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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Twenty-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 25-27 March 1998

Corrigendum

**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Page 1 of Annex I:

1. Replace the figure 261,000 under “Monitoring & Evaluation activities approved at the 22nd ExCom meeting” with the figure 361,000.
2. Replace the figure 20,435,788 under “BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS” with the figure 20,335,788.



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**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Introduction

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was held at Montreal from 25 to 27 March 1998, and was preceded by meetings of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance held at the same venue on 23 and 24 March 1998.

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with decision IX/13 of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

- (a) Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and United States of America (Vice-Chairman);
- (b) Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica (Chairman), India, Jordan, Peru and Zimbabwe.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its Second and Eighth Meetings, representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the World Bank attended the Meeting as observers.

The President of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, representatives of the Ozone Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) were present.

The Meeting was also attended by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP), Friends of the Earth, Pesticide Action Network and Greenpeace.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The Meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 25 March 1998, by Mr. Marco Antonio González (Costa Rica), Chairman of the Executive Committee. He underlined the major role played by the Fund in the successful efforts to protect the ozone layer. The year 1998 brought new challenges, to which the only response was appropriate action to help Article 5 countries to meet the freeze, and to that end he had sent letters to all Article 5 countries underlying the importance of implementing the projects approved by the Fund. The urgency of meeting the freeze and moving ahead in the production sector had also been stressed at the meeting "The Executive Committee's Actions and Priorities in 1998" held in Paris in January 1998. Assistance had been offered to countries that had not previously received it and all Article 5 countries had been reminded of their commitment to meet the 1999 freeze. The majority of industrialized countries had fulfilled their commitments and it was now the turn of developing countries. In 1998, the Executive Committee would also have to provide guidance for the production sector and for methyl bromide projects, for which an amount of US \$29 million had been allocated. The Fund had so far allocated US \$666 million to projects in order to eliminate 96,000 tonnes of ODS. By the end of 1998, it was expected that the implementing agencies would have disbursed 70 per cent of this amount and eliminated the corresponding tonnage. The goal could be achieved if all worked together under the vigilance of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat and the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Adoption of the agenda

2. The Executive Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting.

2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Secretariat activities.
4. Status of contributions and disbursements.
5. Report of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance on:
 - (a) Status report on the implementation of 1997 business plans;
 - (b) Consolidated 1998 business plan of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (c) 1998 business plans of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank;
 - (d) Project implementation delays;
 - (e) Non-investment project milestones;
 - (f) Format for project completion report (non-investment project) (revised draft);
 - (g) Status of preparation of investment project completion reports;
 - (h) Co-financing;
 - (i) Status of recruitment of Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.
6. Report of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on:
 - (a) Strategy and guidelines for investment projects in the methyl bromide sector;
 - (b) Overview of issues identified during project review;
 - (c) Bilateral cooperation;
 - (d) Work programmes;
 - (e) Investment projects;
 - (f) Safety related costs of hydrocarbon technology;
 - (g) Draft guidelines for liquid carbon dioxide technology in foam projects;
 - (h) Incremental operating costs for compressors;
 - (i) Status report on database of major equipment costs;
7. Country programme for Mali.
8. Report of the Executive Committee's Subgroup on the Production Sector.
9. Analysis of use of HCFC technologies in Fund-assisted projects.
10. Administrative costs of the implementing agencies (status report).

11. Concessional lending.
12. Report of the Executive Committee's Contact Group on SMEs.
13. Process agents.
14. Other matters.
15. Adoption of the report.
16. Closure of the meeting.

(b) Organization of work

3. The Meeting decided to follow its customary procedure.

AGENDA ITEM 3: SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

4. The Chief Officer introduced the report on Secretariat activities since the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/2). In addition to the activities described therein, he informed the Executive Committee that a consultant had been hired and the study on the prices of chemicals was under way. He wished to thank UNEP for expediting the collection of the necessary data. He concluded by indicating that, whenever Secretariat staff attended network meetings worldwide, they took the opportunity to visit projects financed by the Fund.

5. The Executive Committee took note with appreciation of the report on Secretariat activities.

AGENDA ITEM 4: STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

6. The Treasurer introduced his report on the status of the Fund and of contributions (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/3/Rev.1).

7. He informed the Committee that, since the Twenty-third Meeting, two additional Parties not operating under Article 5 had ratified the London Amendment and had thus become contributors to the Fund, namely Lithuania and Tajikistan, although their contributions were not yet reflected in the tables.

8. Turning to contributions, he drew attention to the fact that, although it was almost the second quarter of the year, only two Parties had made any contribution for 1998, so the payment

percentage for the year was well below 1 per cent. On the other hand, the situation for 1997 had improved significantly as a result of payments by the Governments of Japan and the United States of America. These had raised the 1997 payment percentage from 49 per cent to 80 per cent and, perhaps more importantly, had allowed the transfer of the remaining funds due to agencies for projects approved by the Twenty-third Meeting of the Executive Committee, with a balance of US \$20.4 million left at the disposal of the present Meeting. Nevertheless, US \$32 million remained unpaid for 1997 and a further US \$65 million for previous years.

9. Outstanding contributions for 1991-96 had in fact increased somewhat, because the United States dollar equivalents of the French Government's promissory notes for 1994 and 1995 were less than the book value at which these notes were originally recorded. Smaller losses had been experienced in the encashment of the Canadian Government's promissory notes, but the Canadian Government had fully compensated these with new maintenance-of-value contributions.

10. The majority of the resources available at the present meeting were, exceptionally, in cash rather than promissory notes, so no delays were expected in transferring funds to the United Nations agencies, which had suffered to some extent from the shortage of cash funds in comparison with promissory notes for projects approved at the Twenty-third Meeting. The problems related to promissory notes as committable resources in respect of the United Nations agencies were likely to cause recurring delays in fund allocations, and consequently in project implementation, until a solution could finally be found.

