tion approved a budget for the Convention Trust Fund of $897,672 for 2006, $589,691 for 2007 and $1,102,601 for 2008, and adopted decisions on other administrative and budgetary matters.

The Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol approved the request of Cyprus to be removed from the list of developing countries under the Protocol and adopted lists of controlled substances as process agents. Other decisions related to ratification issues; essential-use nominations for 2006-2007; process agents 2006-2007 critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide; laboratory and analytical critical uses of methyl bromide; recapturing/recycling and destruction of methyl bromide from space fumigation; minimizing production of chlorofluorocarbons, as well as their use in metered-dose inhalers; laboratory and analytical uses of carbon tetrachloride; coordination between UNEP’s Ozone secretariat and the International Plant Protection Convention secretariat; preventing illegal trade in controlled ozone-depleting substances; the environmentally sound destruction of concentrated and diluted sources of ozone-depleting substances; the assistance of the Ozone secretariat’s Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for the meeting of experts on destruction of ozone-depleting substances, scheduled to take place in Montreal in February 2006; the 2005 report of the Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, entitled the Assessment Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, entitled

Convention on Biological Diversity

As at 31 December, the number of parties to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity [YUN 1992, p. 638], which entered into force in 1993 [YUN 1993, p. 201], stood at 187 States and the EC.

At year’s end, 129 States and the EC were parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which was adopted in 2000 [YUN 2000, p. 973] and entered into force in 2003 [YUN 2003, p. 1053]. During the year, 19 countries became parties.

The tenth (Bangkok, Thailand, 7-11 February) [UNEP/CBD/COP/8/2] and eleventh (Montreal, Canada, 28 November-2 December) [UNEP/CBD/COP/8/3] meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice adopted recommendations for consideration by the eighth (2006) meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

The second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Montreal, Canada, 30 May-3 June) [UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/2/1] adopted decisions on the abatement of acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone (1999).

The twenty-third session of the Executive Body for the Convention (Geneva, 12-15 December) [ECE/EB.AIR/97 & Add.1] adopted decisions on emissions data reporting under the 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals, the 1998 Protocol on POPs and the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone; the facilitation of participation of countries with economies in transition in the activities of the Executive Body; and compliance with reporting obligations.

Convention on air pollution

As at 31 December, the number of parties to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution [YUN 1978, p. 710], which entered into force in 1983 [YUN 1983, p. 645], stood at 49 States and the EC. Eight protocols to the Convention dealt with the programme for monitoring and evaluation of the pollutants in Europe (1984), the reduction of sulphur emissions or their transboundary fluxes by at least 30 per cent (1985), the control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes (1988), the control of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes (1991), further reduction of sulphur emissions (1984), heavy metals (1998), persistent organic pollutants (POPs) (1998) and