according to requested tariff marks, are compared to each other from these two sources, and besides an invoice and customs declaration copy is also requested by the Agency, in order to confirm import/export data.	Indicator has been published for the first time the Environmental State Report 2011.

Question A.	
<p>Please describe cooperation arrangements, if any, which have been established in your country to collect the necessary data for the indicator. These may involve statistical agencies, ministries of water management, agriculture, transport, interior, environment, economic development and energy, hydro-meteorological services and agencies on geology, as appropriate. The description should cover problems met, solutions found and possible further steps envisaged or needed.</p>	

Question B.	
<p>Please describe data quality assurance and control procedures for the production of the indicator. The description should cover problems met, solutions found and possible further steps envisaged or needed. References should be made to any international methodologies and guidelines that are followed to ensure data quality and control.</p>	

Question C.	
<p>Please present the evidence of the indicator publication in statistical compendiums and state-of-the-environment reports (titles, names of the publishing houses, cities and years of the publications, languages, number of copies published, Internet addresses, and whether time-series data was published on the indicator.</p>	

The description of the indicators is available online at: www.unece.org/env/documents/2007/ece/ece.belgrade.conf.2007.inf.6.e.pdf.

**Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 1. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and concentration of ammonium in rivers:
Montenegro**

Name of river	Lim													
Distance to mouth or downstream frontier (km)	123													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	6	3.66	6	5.67	5.67	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	4
BOD ₅	Mg of O ₂ /liter	3.63	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.4	1.9	2.03	2	1.46	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.73
Ammonium	µg of N/liter	/	14.33	470	103.667	103.33	232	249.33	273	283.33	296.33	80.66	48.33	42.66

Notes:

Average values of concentrations for sampling period should be filled in. Please specify if the sampling period concerns the whole year or the seasonal period.

Countries are asked to report on at least three large rivers in order to have a balanced representation of water quality. Data for more rivers can be filled if the country decides to do so. Data should represent the main rivers draining the large watersheds. Please fill in one sheet for each selected river. For each river, at least three sampling points should be filled in: One for the first sampling point downstream the well or downstream or the frontier (if the river enters the country from neighboring country), the second for the first sampling point upstream the mouth or upstream the e frontier where the river leaves the territory of the country and the third sampling point in between. Data for more sampling points can be filled if the country decides to do so.

If available, the map showing the location of sampling points should be added.

Analytical method for determining of BOD5 should be compliant with ISO 5815-1: 2003 and ISO 5815-2:2003; if different method is used, specify, please. Analytical method for determining ammonia ion should be compliant with ISO 7150: 1984 and ISO 6778: 1984; if different method is used, specify, please.

Glossary:

BOD₅: Biochemical oxygen demand – amount of dissolved oxygen required by organisms for the aerobic decomposition of organic matter present in water. This is measured at 20 degree Celsius for the period of five days.

Ammonium: Ion NH₄⁺.

Name of river	Tara													
Distance to mouth or downstream frontier (km)	146													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	6	3	3.67	5.67	5	4	4	3.67	3.3	4	3.67	5.33	3.33
BOD ₅	Mg of O ₂ /liter	2.3	1.95	1.733	1.9	1.4	1.73	1.33	1.4	1.36	2.96	3.021	3.05	0.9
Ammonium	µg of N/liter	/	110	10	29.67	53.33	101.33	595	70.33	420	75.33	26.33	20.33	20

Name of river	Morača													
Distance to mouth or downstream frontier (km)	102													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	6	4	6	6	6	4	4.667	4	4	4	4	5.33	3.66
BOD ₅	Mg of O ₂ /liter	3	2.8	1.95	2.6	2.96	3.86	2.8	1.66	3.13	4	3.3	3.93	5.03
Ammonium	µg of N/liter	/	233.33	100	156.33	250	541	696.667	395.333	392.33	358	360.66	125.33	318.667

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 2a. Nutrients in freshwater - rivers: Montenegro

Name of river	Lim													
Distance to mouth or downstream frontier (km)	123													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	6	3.6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	5.67	4
Phosphates as P	µg/liter	10	13.3	10	23.33	16.66	20.66	28.33	24	12.66	42.67	24	6.33	45
Nitrates (NO ₃)	µg/liter	2.9	2.16	4.7	1.16	1.08	1.34	0.76	0.91	0.783	1.746	0.806	0.603	0.523

Note:

Average values of concentrations for sampling period should be filled in. Please specify if the sampling period concerns the whole year or the seasonal period. Countries are asked to report on at least three large rivers in order to have a balanced representation of water quality. Data for more rivers can be filled if the country decides to do so. Data should represent the main rivers draining the large watersheds. Please fill in one sheet for each selected river. For each river, at least three sampling points should be filled in: One for the first sampling point downstream the well or downstream or the frontier (if the river enters the country from neighboring country), the second for the first sampling point upstream the mouth or upstream the e frontier where the river leaves the territory of the country and the third sampling point in between. Data for more sampling points can be filled if the country decides to do so.