11. Concern was expressed at the ongoing problems related to promissory notes and it was suggested that the issue be taken up by the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, in particular the question of the exchange rates for promissory notes. In this connection, the representative of Italy stated that the Government of France always paid its contributions to multilateral organizations in the form of promissory notes, which were at a fixed rate of exchange; it considered that it was the responsibility of the organization encashing the note to do so as soon as possible and not the responsibility of the Government to cover any fluctuations in the exchange rate.

12. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the status of the Fund and of contributions for the period 1991-1998 as at 24 March 1998 (see Annex I to the present report);
- (b) To note that the resources available to the Fund as at 24 March 1998 stood at US \$20,435,788;
- (c) To request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider the issue of promissory notes;
- (d) To take note with appreciation of the Treasurer's report.

(Decision 24/1)

AGENDA ITEM 5: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MONITORING, EVALUATION AND FINANCE

13. The representative of Zimbabwe, Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (composed of Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Japan, Jordan and Zimbabwe) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on its fourth meeting, held in Montreal on 23 and 24 March 1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4), which contained the Sub-Committee's recommendations on a number of issues.

14. The Executive Committee expressed its satisfaction that the Sub-Committee's work had made significant progress in advancing the planning process and consolidating good cooperation with the implementing agencies.

15. In the general discussion on the Sub-Committee's report, a number of observations were made.

16. Regarding non-investment training projects, the suggestion was made that implementing agencies might verify that the training was sustainable after a couple of years.

17. Concern was expressed at the suggestion in paragraph 21 of the Sub-Committee's report that no projects should be approved in countries that refused to waive taxes because in some countries, notably in Africa, where a major restructuring process was under way, strict rules were in force disallowing waivers. It was also suggested that letters should be sent to States advising them of the need to waive taxes.

18. In connection with project implementation delays, it was suggested that improved coordination between implementing agencies and national ozone units would contribute to decreasing delays.

19. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Sub-Committee's report, the Executive Committee noted some suggested elements for inclusion in the questionnaire which the Secretariat was preparing with the implementing agencies, in response to Decision 22/12, asking Article 5 countries whether they would meet the 1999 freeze and the further reduction steps.

(a) Status report on the implementation of 1997 business plans

20. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 4 to 6), decided that the business planning process should be included in the agenda of its Twenty-fifth Meeting.

(Decision 24/2)

(b) Consolidated 1998 business plan of the Multilateral Fund

21. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 7 to 19), decided to:

- (a) Adopt the target of phasing out, by the end of 1998, 28,541 ODP tonnes of consumption and 11,400 ODP tonnes of production from previous approvals, as indicated in table 4 of the consolidated business plan (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/6) (in addition to the shortfall in phase-out from the 1997 business plans of 5,696 ODP tonnes of consumption);
- (b) Adopt a target of 70 per cent for disbursement by the agencies for projects approved and funded up to the end of 1997.

(Decision 24/3)

(c) 1998 business plans of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank

22. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 7 to 19), approved the business plans of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank without approving the amounts of funding contained therein, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The shortfall in phase-out from the 1997 business plans should be added to the implementing agencies' phase-out targets for 1998 from projects approved up to the end of 1997;
- (b) The disbursement target for each implementing agency for 1998 should be 70 per cent of the funds approved up to the end of 1997 for all funded projects;
- (c) Countries that had experienced significant implementation delays should be informed that they could be eliminated from the business plans if they did not address the causes of delay;
- (d) The agencies should be given flexibility to reallocate their business plan activities within 15 per cent of the value of the plan;
- (e) The implementing agencies should include in their business plans the information they had been requested to provide in a standardized manner.

(Decision 24/4)

23. The Executive Committee further decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat to review the experience of agencies in meeting the disbursement target referred to in subparagraph 22(b) above and, in the light of this review, to propose alternative targets that would better assess the agencies' performances; and
- (b) To reconsider the implementing agencies' funding shares of the investment project allocation at its next meeting in light of the review of performance.

(Decision 24/5)

24. The Executive Committee also decided:

- (a) To approve the business plan of UNEP, in the light of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on UNEP's work programme amendments; and
- (b) To urge UNEP to achieve the same performance level as the other implementing agencies and include in its reports a better description of performance against performance indicators.

(Decision 24/6)

(d) Project implementation delays

25. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 20 to 23), decided:

- (a) That as projects suffering from serious delays were relatively few, they could be highlighted on a case-by-case basis at each meeting, when any appropriate guidance could be provided to the implementing agencies;
- (b) To urge the implementing agencies to make greater efforts to overcome existing delays and to take appropriate measures to avoid such delays in the future; and
- (c) To request the Secretariat to analyze specific types of delay, such as bankruptcy, with the implementing agencies and present a paper on the subject to its next meeting.

(Decision 24/7)

(e) Non-investment project milestones

26. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 24 and 25), decided to adopt the proposed milestones for non-investment projects for inclusion in future project proposals as presented in Annex II.

(Decision 24/8)

(f) Format for project completion report (non-investment projects)

27. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 26 to 27), decided:

- (a) To approve the Format for Project Completion Report (Non-investment Projects), as presented in Annex III;
- (b) That a project completion report should be submitted six (6) months after the completion of the project; and
- (c) That the time schedule specified in Decision 23/8(k) for submitting completion reports for investment projects should also apply to non-investment projects, with an interval of three months to enable implementing agencies to prepare to use the new format.

(Decision 24/9)

(g) Status of preparation of investment project completion reports

28. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 28 to 31), took note of the status report and requested the implementing agencies to accelerate the preparation of investment project completion reports.

