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Item 9 of the provisional agenda
Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol

Annual report of the administrator of the
international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol

Note by the secretariat[*]

Summary

This third annual report of the administrator of the international transaction log (ITL) provides information to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) on the activities of the ITL administrator from October 2006 to November 2007.

The report provides information on the implementation of the ITL, its commencement of operations with some registries and the facilitation of cooperation with registry system administrators.

The CMP, by its decision 12/CMP.1, requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to consider, at its future sessions, the annual reports of the administrator of the ITL. The SBI may wish to take note of the information contained in this report and provide guidance to the secretariat and Parties, as necessary, concerning the implementation of registry systems.

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[*] This document was submitted late in order to include information on the latest progress in this work.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1.   The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), by its decision 13/CMP.1, requested the secretariat to establish and maintain the international transaction log (ITL) in order to verify the validity of transactions undertaken by registries established under decisions 3/CMP.1 and 13/CMP.1.

2.   By its decision 12/CMP.1, the CMP requested the secretariat, as administrator of the ITL, to report annually to the CMP on organizational arrangements, activities and resource requirements and to make any necessary recommendations to enhance the operation of registry systems. It further requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to consider, at its future sessions, these annual reports of the administrator of the ITL, with a view to it requesting the CMP to provide guidance, as necessary, in relation to the operation of registry systems.

B. Scope of the note

3.   This third annual report of the administrator of the ITL provides information to the CMP on the implementation of the ITL and the commencement of its operational phase, including its facilitation of cooperation with registry system administrators (RSAs) through the activities of the RSA Forum. This annual report covers the reporting period from 27 October 2006 to 20 November 2007.

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

4.   The SBI may wish to take note of the information contained in this report and provide guidance to the secretariat and Parties, as necessary, concerning the implementation of registry systems.

II. Work undertaken since the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

A. Summary of work undertaken

5.   Substantial work has been undertaken to implement the ITL and cooperate with RSAs during the 2007 reporting period. The ITL administrator awarded a contract in 2006 to two external service providers to implement the ITL and conduct its day-to-day operation through the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol. This work resulted in registries commencing operations with the ITL in November 2007.

6.   At the time of the publication of this report, the clean development mechanism (CDM) registry and the national registry of Japan have commenced operations with the ITL and the first certified emission reductions (CERs) have been transferred successfully from the CDM registry to Japan. Several other registries of non-European Union (EU) Parties (non-EU registries) are expected to 'go live' with the ITL in the next weeks. The timing of going live for registries of EU Parties (EU registries), as well as the Community Independent Transaction Log (CITL) established under the emissions trading scheme of the EU, depends on the state of readiness of the CITL.

7.   The ITL administrator established the RSA Forum in 2006 as an informal setting in which technical and management activities relating to registry systems may be coordinated among RSAs designated by Parties to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol with commitments inscribed in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol (Annex B Parties). This Forum has met three times during this reporting period. In accordance with decision 12/CMP.1, its work has focused on the preparation of

common procedures to coordinate the operational activities of all registry systems. An extranet is being maintained in order to strengthen the communication among RSAs in relation to their systems and operations and in relation to meetings and other Forum activities.

8.   The ITL administrator has also used the Forum to assist RSAs in the initialization of their registry connections to the ITL and to prepare for the commencement of operations in advance of the commitment period. The RSA Forum has further provided a means for all developers of registry system software to coordinate technical and scheduling activities in the development of their systems.

B. Implementation activities

9.   The implementation of the ITL software application and infrastructure was completed during the reporting period. The ITL administrator has overseen this implementation process and thoroughly tested the ITL to ensure that it functions in accordance with the specifications of the data exchange standards,[1] the specifications of the ITL and relevant decisions adopted by the CMP.

10.   The ITL has been implemented with a high degree of resilience to ensure that sufficient standards of performance and availability are maintained. The systems operated by Parties and the secretariat gain access to the ITL through communication channels conforming to security levels equivalent to those of comparable financial and market systems.