If available, the map showing the location of sampling points should be added. Methods of measurement should be specified. It is recommended that analytical method for determining nitrates is compliant with ISO 7890-3: 1988 and analytical method for determining phosphates is compliant with ISO 6878: 2004.

Glossary:

Total phosphorus: Sum of phosphorus compounds measured in terms of phosphorus.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 2b. Nutrients in fresh water - lakes: Montenegro

Name of lake	Crno Jezero													
Name of measuring station	Splav													
Surface area (km ²)	0.516													
Maximum depth (m)	49.1													
Mean depth (m)	16.8													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	/	/	5	6	6	4	4	4	0	4	4	5	4
Total phosphorus as P	µg/liter			13	10	18	25	21	27	5	5	67	27	20
Nitrates (NO ₃)	µg/liter	/	/	1.3	1.01	0.63	0.48	0.53	0.12	0.4	1.68	0.24	0.07	0.16

Note:

Average values of concentrations for sampling period should be filled in. Please specify if the sampling period concerns the whole year or the seasonal period. Countries are asked to report on at least two large lakes in order to have a balanced representation of water quality. Data for more lakes can be filled if the country decides to do so. Please fill in one sheet for each selected lake. For each lake, data from at least one sampling point should be filled in. Data for more sampling points can be filled if the country decides to do so. Methods of measurement should be specified. It is recommended that analytical method for determining nitrates is compliant with ISO 7890-3: 1988 and analytical method for determining phosphates is compliant with ISO 6878: 2004.

If available, the map showing the location of sampling points should be added.

Glossary:

Total phosphorus: Sum of phosphorus compounds measured in terms of phosphorus.

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 2c. Nutrients in fresh water - groundwater: Montenegro

Name of water object	Cijevna-well													
Type of measuring station (shallow well, deep well, spring)	deep well													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period			2	2	2	5	3	4	3	3	4	4	2
Nitrates (NO ₃)	µg/liter			2.5	3.63	3.2	4.54	3.95	6.95	2.26	4.72	3.49	2.93	3.36

Note: Methods BOD₅- Titration - Vinklers methods, Incubation 5 days on 20 C
 NH₄ - SPEKTROFOTOMETRUSKA methods, 630nm, indofenolna methods
 NO₃- UVspektrofotometrija, 220nm
 Phosphats - spektrofotometrija, 690 nm, amonijumolibdatna

Note:

Average values of concentrations for sampling period should be filled in. Please specify if the sampling period concerns the whole year or the seasonal period. Countries are asked to report on at least two aquifers in order to have a balanced representation of ground water quality. Data for more aquifers can be filled if the country decides to do so. Please fill in one sheet for each selected aquifer. For each aquifer, data from at least one measuring station should be filled in. Data for more measuring stations can be filled if the country decides to do so.

If available, the map showing the location of measuring stations should be added.

Type of measuring station should be presented in compliance with national legislation (including explanation)

Analytical method for determining nitrates should be compliant with ISO 7890-3: 1988; if different method is used, please specify.

Name of river	Tara													
Distance to mouth or downstream frontier	146													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	2	2	3.667	5.66	5.33	4	4.33	3.66	3.33	4	5	5.33	2.33
Phosphates as P	µg/liter	3.33	43.33	3.33	12.33	16.67	50.33	17	45.33	6.33	5.33	24.66	12.66	13.33
Nitrates (NO3)	µg/liter	1	1.27	1.3	1.063	1.31	0.62	0.95	2.46	0.78	1.41	0.893	0.56	0.87

Name of lake	Plavsko jezero													
Name of measuring station	Splav													
Surface area (km ²)	1.99													
Maximum depth (m)	9.1													
Mean depth (m)	3.8													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period			6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4
Total phosphorus as P	µg/liter			7	4	6	10	13	12	17	24	30	27	3
Nitrates (NO3)	µg/liter			0.6	0.95	0.84	0.79	0.44	0.57	0.48	1.49	0.24	0.21	0.22

Name of water object	Gostilj-well													
Type of measuring station (shallow well, deep well, spring)	deep well													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	/		2	2	2	5	3	4	3	3	4	4	2
Nitrates (NO3)	µg/liter			10	18.1	35.3	29.86	23.83	26.9	22.74	26.54	23.02	21.98	18.58

Name of river	Morača													
Distance to mouth or downstream frontier	102													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period	4	4	6	6	6	4	5	4	4.33	4	5	5	3.66
Phosphates as P	µg/liter	13.33	16.67	33.33	100	43.33	155.66	83	12	103.66	122.66	121.33	36.66	3.66
Nitrates (NO ₃)	µg/liter	2.16	1.6	1.93	1.84	1.62	1.12	1.23	1.25	1.82	3.06	1.89	1.5	1.23