(Decision 24/10)

(h) Co-financing

29. The Executive Committee took note of the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 32 and 33) and its decision to reconsider the issue at its next meeting.

(i) Status of recruitment of Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

30. The Executive Committee, having noted the Sub-Committee's observations (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/4, paragraphs 34 and 35), decided:

- (a) To take note of the status report;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to keep it informed of developments; and

- (c) That a consultant should be employed until the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer could take up the post.

(Decision 24/11)

Statement by the Representative of Switzerland

31. The representative of Switzerland expressed his desire for a more detailed discussion of issues at future meetings when the Executive Committee considered reports of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance.

AGENDA ITEM 6: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW

32. The representative of India, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (composed of Burkina Faso, India, Italy, Peru, Switzerland, and the United States of America) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on its meeting held in Montreal on 23 and 24 March 1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17), which contained the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on a number of issues. In his address, the Chairman particularly stressed the important work the Sub-Committee had carried out in considering and approving the strategy and guidelines for the methyl bromide sector and the related methyl bromide projects and activities proposed for approval. He proposed and it was accepted that the word "investment" be deleted from the title of the strategy document, since it also dealt with non-investment projects.

(a) Strategy and guidelines for investment projects in the methyl bromide sector

33. Having considered the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on the strategy and guidelines (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 6-14), and proposals from the floor, the Executive Committee approved the strategy and guidelines for the methyl bromide sector, as amended (Annex IV).

(Decision 24/12)

34. The representative of Pesticide Action Network, speaking also on behalf of Friends of the Earth, welcomed the Fund's efforts so far to assist Article 5 countries to phase-out methyl bromide. She strongly urged the Executive Committee and implementing agencies to follow the recommendation outlined in paragraphs 18 and 20 of the strategy and guidelines just adopted. At a minimum, the Executive Committee should ensure that the stakeholder involvement envisaged there and its results should be reflected in project proposals and final reports. She also urged the implementing agencies, in their project preparation, and the Executive Committee in reviewing proposed projects, to follow the recommendation (paragraphs 19 and 25) that, in choosing alternatives, the environmental and human health impacts be considered. While the priority of the Multilateral Fund was promoting phase-out of ODSs, public funds should not be used to promote other chemicals which posed a threat to the environment or endangered human health.

Methyl bromide projects and activities

35. Having considered the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review on project proposals in the methyl bromide sector (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 15-23), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) Not to approve the project proposal for Algeria (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/31) at the present stage, but that it should be retained in the work programme of UNIDO. Should Algeria provide an appropriate commitment regarding ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment, UNIDO should re-examine the proposed project in the light of the project in Tunisia to determine whether, in fact, two separate projects were needed and, if so, should resubmit the proposal for consideration at the Twenty-fifth Meeting;
- (b) To defer the project proposal for Colombia (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/32), it being understood that it could be resubmitted for consideration at the end of 1998, when the Executive Committee would be taking stock of the use made of the funds allocated, should the US \$29 million not have been totally used. At that time, consideration might be given to approving projects for crops not on the priority list. Otherwise, the project proposal could be reconsidered once the guidelines had been reviewed and revised to include crops not included at present on the priority list;
- (c) To approve the demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in cut flowers at Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/33), at a level of US \$328,900, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$42,757;
- (d) To defer the project proposal for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/34). Subject to submission of a letter by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment, UNIDO could resubmit an alternative non-investment, information-transfer type of project;
- (e) To approve the demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/35), at a funding level of US \$509,850, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$66,281, on the condition that such approval would not set a precedent and that no expenditure would take place until a letter providing an appropriate status report and commitment by the Syrian Arab Republic regarding ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment had been received by the Secretariat;

- (f) To approve the demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in horticulture (dates) at Société Méditerranéenne Fruitière in Tunisia (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/36), at a level of US \$301,730, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$39,225;
- (g) To approve the demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide on stacked bags of rice, grain in silos, and timber on a warehouse under tarps at Vietnam Fumigation Company (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/37), at a level of US \$411,180, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$53,453, on the understanding that none of the funds approved for the project would be used to demonstrate alternatives to methyl bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment purposes.

(Decision 24/13)

Methyl bromide project preparation

36. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 24-31) on the 44 requests for project preparation funding for methyl bromide projects included in the 1998 work programmes of UNDP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/21), UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/23 and Corr. 1) and the World Bank (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/24), the Executive Committee decided to approve all requests other than those set out below. All approved requests for project preparation for methyl bromide are included in Annex V to the present report.

(Decision 24/14)

37. Noting that letters declaring their intent to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment within nine months, had just been received from the Governments of Costa Rica and Peru, and that the letters satisfied the conditions required, the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposal from UNDP for project preparation in the methyl bromide subsector in those countries, with funding as indicated in Annex V.

(Decision 24/15)

38. The Executive Committee decided that the following requests would not be approved but would be retained in the 1998 work programmes until such time as the countries had submitted a letter declaring their intent to ratify the Amendment within nine months, after which the Committee could re-examine the proposal:

UNDP

- | | |
|----------|--|
| China: | Project preparation for one methyl bromide alternative demonstration project |
| Lebanon: | Project preparation for one methyl bromide alternative demonstration project |

Philippines:	Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project
Tanzania:	Project preparation for a methyl bromide demonstration project
Zambia:	Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project

UNIDO

China:	Preparation of a demonstration project (grain fumigation)
Dominican Republic:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, cucurbits, flowers, tomatoes)
El Salvador:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, broccoli, cucurbits)
Honduras:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, tomatoes, cucurbits, strawberries)
India:	Preparation of a demonstration project (grain fumigation)
Indonesia:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, tomatoes, pepper)
Macedonia:	Preparation of a demonstration project in methyl bromide (tobacco, pepper, tomatoes)
Nicaragua:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, cucurbits, seed beds)
Romania:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tomatoes, cucumber, strawberries, grains)
Senegal:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, peanuts)
Zambia:	Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, flowers)

(Decision 24/16)World Bank

39. Having taken note of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 30), the Executive Committee decided not to approve the following projects because of insufficient information:

Argentina:	Project preparation in the methyl bromide sector
Turkey:	Project preparation in the methyl bromide sector.