11.   More specifically, the implementation activities may be summarized as follows:

   (a)   The ITL application, comprising the core software and an administrator application through which it is operated, has been completed in accordance with the specifications of the ITL and the data exchange standards elaborated pursuant to decision 24/CP.8;

   (b)   The ITL application has been deployed in its primary and secondary data centres in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These centres comply with commercial and government standards. The ITL operation takes place in its primary centre under normal operations but will be transferred to the secondary centre in the event of problems at the primary site hindering the functioning of the ITL there;

   (c)   Early releases of the ITL software were pilot tested using the CDM registry and the registries of Japan and New Zealand. A third-party review of the ITL program code was conducted. This reported positive results and provided recommendations which were incorporated in the subsequent releases of the ITL software;

   (d)   The deployed software contains all functions required to validate registry transactions in accordance with the modalities for the accounting of assigned amounts defined under Article 7, paragraph 4, of the Kyoto Protocol. The software also contains all reconciliation and administrative functions specified in the data exchange standards, including notifications to be sent by the ITL to registries indicating required transactions. The ITL also includes functions for passing information between relevant registries and supplementary transaction logs, such as the CITL;

   (e)   The ITL administrator has tested and evaluated the ITL, as delivered by the ITL vendors, to ensure that the ITL functions are as specified and work correctly with registries;

   (f)   The ITL service desk has been established by the ITL operator as the focal point for all support provided to RSAs. During the operation of the ITL, the service desk will support all registries and the CITL on a 24-hour basis in all RSA time zones.

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[1] <http://unfccc.int/files/kyoto_mechanisms/registry_systems/application/pdf/des_techspec_v1_1.pdf>.

12.	An initialization environment was made available on the ITL in March 2007 for registries to undergo their initialization processes to connect to the ITL. Registries have been particularly active within this environment since around the middle of 2007.

13.	In total, six instances of the ITL are deployed in separate environments. These instances may be used independently for different purposes. This amounts to more than the four instances originally planned by the ITL administrator, with the developer and registry test instances having been added at the request of RSAs early in 2007. The full list of ITL instances is:

(a)	Production, in which live operations with registries take place;

(b)	Initialization, in which the ITL administrator verifies that registries meet required standards before they may connect to the ITL production environment;

(c)	Pre-production, in which the ITL administrator tests new software versions prior to use;

(d)	Service desk, in which the service desk may troubleshoot problems;

(e)	Developer, in which registry software developers test their software before distribution;

(f)	Registry, in which RSAs verify the implementation of their registry and enhance their familiarity with their registry software.

14.	Connections between the ITL and the other secretariat data systems have been established. These connections are important in that they supply the ITL with reference data needed in order to verify the transactions performed by registries. These connections are for:

(a)	The compilation and accounting database (CAD), as defined in decision 13/CMP.1, into which aggregate emissions and assigned amount data for each Annex B Party are entered annually, once any questions of implementation relating to the data have been resolved. The ITL uses the data from the CAD, for example, to verify the quantity of assigned amount units (AAUs) or removal units (RMUs) issued by each Party;

(b)	The CDM information system, as implemented by the secretariat to store information on CDM project activities and the results of processes under the CDM. The ITL uses data from this system, for example, to verify the quantity of CERs issued by the CDM registry for particular project activities;

(c)	The joint implementation (JI) information system (under implementation), which is designed to store information on JI project activities and the results of processes under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee. The data from this system will be used by the ITL, for example, to verify the quantity of AAUs and RMUs that are converted by national registries into emission reduction units on the basis of JI projects.

15.	Much effort has been made to support the connection of the CITL to the ITL, which is required before the national registries of member States of the EU may commence operations with the ITL. While technical issues on the CITL had led to delays in establishing this connection, the required connection to the ITL developer environment was established in mid-November and the European Commission is currently testing the CITL against the ITL. Once this testing is complete, the developers of registry software working on behalf of EU member States will be able to begin testing their systems against the CITL and ITL working in unison. Success in these tests of registry software with the CITL is an important prerequisite to be met before EU registries may commence operations with the ITL.

C. Initialization activities

16.   Initialization is the formal process through which the ITL administrator verifies that a registry has fulfilled the technical requirements set out in the data exchange standards. Initialization is therefore a prerequisite to a registry commencing operations with the production environment of the ITL. The activities under the initialization process, and the corresponding use of the initialization environment of the ITL, was particularly intense between July and October 2007.

17.   The initialization process is being undertaken in the following three stages:

(a)   **Documentation review**, in which the technical and operational documentation of a registry is reviewed to assess operational practices implemented by the system. RSAs submit a completed 'readiness' questionnaire, supported by comprehensive documentation, for review by the ITL operator on the basis of predefined criteria;

(b)   **Connectivity testing**, in which the basic connection between a registry and the ITL is checked to assess the ability to communicate with the ITL and adhere to relevant standards for security and authentication;

(c)   **Interoperability testing**, in which the functions of a registry are tested to ensure that they are able to perform the transaction, reconciliation and administrative processes, including for notifications, as specified in the data exchange standards. Annex H of the data exchange standards contains the tests undertaken by RSAs.