Name of lake	Skadarsko jezero													
Name of measuring station	Center													
Surface area (km ²)	530													
Maximum depth (m)	12													
Mean depth (m)	6													
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sampling frequency - average	Per sampling period			4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4
Total phosphorus as P	µg/liter			8	35	0	0	23	13	16	16	14	10	3
Nitrates (NO ₃)	µg/liter			1	1.23	0.57	0.47	0.56	0.17	0.25	0.73	0.16	0.06	0.2

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 3. Nutrients in coastal seawaters: Montenegro

Name of coastal zone	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of selected sampling points (from which average concentrations are calculated)														8
Sampling frequency – mean	Per year													8
Number of analyses - average	Per year													24
Total phosphorus as P – Summer	µg/liter													14.21
Total nitrogen as N - Summer	µg/liter													201.88
Total phosphorus as P – Autumn	µg/liter													5.01
Total nitrogen as N - Autumn	µg/liter													189.49
Total phosphorus as P – Winter	µg/liter													/
Total nitrogen as N - Winter	µg/liter													/
Total phosphorus as P – Spring	µg/liter													154.7
Total nitrogen as N - Spring	µg/liter													8.98

Notes: Monitoring program of the marine ecosystem has been done since 2008, but the parameters from the tables were measured for the first time during the last year.

Average values of concentrations from all selected sampling points for summer, winter, autumn and spring period should be filled in. In the case of high number of sampling points on the coastal zone, the countries should select at least five representative points for the calculation of average concentrations to have a balanced representation of water quality. Data for more sampling points can be used for the calculation of average concentrations if the country decides to do so. Please fill in one sheet for each coastal zone. If available, the map showing the location of sampling points should be added. Methods of measurement should be specified. It is recommended that analytical method for determining nitrates should be compliant with ISO 7890-3: 1988 and analytical method for determining phosphates should be compliant with ISO 6878: 2004. Preferably, reference methods as agreed upon in the Joint monitoring program established within the framework of the OSPAR Convention (<http://www.ospar.org>).

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 4. Area affected by erosion: (country name)

Areas affected by water erosion														
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total agricultural land	Km ²													
No affect (tolerable)	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Light affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Moderate affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Strong affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Extreme affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Total affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Areas affected by wind erosion														
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total agricultural land	Km ²													
No affect (tolerable)	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Light affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Moderate affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Strong affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Extreme affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Total affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Total areas affected by erosion (water and wind)														
	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total agricultural land	Km ²													
No affect (tolerable)	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Light affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Moderate affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Strong affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Extreme affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													
Total affect	Km ²													
Share in total agricultural land	%													

Glossary:	
Erosion: Water and wind erosion is measured as net loss of soil (in tons per hectare per year).	
Erosion – Classification (the same for both water and wind erosion):	
No affect (tolerable):	Net loss lower than 6 tons/hectare/year
Light affect:	Net loss 6.0 – 10.9 tons/hectare/year
Moderate affect:	Net loss 11.0 – 21.9 tons/hectare/year
Strong affect:	Net loss 22.0 – 32.9 tons/hectare/year
Extreme affect:	Net loss higher than 33 tons/hectare/year
Note: If your country applies classification for the severity of erosion different from that presented above, provide the data according to the national classification and give the detailed explanation of the national system. If data for 1990 or other year is not available, fill in "n.a.".	
More information: Availability of the data is poor.	
Assessment and Reporting on Soil Erosion, Technical Report 94/2003, European Environment Agency 2003, http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/technical_report_2003_94	

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 5. Pesticide use: (country name)

Substance	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Insecticides – consumption	ton													
Herbicides and desiccants – consumption	ton													
Fungicides and bactericides – consumption	ton													
Plant regulators – consumption	ton													
Rodenticides – consumption	ton													
Others (e.g. mineral oils) – consumption	ton													
Total consumption (all pesticides)	ton													
Total arable and permanent cropland	1000 hectare													
Pesticide use per unit of land	Kg/hectare													

Note:

Data should relate to pesticide consumption in agriculture, forestry and gardening. Otherwise, kindly indicate if data refer to sales, distribution or imports for use in particular sectors. If data for 1990 or other year is not available, fill in "n.a.". Data should be expressed in active ingredients (A.I.). Therefore, calculate the volume of A.I. contained in individual products and then include it in the relevant group in table 3. Alternatively, the data may be reported by: consumption in commercial products; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector.