(Decision 24/17)

40. The Executive Committee noted that a project preparation request for methyl bromide recycling in Zimbabwe was withdrawn by the World Bank, after discussion on whether such recycling projects should be considered for funding at this time.

41. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 27-29), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That, in cases where a project was dropped from the work programme following this procedure, the implementing agencies could come forward with alternative proposals, to the degree consistent with the overall allowable funding level;
 - (b) To underline the importance for the implementing agencies of ensuring that all project preparation work, particularly in the area of methyl bromide projects, was carried out with the necessary care and scrutiny to ensure the subsequent success of the project;
 - (c) To urge implementing agencies to consider the use of locally-based experts and to contact Article 2 countries with a view to recruiting low- or no-cost government experts from those countries, to bring the double advantage of lowering costs and providing valuable knowledge;
 - (d) To defer projects that did not fall within the scope of the priority list of crops for soil fumigation agreed in the strategy for methyl bromide for 15 months, until the strategy had been revised, after which time they could be resubmitted for consideration under the new eligibility criteria, except if methyl bromide consumption was growing. Accordingly, the following two proposals submitted by UNIDO were deferred:
 - (i) Côte d'Ivoire: Preparation of a demonstration project (cocoa);
 - (ii) Paraguay: Preparation of a demonstration project (cotton fumigation).
- (Decision 24/18)**

Non-investment methyl bromide-related activities for UNEP

42. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 32-35), the Executive Committee decided to approve the following non-investment methyl bromide-related activities included in UNEP's work programme amendments (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/22, paragraphs 17-26), with funding and conditions as indicated;

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Methyl bromide information kit | US \$60,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$7,800 |
| (b) Compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact methyl bromide alternatives successfully implemented | US \$40,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$5,200 |

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| (c) | Compilation of legislation for regulatory authorities from Article 5 countries that discourage methyl bromide use and promote alternatives | US \$50,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$6,500 |
| (d) | Technical and institutional resources for methyl bromide alternative projects | US \$30,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$3,900 |
| (e) | Sectoral policy plan for methyl bromide phase-out in China, on the understanding that consideration might be given to a partnership with other implementing agencies and that the total funding level, inclusive of any bilateral assistance, would not exceed US \$150,000. | US \$150,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$19,500 |

(Decision 24/19)

43. The Executive Committee also decided to request UNEP to further examine the following activities and, if it was found to be necessary, present revised proposals to the Executive Committee at the Twenty-fifth Meeting, and to take into account similar studies carried out by other international agencies.

- (a) Manuals (5) for small farmers for tomatoes, strawberries, cucurbits, nurseries/seedbeds, and tobacco;
- (b) Guidebook (Trainer's tool) for farming extension workers

(Decision 24/20)

44. The Executive Committee further decided not to approve the following activities which may, instead, be undertaken within the demonstration projects:

- (a) Farmer to farmer workshops (3) on exchange of experience
- (b) Information and training support for demonstration projects on methyl bromide.

(Decision 24/21)

(b) Overview of issues identified during project review

- (i) Terminal umbrella projects

45. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 36-39), the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat and the implementing agencies to meet, as a matter of priority, in the period prior to the next meeting of the Committee in order to examine the issues raised by terminal umbrella

projects in light of the deliberations at the current Meeting. In particular, that meeting would need to examine a possible new methodology to be applied to such projects in order to obtain a satisfactory level of information about enterprises on which to base funding decisions and the necessary safeguards that should be put in place to ensure phase-out. It should submit, to the next meeting of the Committee, a paper on the problems faced and possible solutions to expedite the approval of such projects.

(Decision 24/22)

(ii) Renewal of institutional strengthening

46. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 40-43), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That some flexibility should be shown in how countries used the funds approved under projects for renewal of institutional strengthening and that, while slight variations in funds transferred between budget lines could be accepted, overall accountability was essential;
- (b) That, while a full copy of a progress report submitted under an institutional strengthening renewal should be made available to those members of the Executive Committee that requested one, provision of a summary in documentation for the meeting would suffice.

(Decision 24/23)

(iii) Refrigerant management plans (RMPs)

47. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 44-45), the Executive Committee decided that, in the preparation of RMPs, it was not necessary for unduly restrictive conditionalities to be set. However, at the time of approval of an RMP, it was highly important that a clear political commitment be shown by the country concerned and that the RMP be prepared in a high-quality, comprehensive way, containing a strategy, including institutional and legislative aspects, for phasing out CFCs in the entire sector, and including consideration of how to approach the problem of the informal sector.

(Decision 24/24)

(c) **Bilateral cooperation**

48. Having considered the project proposals to be funded through bilateral cooperation together with the comments and recommendations of the Secretariat thereon (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/20 and Corr.1), the Executive Committee decided to approve the requests and conditions as indicated in Annex V to the present report and to request the Treasurer to credit:

- (a) US \$124,300 against the 1998 contributions of the Government of Canada;
- (b) US \$138,600 against the 1997 contributions and US \$227,650 against the 1998 contributions of the Government of France;
- (c) US \$34,400 against the 1997 contributions of the Government of Germany;
- (d) US \$569,000 against the 1998 contributions of the Government of the United States of America.