18.   While it is the responsibility of RSAs to undertake the necessary activities under the initialization process, the ITL administrator has been active in scheduling and supporting these activities and in providing templates, questionnaires and instructions in order to facilitate initialization.

19.   The operator of the ITL provides a technical recommendation to the ITL administrator for each registry that passes all three stages of the initialization process. The recommendation forms the basis for the preparation by the ITL administrator of an Independent Assessment Report (IAR) for the RSA concerned, which is subsequently forwarded to the expert review team conducting the review of the Party's initial report under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol.

20.   Table 1 shows the results of the initialization process for all RSAs, broken down by initialization stage. These results indicate that, as at 20 November 2007, 25 out of 26 EU registries had completed the steps of connecting to the initialization environment of the ITL and successfully passing all functional tests to demonstrate that they are capable of interoperating with the ITL. The results also indicate that the review of the readiness documentation for seven EU RSAs is still under way.

21.   The results in table 1 also indicate the status of non-EU RSAs. These show that 10 out of 11 non-EU registries have connected to the initialization environment of the ITL and have successfully demonstrated their interoperability with it. Five non-EU registries are still in the process of completing their readiness documentation and having it reviewed.

Table 1. Registry initialization results (as at 20 November 2007)

Party/registry	Readiness assessment	Connectivity assessment	Interoperability assessment	Independent Assessment Report
Austria	pass	pass	pass	yes
Belgium		pass	pass	
Bulgaria				
Czech Republic	pass	pass	pass	yes
Denmark	pass	pass	pass	yes
Estonia	pass	pass	pass	yes
European Community		pass	pass	
Finland	pass	pass	pass	yes
France	pass	pass	pass	yes
Germany	pass	pass	pass	yes
Greece	pass	pass	pass	yes
Hungary	pass	pass	pass	yes
Ireland	pass	pass	pass	yes
Italy		pass	pass	
Latvia	pass	pass	pass	yes
Lithuania	pass	pass	pass	yes
Luxembourg		pass	pass	
Netherlands	pass	pass	pass	yes
Poland		pass	pass	
Portugal	pass	pass	pass	yes
Romania		pass	pass	
Slovakia	pass	pass	pass	yes
Slovenia	pass	pass	pass	yes
Spain	pass	pass	pass	yes
Sweden	pass	pass	pass	yes
United Kingdom	pass	pass	pass	yes
European Union subtotal	**19**	**25**	**25**	**19**
Canada				
Iceland		pass	pass	
Japan	pass	pass	pass	yes
Liechtenstein	pass	pass	pass	
Monaco		pass	pass	
New Zealand	pass	pass	pass	yes
Norway	pass	pass	pass	yes
Russian Federation	pass	pass	pass	yes
Switzerland	pass	pass	pass	yes
Ukraine		pass	pass	
CDM registry	pass	pass	pass	not applicable
Non-European Union subtotal	**7**	**10**	**10**	**5**
Total	**26**	**35**	**35**	**24**

22.   It is currently expected that all registries, except for two, will complete the initialization process within only several weeks after the end of the reporting period. The confirmation by the ITL administrator that each registry meets all the specifications required by the data exchange standards, and therefore also by the relevant decisions of the CMP, forms a robust basis on which registries are able to commence operations with the ITL.

D. Operational activities

23.   At its twenty-sixth session, the SBI encouraged Annex B Parties to initiate the operation of their national registries with the ITL as soon as possible and no later than December 2007 in order to accommodate the timely delivery of CERs.[2]

24.   From the ITL perspective, registries may go live with the ITL individually. The ITL administrator is informed, however, that EU registries are to commence operations with the ITL simultaneously with the CITL and has undertaken substantial additional technical and coordination tasks with the administrators of these systems in order to facilitate this.

25.   In response to the conclusions of the SBI at its twenty-sixth session, during August and September 2007, the ITL administrator prepared technical options, plans and schedules for the activities required to initiate registry operations with the ITL. These preparations were undertaken in consultation with the developers group established under the RSA Forum and other RSAs were consulted through the RSA Forum meeting in September 2007. The documents prepared set out the main technical and organizational tasks to be carried out before and during the process for all registry systems, as well as for other secretariat systems that need to be linked to the ITL. The schedules included two rehearsals of the process for EU registries and the CITL, with these systems going live with the ITL in mid-November 2007 and with non-EU registries going live with the ITL either just before or just after that date.