Glossary:

Insecticide: Pesticide used against insects

Herbicide: Pesticide against unwanted plants (weed)

Desiccant: Hygroscopic substance that induces or sustains a state of dryness

Fungicide: Pesticide for the control of fungi and oomycetes

Bactericide: Pesticide for the control of bacteria

Plant regulator: Pesticide that retards the growth of plants

Rodenticide: Pesticide for the control of rodents

Active Ingredients: A pesticide product has two main components: the Active Ingredient(s) and the inert (other) ingredient(s). The active ingredient is the specific compound designed to adversely effect a pest. Pesticide active ingredients are generally not applied in their pure form, but are usually included in formulations with inert ingredients that improve their storage, handling, application, effectiveness, or safety. Content of active ingredient is obviously presented either in pesticide product documentation or on the pesticide product packaging.

Discontinuation: Process of the gathering of the data for this indicator by Statistical Office of Montenegro is ongoing so at this moment it isn't possible to provide data for this indicator. For the end of this year we will have data on some of the data.

Comprehensive information on pesticides can be found at the FAO page <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/en>.

The detailed list of pesticides including chemical substances and example of trade names of commercial products can be found at <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-agri/ess-resource-meth/en> (Questionnaires, Pesticides, 2010, Annex I)

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 6a. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (calculated levels in tons of substances):
Montenegro

Substance	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
CFCs	ton	n.a	105.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.89	1.115	14.14	3.5	0.08	0	
Halons		n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other fully halogenated CFCs		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Carbon tetrachloride		n.a	n.a	1	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.02	0.03	0.05	0	0.02	0	
Methyl chloroform		n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HCFCs		n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.08	12.53	22.98	13.5	6.94	17.14	10.61
HBFCs		n.a	0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bromochloromethane		n.a	0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Methyl bromide		n.a	0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note:

Calculated levels of consumption mean production plus imports minus export of controlled substances. However, any export of controlled substances to non-Parties (to the Montreal Protocol) is not to be subtracted in calculating the consumption level of the exporting Party. If data for 1990 or other year is not available, fill in "n.a.". Consumption is not to be multiplied by ODP.

Glossary:

CFCs: Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114 and CFC-115)

Halons: halon 1211, halon 1301 and halon 2402

Other fully halogenated CFCs: CFC-13, CFC-111, CFC-112, CFC-211, CFC-212, CFC-213, CFC-214, CFC-215, CFC-216, CFC-217

HCFCs: Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

HBFCs: Hydrobromofluorocarbons

ODP: Ozone depleting potential

Time series data on the indicators for 1990-2010, Table 6b. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (calculated levels in tons of ODP):
Montenegro

Substance	Unit	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
CFCs	Ton of ODP		104.9					0.83	1.1	14	3.5	0.08	0	0	
Halons			2.3												
Other fully halogenated CFCs															
Carbon tetrachloride				1.1					0.022	0.033	0.055		0.022		
Methyl chloroform															
HCFCs									0.22	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
HBFCs															
Bromochloromethane															
Methyl bromide															
Total				107.2	1.1				1.072	1.833	15.355	4.2	0.502	0.9	0.6

Note: Values presented in Table 6a should be multiplied by appropriate values of ODP, as presented in the next sheet.

ODP Values of the Most Important ODS

Note: Only the ODP values of the most important ODS are listed below. Other ODS are rarely used and thus of little significance for reporting and assessing compliance. For a complete list of ODP values of controlled substances refer to the Annexes of the Montreal Protocol.

Group of substances	Substance	ODP
Annex A, Group I	CFC-11	1.0
	CFC-12	1.0
	CFC-113	0.8
	CFC-114	1.0
	CFC-115	0.6
Annex A, Group II	Halon-1211	3.0
	Halon-1301	10.juin
	Halon-2402	06.juin
Annex B, Group I	CFC-13	1.0
	CFC-111	1.0
	CFC-112	1.0
	CFC- 211 – CFC-217	1.0
Annex B, Group II	Carbon tetrachloride	01.janv
Annex B, Group III	Methyl chloroform	0.1
Annex C, Group I	HCFC-21	0.04
	HCFC-22	0.055
	HCFC-31	0.02
	HCFC-123	0.02
	HCFC-124	0.022
	HCFC-133	0.06
	HCFC-141b	0.11
	HCFC-142b	0.065
	HCFC-225	0.07
	HCFC-225ca	0.025
	HCFC-225cb	0.033
Annex E, Group I	Methyl bromide	0.6

Source: 1997 Update of the Handbook for the International Treaties for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol, Annexes A, B, C and E

More information:
Handbook for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Eighth edition, UNEP 2009 (in English), http://ozone.unep.org/Publications
Handbook on Data Reporting under the Montreal Protocol, UNEP 1999 (in English and Russian); http://ozone.unep.org/Data_Reporting/Data_Reporting_Tools .