(Decision 24/25)

(d) Work programmes and work programme amendments

UNDP work programme

49. Having taken note of recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 58-66), the Executive Committee decided to approve the non-methyl bromide elements of UNDP's 1998 work programme, subject to the amendments set out below for specific projects or activities. All approved projects and activities are listed in Annex V to the present report.

(Decision 24/26)

Bangladesh: Project preparation in the refrigerant recovery/recycling sector

Dominican Republic: Preparation of a refrigerant management plan

El Salvador: Project preparation of refrigerant management plan

Gabon: Project preparation of refrigerant management plan

Niger: Preparation of refrigerant management plan.

50. The Executive Committee decided to defer action on the above five proposals until the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Committee, at which time it was expected that the final cost requirements of the proposals would be known.

(Decision 24/27)

Nigeria: Preparation of eight projects in the foam sector

51. The Executive Committee decided to defer action on the proposal pending the finalization of Nigeria's country programme.

(Decision 24/28)

Institutional strengthening renewal projects for Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Cuba, India, Kenya, Mexico, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela

52. The Executive Committee noted that the above proposals were withdrawn as they had been submitted in error, prematurely.

Democratic Republic of Congo : Preparation of an umbrella project in the foam sector

Mongolia: Preparation of an umbrella project in the foam sector

53. The Executive Committee decided to defer action on the proposals pending finalization of their country programmes.

(Decision 24/29)

Brazil: Institutional strengthening renewal

54. The Executive Committee decided to approve the project for funding at a level of US \$270,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$35,100 with the requirement that the Committee inform Brazil of its concern at the low rate of disbursement of funds and of ODP phase-out in the country and regulatory impediments (e.g. imposition of customs duties on fund-supported equipment).

(Decision 24/30)

Colombia: Institutional strengthening renewal

55. The Executive Committee decided to approve the project for funding at a level of US \$212,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$27,560, with the requirement that the Committee inform Colombia of its concern at the low quantity of ODS phased out.

(Decision 24/31)

56. While considering the above requests for institutional strengthening renewal, the Executive Committee decided to request the implementing agencies, when submitting requests for institutional strengthening renewal projects, to provide the very latest information available when preparing the summary of the project and country profile.

(Decision 24/32)

UNEP Work Programme Amendments

57. Having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 67-70), the Executive Committee decided to approve the non-methyl bromide elements of UNEP's work programme, subject to the amendments set out below for specific projects or activities. All approved projects and activities are contained in Annex V to the present report.

(Decision 24/33)

Malawi: Institutional strengthening project renewal

58. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To defer the institutional strengthening project renewal in Malawi to its next meeting, pending clarification of a number of issues raised in the course of the discussion;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to write to the Government of Malawi and to UNEP to express the Executive Committee's concern that funds allocated be used for the purposes for which they were approved, with only minor variations where necessary, and underlining the need to accelerate implementation of the programme.

(Decision 24/34)

Honduras: Refrigerant management plan;St. Kitts and Nevis: Implementation of refrigerant management plans.

59. The Executive Committee noted that the above two proposals had been withdrawn.

UNIDO Work Programme

60. Having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 71-82), the Executive Committee decided to approve the non-methyl bromide elements of UNIDO's 1998 work programme, subject to the amendments set out below for specific projects or activities. All approved projects and activities are listed in Annex V to the present report.

(Decision 24/35)

Institutional strengthening requests:

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Establishment of an ozone secretariat

Qatar: Establishment of an ozone secretariat

Yugoslavia: Establishment of an ozone secretariat

61. The Executive Committee decided to defer action on the above three projects pending approval of the country programmes.

(Decision 24/36)

Saudi Arabia: Establishment of an ozone secretariat

62. The Executive Committee decided to send a letter to Saudi Arabia urging it not to seek funding from the Multilateral Fund.

(Decision 24/37)

Syrian Arab Republic: Project support to strengthening the general commission for environmental affairs to implement MP-related activities

63. The Executive Committee decided to defer the above project, pending the submission of the relevant documentation to support the request.

(Decision 24/38)

Morocco: Preparation of refrigerant management plan

64. The Executive Committee noted that the above proposal had been withdrawn.

Nigeria: Preparation of refrigerant management plan

65. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the above proposal, pending completion of the country programme of Nigeria.

(Decision 24/39)

Yugoslavia: Preparation of refrigerant management plan

66. The Executive Committee approved the above request, noting an undertaking by UNIDO to seek a very modest amount, in order to keep this component within the country programme of Yugoslavia.

(Decision 24/40)

Cuba: Preparation of an investment project in the aerosol sector at IMEFA

67. The Executive Committee decided not to approve the above request since it was deemed premature to undertake work in the pharmaceutical sub-sector at this time.

(Decision 24/41)

Cuba: Preparation of an investment project (hospitals) in the commercial refrigeration sector

68. The Executive Committee approved the proposal on an exceptional basis and on the understanding that policy issues regarding concessional loans would have to be resolved before the project could proceed.

(Decision 24/42)

Mexico: Preparation of projects in the production sector

69. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of this proposal, as requested by Mexico.

(Decision 24/43)

Yugoslavia: Preparation of investment project in the solvents sector (CFC 113) for Hemofarm

70. The Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of this proposal pending completion of the country programme for Yugoslavia.

(Decision 24/44)

World Bank Work Programme

71. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 83-88), the Executive Committee decided to approve the World Bank 1998 work programme, subject to the amendments set out below for specific projects or activities. All approved projects and activities are listed in Annex V to the present report.

(Decision 24/45)

Argentina: Project preparation in the refrigeration, halon and MAC sectors

72. The Executive Committee approved the proposal at a level of US \$60,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$7,800, noting that the investment projects resulting from the project preparation should not be approved until the Executive Committee was assured that all regulatory impediments had been resolved.