26.   The delay in connecting the CITL to the ITL has meant that it has not been possible to fully test the two systems together. As a consequence, the technical prerequisites for EU registries to commence operations with the ITL have not yet been fulfilled. Once the European Commission has completed its testing of the CITL against the ITL, it will be necessary for EU registry developers to verify their software against the CITL and ITL working in unison before the activities to commence EU registry operations with the ITL can be initiated. When the EU registries and the CITL will be able to commence operations with the ITL currently depends on the readiness of the CITL.

27.   Several administrators of non-EU registries have decided to nevertheless go ahead with the commencement of their operations with the ITL. The CDM registry and the national registry of Japan commenced operations with the ITL on 14 November 2007. At the same time, the CAD and the CDM information system went live with the ITL. The live connections between all these systems were implemented smoothly and the first CERs were transferred successfully from the CDM registry to Japan. Several other non-EU registries are expected to go live with the ITL in the next weeks and months.

28.   In the case of the CDM registry, about 400 issuance transactions involving approximately 92 million CERs had occurred on an interim basis since October 2005. These interim transactions required verification by the ITL before any further transactions could be performed on the issued CERs. This verification by the ITL was passed successfully for all transactions upon establishing the operational link between the CDM registry and the ITL.

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[2] FCCC/SBI/2007/15, paragraph 116.

E. Registry System Administrators Forum

29.   The ITL administrator convenes the RSA Forum as a channel for the coordination of the technical and management activities of RSAs and to provide a forum in which RSAs can cooperate and provide inputs to the development by the ITL administrator of common procedures, recommended practices and information-sharing measures in accordance with decision 12/CMP.1.

30.   Three priorities were identified for the RSA Forum during the reporting period:

(a)   Development of common operational procedures to be applied by all RSAs to coordinate key activities of RSAs during the operation of registry systems. Three working groups were established in 2006 and these groups completed their work in 2007 by proposing draft procedures for the consideration of the RSA Forum;

(b)   Facilitation of the initialization process that registries were to undergo during the reporting period before commencing operations with the ITL;

(c)   Preparation and confirmation of plans and schedules for the activities required for registries and the CITL to commence operations with the ITL.

31.   Three meetings of the RSA Forum were held during the reporting period. These are summarized in table 2. In addition, numerous meetings of working groups and the developers group were held.

Table 2. Meetings of the Registry System Administrators Forum

Meeting	Date	Location	Key objectives
Fourth	29–30 March 2007	Bonn, Germany	• Update progress on implementation of all systems. • Share information on registry initialization processes. • Reach consensus on three common operational procedures on reconciliation, change management and independent assessment reporting. • Introduce the standard electronic format for reporting assigned amount information.
Fifth	28–29 June 2007	Athens, Greece	• Update progress on implementation of all systems. • Draw lessons from early registry initialization. • Receive feedback on initial planning for the commencement of registry and Community Independent Transaction Log (CITL) operations with the international transaction log (ITL), in particular for registries of European Union Parties.
Sixth	25–26 September 2007	Paris, France	• Update progress on implementation of all systems. • Reach consensus on a further common operational procedure on release management. • Confirm plans and schedules for the commencement of registry and CITL operations with the ITL.

32.   An informal group of registry software developers has also been meeting under the RSA Forum to enhance their coordination of technical activities and schedules in the implementation of registry

systems. This group brings together all developers of software for the registries (many of which share their software with other RSAs), the CITL and the ITL. The group has generally met once a month.

33.   The RSA Forum discussed at its March meeting possible methods for Annex B Parties to submit reports on the information on assigned amounts required under Article 7 of the Kyoto Protocol. This information is to be submitted to the secretariat on an annual basis using the standard electronic format defined in decision 14/CMP.1. The discussion on the methods of submitting that information to the secretariat indicated that the current interfaces between registries and the ITL are technically well suited to such a transfer and can be expected to transfer the data more reliably than manual methods. There is a need to identify a standard data exchange format, preferably XML-based, in the near future.

34.   Participation in the RSA Forum is open to all administrators of national registries, the CDM registry and supplementary transaction logs (such as the CITL). RSAs send participants appropriate to the specific items to be addressed at meetings. The ITL administrator also invites a number of participants from Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Although these Parties have no requirement under the Kyoto Protocol to implement registry systems, the participation of such experts is intended to increase the transparency of the RSA Forum and allow experience with registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol to be shared with experts implementing similar systems for environmental policy purposes in non-Annex I Parties.

35.   The meetings of the RSA Forum have been chaired by the Coordinator of the Reporting, Data and Analysis programme of the secretariat and supported by staff of the secretariat.

36.   The ITL administrator maintains an extranet in order to provide a central location for the sharing of all technical and planning information among RSAs. The extranet contains all meeting documentation for the RSA Forum and further meetings of any groups under the Forum.

F. Common operational procedures

37.   Four common operational procedures have been established. These are consistent with the procedures specified in decision 16/CP.10. The procedures are:

(a)   **Data reconciliation**, through which data on assigned amount holdings and transactions contained in the ITL, registries and, where appropriate, the CITL are periodically compared and are reconciled where necessary. This procedure focuses on the procedural aspects of reconciliation (e.g. scheduling, timing, communication, decision-making and determination of adjustments), based on technical functions for reconciliation being implemented in the ITL and other registry systems;

(b)   **Change management**, through which proposals for changing the technical and operational aspects of registry systems are initiated, evaluated and agreed among RSAs. Given the integrated and operational nature of the ITL and other registry systems, it is important to ensure stability of the system specifications and coordinate what, how and when changes to these systems may be made;

(c)   **Release management**, through which the implementation of changes, once they are agreed through the change management procedure, is coordinated among all RSAs;

(d)   **Independent assessment reporting**, through which registries are assessed for their conformity to the data exchange standards and the registry requirements contained in relevant decisions adopted by the CMP. Most results are generated through the initialization process while others will emerge only over time as the operational performance of registries is observed. Annual IARs are forwarded to the expert review

teams conducting reviews of Parties under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol and are also published on the UNFCCC website.[3]

38.   With the exception of independent assessment reporting, which relates to the assessment of registries before they may commence operations with the ITL, it had been foreseen that these common operational procedures would be applied once the majority of registries had gone live with the ITL. In the light of EU registries now joining the operational ITL at a later stage, the ITL administrator is considering to what extent certain aspects of these procedures can be applied at an earlier stage.

III. Organizational arrangements and resources

39.   The functions of the ITL administrator are performed by the Reporting, Data and Analysis programme of the secretariat. This programme is also responsible for the substantive work of the secretariat relating to other aspects of emissions trading and the accounting of assigned amounts under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as that relating to the submission, analysis and review of information submitted by Parties under the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and the intergovernmental negotiations on national communications, inventories, assigned amounts, registry systems and policy instruments.

40.   The CMP, by its decision 34/CMP.1, authorized the Executive Secretary to collect fees from users of the ITL as an additional income to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in 2006–2007. In view of the shortfall at the end of 2006 of an estimated USD 2.5 million in resources required for ITL administrator activities during 2006–2007, the Executive Secretary notified Parties planning to operate registry systems with the ITL of their respective fee contributions to the Trust Fund.

41.   As at 20 November 2007, USD 885,071 in ITL fees had been received from Parties for 2007 (see annex).[4] However, USD 1,614,929 remain outstanding for 2007. The secretariat would like to express its gratitude to Parties that have paid their fees and would urge Parties that have not paid to do so without further delay in order to ensure the continuing operation of the ITL.

42.   Table 3 shows the income to the Trust Fund of the Core Budget of the UNFCCC and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for ITL administrator activities during the 2006–2007 biennium. The total available funds for the biennium are USD 5,444,978 and comprise the amount dedicated to ITL activities under the core budget, the carry-over of funds for supplementary activities from the 2004–2005 biennium, contributions by Parties to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities during 2006, and ITL fees received in 2007.

Table 3. Income for international transaction log administrator activities in 2006–2007
(United States dollars)

Source	Amount
2006–2007 core funds	1 024 909
Carry-over of supplementary funds from 2004–2005	2 459 448
2006 contributions to supplementary funds	1 075 550
2007 fee receipts	885 071
Total available funds	**5 444 978**

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[3] <http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/registry_systems/independent_assessment_reports/items/4061.php>.

[4] For more information regarding the receipt of ITL fees, see the document on the status of contributions as at 15 November 2007 (FCCC/SBI/2007/INF.11).

43.   Table 4 shows expenditures in 2006–2007, by object of expenditure, the largest one being external consultants and contractors.