(Decision 24/46)

Chile: Project preparation for the phase III of the Chile auction programme

Uruguay: Project preparation to formulate a national programme to phase out the residual use of CFCs

73. The Executive Committee noted that the above two projects had been withdrawn.

Tunisia: Project preparation in the aerosol and foam sectors

74. The Executive Committee noted that the aerosol component of the projects had been dropped and approved funding at a level of US \$25,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$3,250.

(Decision 24/47)

75. The Executive Committee decided that the total amount of funds recommended for approval for the 1998 work programmes for UNDP and the World Bank should be offset by the advances provided for those agencies at the Twenty-third Meeting in the following amounts:

UNDP: US \$256,000, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$33,280
World Bank: US \$275,600, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$35,828.

(Decision 24/48)

Project preparation in the production sector

76. The Executive Committee noted the comments of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 88).

Implementation Delays and Project Preparation

77. Having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 53), the Executive Committee decided that no project preparation proposals should be put forward by implementing agencies if there were impediments at policy level in the country concerned to active and expeditious implementation. Furthermore, in cases where counterpart contributions were needed to ensure implementation, in order to avoid

delays in the projects' implementation, those counterpart contributions should be known to the implementing agency to be in place before the projects were submitted.

(Decision 24/49)

(e) Investment projects

78. The Executive Committee, having noted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 46-53), approved for funding the projects submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its Twenty-third Meeting subject to the conditions appearing in the Secretariat's recommendations in the project evaluation sheets and to the amendments or conditions set out below for specific projects. All approved projects are listed in Annex V to the present report.

(Decision 24/50)

China: Umbrella project to complete CFC phase-out in general purpose aerosols at NCLI and Fujiang Light Industry Co. (World Bank). (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/25)

79. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 48), decided to approve the above project, on the understanding that this was a terminal umbrella project for non-pharmaceutical applications in the aerosol sector.

(Decision 24/51)

India (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/27)

- (a) Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Vijay Fire Protection Systems Ltd. (UNDP)
- (b) Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd., Bombay (UNDP)
- (c) Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at New Ages Industries, Bombay (UNDP)
- (d) Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Steelage Industries Limited, Minimax Division/Chennai (UNDP)
- (e) Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Vimal Industrial Safety Equipment Corporation, Baroda - Gujrat (UNDP)

- (f) Conversion of production halon 1211 fire extinguishers at Atkins, New Delhi (UNDP)
- (g) Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Ashoka Engineering Co., New Delhi (UNDP)

80. The Executive Committee, having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 49), decided to approve the above seven projects, subject to the condition that the conversion to CO₂ should be maintained, at the ratio specified, after implementation, or the operating costs associated with CO₂ should be recalculated and any ineligible costs returned. These projects should be undertaken within the context of the sector strategy prepared by UNDP, and the strategy should be submitted to the Executive Committee.

(Decision 24/52)

Thailand: Umbrella project to convert CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HFC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation at 224 small- and medium-sized enterprises (Kulthorn Engineering Co. Ltd.) (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/29)

81. Having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 55), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To defer consideration of this project;
- (b) That, on an exceptional basis, the project should be retained in the 1997 business plan of the World Bank;
- (c) That information on the methodology used to calculate corroborated data on CFC consumption be provided to the Executive Committee as a basis for a funding decision, as well as details of the assurances given by the Government of Thailand concerning its commitment to the implementation of the phase-out.

(Decision 24/53)

Thailand: Elimination of ODS used in the production of household refrigerators at Hitachi Consumer Products (Thailand) Co. Ltd. (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/29)

82. Having taken note of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 56), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That only those items which the Secretariat found to be eligible should be considered for funding;

- (b) That the funding of operating costs be approved on the scale of costs agreed to earlier for similar projects in Thailand, noting that this should not constitute a precedent;
- (c) To approve this project, at a level of US \$253,381, plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$32,939.

(Decision 24/54)

Turkey: Conversion to non-CFC foam blowing agents in the production of polyurethane (PU) insulation panels, spray/in situ foam and one component foam at Izopoli Yapi Elemantari Taahhuet Sanayii ve Ticaret Ltd. Sti. (World Bank)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/30/Rev.1)

83. Having taken note of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 57), the Executive Committee decided to approve this project at a level of US \$1,141,500 plus 13 per cent agency support costs of US \$148,395, on the basis of funding for the non-fire-related costs and the retrofitting of one machine needed to restore the production of foam panels to the pre-fire level, taking into account the amount received in insurance payments.

(Decision 24/55)

Equipment to be destroyed or rendered unusable

84. Having taken note of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraph 52), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve all investment projects on the understanding that project implementation would not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable had been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction would be carried out;
- (b) That projects should not be prepared in cases where the countries or enterprises involved did not agree to destruction of the equipment.

(Decision 24/56)

(f) Safety-related costs of hydrocarbon technology (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/28)

85. Having taken note of the comments and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 90-91), the Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to continue its process of completing the report and submit it to the Twenty-fifth Meeting in July 1998, so that the Executive Committee could discuss it on its technical merits. On

the basis of the Committee's consideration of the report, the guidelines for hydrocarbon safety-related costs would emerge and would be applied to projects submitted for approval to the Twenty-sixth Meeting.

(Decision 24/57)

(g) Revised draft guidelines for liquid carbon dioxide technology in foam projects
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/39)

86. Having taken note of the comments and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 92-93), the Executive Committee decided to approve the revised draft guidelines, which appear in Annex VI to the present report.

(Decision 24/58)

(h) Incremental operating costs for compressors (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/40 and Corr.1)

87. Having taken note of the comments and the recommendation of the Sub-Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/17, paragraphs 94-97), the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the matter. Since the representative of India had a number of comments to make, he was requested to submit his detailed comments in writing.

(Decision 24/59)

(i) Report on database of major capital equipment costs (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/41 and Corr.1)

88. The Executive Committee noted the comments of the Sub-Committee on this item.

AGENDA ITEM 7: COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MALI

89. The representative of UNEP IE presented the country programme for Mali (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/42).

90. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the country programme for Mali, while noting that such approval did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels;
- (b) To request the Government of Mali to present annually information to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, paragraph 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 27 March

1998 to 31 December 1998, should be submitted to the Secretariat no later than 1 May 1999;

- (c) To approve the amount of US \$70,000 and US \$9,100 support costs for institutional strengthening as an amendment to UNEP's 1998 work programme;
- (d) To request UNEP to proceed with the disbursement of the first one-year tranche of the funds approved for institutional strengthening, but subsequent disbursements to be contingent on the submission of a report to the Executive Committee on the status of development of a refrigerant management plan (Decision 20/4).

(Decision 24/60)

AGENDA ITEM 8: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S SUBGROUP ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR

91. The representative of Canada introduced the report on the 5th Meeting of the Subgroup on the Production Sector, held in Washington, D.C., from 17 to 19 February 1998 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/43). She said that good progress had been made at the meeting and she was pleased to report that China had provided the preliminary data on the production sector required pursuant to Decision 19/36 of the Executive Committee.

92. In the course of the discussion on the report, some members expressed their concern that the guidelines for the production sector had not yet been finalized, although it was recognized that it was an extremely complex issue that involved both technical and political aspects. A number of comments were also made regarding the utility of studying hypothetical projects. It was also pointed out that it would be difficult to develop a preconceived set of guidelines because of the paucity of information from the countries concerned and the wide divergence of opinion on input numbers in a very wide range of potential costs. The basic principle was that adequate compensation should be paid for the loss incurred by the enterprise concerned.

93. The representative of the World Bank recalled that the Bank had been working with China on preparing a project proposal in the production sector, which could be ready for submission by the end of the year provided the technical audit was completed by May 1998. Otherwise, it was unlikely that the proposal would be submitted prior to 1999.

94. Following further discussion by the Subgroup and bearing in mind the earlier decision of the Executive Committee (19/36) requiring Article 5 countries to submit data on production capacity by 31 December 1996, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve US \$600,000 to be used by the Secretariat for conducting technical audits;

- (b) That the Secretariat arrange for technical audits to be carried out in accordance with Decision 19/36 in those countries that have submitted satisfactory data on the production sector according to the agreed format and subject to the views of any Subgroup member on these data;
- (c) That funding requests for sectoral plans and project preparation can be submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee once data have been submitted, in accordance with subparagraph (b) above;
- (d) To request the Subgroup to examine further the issues related to timing and funding of production sector related activities at its next meeting.

(Decision 24/61)

AGENDA ITEM 9: ANALYSIS OF USE OF HCFC TECHNOLOGIES IN FUND-ASSISTED PROJECTS

95. The Secretariat introduced the report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/44), recalling Decision 23/20, which had requested the Secretariat “to produce a paper containing figures on an analysis of what projects were being submitted for funding using HCFC technologies, to see whether there existed any trend towards or away from HCFC use in specific sectors, particularly the foam sector.”

96. Some members noted that the report regrettably confirmed their fears, namely that there had been a significant increase during the course of the preceding two years in the use of HCFC-based projects, particularly in the area of rigid foams.

97. The Executive Committee re-emphasized its concern at the trend, and urged the implementing agencies to continue to ensure that projects involving HCFCs were fully justified. It was also requested that the title of projects should explicitly state which alternative had been selected. It was agreed the Secretariat should continue to monitor the situation and report to the Executive Committee annually.

98. The representative of Greenpeace pointed out that consideration of HCFCs raised the related question of HFCs. He said that, given the inclusion of HFCs in the basket of six greenhouse gases whose emissions were to be reduced under the Kyoto Protocol, the dual atmospheric crises of ozone layer depletion and global warming must no longer be treated as separate issues. HFCs should not be regarded as a long-term solution for the replacement of CFCs and HCFCs.

99. The Executive Committee took note of the Secretariat’s report and the comments made on it.

AGENDA ITEM 10: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (STATUS REPORT)

100. The Chief Officer introduced the report on this topic (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/45). He reported that, after discussions with the Secretariat, the consultant working on the issue had produced an acceptable Memorandum of Discussion on which to base his consultations with the implementing agencies.

101. Concern was expressed at the time being set aside for resolution of the issue, and the Secretariat was urged to work with greater vigour.

102. The Executive Committee took note of the Secretariat's report and the comments made upon it.

AGENDA ITEM 11: CONCESSIONAL LENDING

103. The representative of the United States introduced a proposal on this topic (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/46). He recalled that the use of concessional loans, alongside that of grants, was explicitly provided for in the language which had been agreed upon for Article 10 of the amended Montreal Protocol.

104. Following an exchange of views, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request members of the Executive Committee to submit their thoughts on the issue of concessional loans, in writing, to the Secretariat by the end of April;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to circulate those views to all members of the Executive Committee before the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee;
- (c) To request the World Bank to submit to the Twenty-fifth meeting of the Executive Committee the results of its study on concessional loans, and to resubmit its project proposal on concessional loans in accordance with Decision 23/30; and
- (d) To undertake substantive discussion on the subject of concessional loans at its Twenty-fifth Meeting.