Table 4. Expenditures for international transaction log administrator activities in 2006–2007
(United States dollars)

Expenditures	2006	2007[a]
Salaries (2 Professional, 1 General Service posts)	217 978	370 299
General temporary assistance	69 429	194 635
Contractors and consultancies	898 702	3 486 598
Travel of representatives and experts	19 036	33 979
Travel of staff	14 685	26 325
Operating expenses	0	4 178
Data processing equipment and software	0	0
Support services	0	0
Subtotal	**1 219 830**	**4 116 014**
Programme support costs (13 per cent)	158 578	535 082
Total	**1 378 408**	**4 651 096**

[a] Actual expenditures to 31 October 2007 plus projected expenditures from 1 November to 31 December 2007.

44.   Table 5 shows the breakdown of expenditures on contractors and consultancies in 2006–2007. The budget lines are consistent with the breakdown discussed by Parties at the SBI at its twenty-sixth session when considering ITL fees for the 2008–2009 biennium.

Table 5. Expenditures for international transaction log administrator activities relating to contractors and consultants in 2006–2007
(United States dollars)

Budget line	2006	2007[a]
ITL contractor, support for changes to the ITL and data exchange standards, benchmarking services	542 865	3 163 715
Legal services	232 217	29 002
Data warehouse development	0	0
Project management resources, ITL technology review, market indicators analysis, common operational procedures change	123 629	293 881
Extranet/website development	0	0
Total	**898 702**	**3 486 598**

[a] Actual expenditures to 31 October 2007 plus projected expenditures from 1 November to 31 December 2007.

45.   Total expenditures amounted to USD 6,029,504 over the biennium, exceeding the available income by USD 584,526. These expenditures are considerably higher than in previous years, owing to the implementation schedule, which had been delayed for lack of available funding in earlier years, payments to the ITL vendor becoming due for the implementation of the ITL in 2006−2007 and other

corresponding increases in staff costs. The expenditures also increased as a result of the depreciating United States dollar against the euro, given that the bulk of payments relating to the activities of the ITL administrator are denominated in euros. However, the main reason for the shortfall is delay of payments of contributions for 2007, as indicated in paragraph 41 above.

46.   Faced with the shortfall in available funds to adequately cover the costs of development and operation during the current biennium and with increasing needs for support of registry developers and RSAs, the ITL administrator was obliged to take a number of measures to reduce expenditures and seek funds on a temporary basis from other sources. These measures included the following:

(a)   Delays in staff recruitment or the performance of short-term work through consultants, in order to reduce staff costs;

(b)   Limited support provided to RSAs, for example concerning the 'dry run' performance of the interoperability test suite;

(c)   Advances from other sources of funding, to be reimbursed upon receipt of 2007 fees.

47.   Resource requirements for 2008 are as communicated to Parties through the programme budget for the 2008–2009 biennium.[5] In accordance with the programme budget, all ITL administrator expenditures are to be funded from the ITL Trust Fund, through ITL fees, in the 2008–2009 biennium.

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[5] FCCC/SBI/2007/15/Add.1.

Annex

Status of 2007 international transaction log
fee payments as at 20 November 2007

Party	2007 fee (United States dollars)	Received fees (United States dollars)	Outstanding fees (United States dollars)
Austria	38 024	38 024	
Belgium	47 320	3 002	44 318
Bulgaria	753	753	
Canada	124 520		124 520
Czech Republic	8 101		8 101
Denmark	31 783	31 783	
Estonia	531	531	
European Community	62 500		62 500
Finland	23 594	23 594	
France	266 924		266 924
Germany	383 432	383 412	20
Greece	23 461		23 461
Hungary	5 578	5 578	
Iceland	1 505	1 000	505
Ireland	15 493	15 493	
Italy	216 239		216 239
Japan	550 000	69 153	480 847
Latvia	664	664	
Liechtenstein	221	221	
Lithuania	1 062	1 062	
Luxembourg	3 408	3 408	
Monaco	133	133	
Netherlands	74 809	74 003	806
New Zealand	9 783	9 758	25
Norway	30 057	30 057	
Poland	20 407	20 387	20
Portugal	20 805		20 805
Romania	2 656	2 656	
Russian Federation	48 693		48 693
Slovakia	2 258	2 258	
Slovenia	3 630	3 630	
Spain	111 550	111 550	
Sweden	44 177		44 177
Switzerland	52 986	52 961	25
Ukraine	1 726		1 726
United Kingdom	271 217		271 217
Total	**2 500 000**	**885 071**	**1 614 929**

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