(Decision 24/62)

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S CONTACT GROUP ON SMEs

105. The Chairman recalled Decision 23/54 of the Executive Committee, which had requested that information be provided to the Contact Group on the basis of the inventory of approved projects of the SMEs already funded, national studies and surveys on SMEs and also any views which individual members of the Contact Group might provide. To date, only China, India and Mexico had sent their reports to the Secretariat.

106. The Chairman further announced that Peru would be the new chairperson of the Contact Group.

107. The Executive Committee decided that implementing agencies, countries and members of the Contact Group should provide their reports or views by 1 May 1998 to enable the Contact Group to coordinate and present a further report to the next meeting of the Committee.

(Decision 24/63)

AGENDA ITEM 13: PROCESS AGENTS

108. The Secretariat explained that this item had been placed on the agenda in response to Decision 23/55 of the Executive Committee, but that no documents had been received.

109. Since the members of the Executive Committee who spoke on the issue had divergent views, the Executive Committee, noted that there was no common agreement on this issue.

AGENDA ITEM 14: OTHER MATTERS

Technology transfer

110. The representative of Belgium, speaking on behalf of the informal group on technology transfer, reported that the group had met during the course of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and present Meetings of the Executive Committee to prepare advice on what steps could be taken to eliminate potential impediments to the transfer of ozone-friendly technologies. The informal group had held extensive discussions to formulate a common position, as requested by the Eighth Meeting of the Parties, but to date no full agreement could be reached.

Statement by the President of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties

111. Mr. Won-Hwa Park (Republic of Korea), addressing the meeting, in his capacity as President of the Ninth Meeting of the Parties, said that the Multilateral Fund was an illustration of the most successful cooperation between Article 2 and Article 5 countries in the implementation of an international environmental agreement. He drew attention to the need for Parties to bear in mind the issue of replenishment of the Fund beyond 1999.

Ratification of amendments

112. The representative of Canada said that the Government of Canada had deposited its instrument of ratification to the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

113. The representative of Jordan said that the Government of Jordan had accepted in principle the Montreal Amendment and intended to undertake the process of approving it in the coming months.

Next Meeting of the Executive Committee

114. Pursuant to Decision 23/56, the Committee confirmed that the Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee would be held in Montreal from 29-31 July 1998, preceded by meetings of the Sub-Committee on Project Review and the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance on 27 and 28 July 1998.

AGENDA ITEM 15: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

115. At its closing session on 27 March 1998, the Executive Committee adopted the present report on the basis of the draft report contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/L.1.

AGENDA ITEM 16: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

116. After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 2 p.m. on Friday, 27 March 1998.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL	
Status of the Fund as at 24 March 1998 in US \$	
INCOME	
Contributions received:-	
- Cash payments including note encashments	636,050,225
- Promissory notes held	64,586,107
Bilateral cooperation	20,103,027
Interest earned	51,438,138
Miscellaneous income	3,333,905
TOTAL INCOME	775,511,402
ALLOCATIONS AND PROVISIONS	
UNDP	211,778,806
UNEP	31,533,349
UNIDO	153,540,860
World Bank	313,490,728
Total allocations to implementing agencies	710,343,743
Secretariat and Executive Committee costs (1991-1998)	24,367,844
- includes provision for staff contracts into 2001	
Monitoring & Evaluation activities approved at the 22nd ExCom meeting	261,000
Bilateral cooperation	20,103,027
Provision for reductions in promissory note values for new bilateral projects	0
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS	20,435,788

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991 - 1998 SUMMARY STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER INCOME
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

DESCRIPTION	1991 (US \$)	1992 (US \$)	1993 (US \$)	1994 (US \$)	1995 (US \$)	1996 (US \$)	1997 (US \$)	1998 (US \$)	TOTAL (US \$)
PLEGGED CONTRIBUTIONS	53,308,224	72,797,293	108,923,724	142,630,330	142,404,091	147,905,193	157,144,159	157,313,204	982,426,218
CASH PAYMENTS	46,350,898	61,817,895	97,700,638	123,654,263	117,873,127	100,470,415	86,991,823	1,191,165	636,050,225
BILATERAL ASSISTANCE	480,000	1,726,772	2,282,736	4,874,062	5,568,635	2,010,661	3,160,161	0	20,103,027
PROMISSORY NOTES	0	0	0	0	5,782,232	23,819,350	34,984,525	0	64,586,107
TOTAL PAYMENTS	46,830,898	63,544,667	99,983,374	128,528,325	129,223,994	126,300,427	125,136,508	1,191,165	720,739,359
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0	0	8,098,267	0	0	8,098,267
OUTSTANDING PLEDGES	6,477,326	9,252,626	8,940,350	14,102,005	13,180,097	13,506,499	32,007,651	156,122,039	253,588,592
PAYMENTS/PLEDGES %AGE	87.85%	87.29%	91.79%	90.11%	90.74%	85.39%	79.63%	0.76%	73.36%

INTEREST EARNED	540,614	1,757,933	3,025,097	5,701,779	11,211,677	11,606,895	17,594,143	0	51,438,138
MISCELLANEOUS INCOME	703,334	522,219	216,520	651,433	428,554	263,321	548,524	0	3,333,905

TOTAL INCOME	48,074,846	65,824,819	103,224,991	134,881,537	140,864,225	138,170,643	143,279,176	1,191,165	775,511,402
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ACCUMULATED FIGURES	1991 - 1993	1994 - 1996	1991 - 1996	1991 - 1997	1991 - 1998
TOTAL PLEDGES	235,029,241	432,939,614	667,968,855	825,113,014	982,426,218
TOTAL PAYMENTS	210,358,939	384,052,746	594,411,685	719,548,194	720,739,359
%AGE TO TOTAL PLEDGES	89.50%	88.71%	88.99%	87.21%	73.36%
TOTAL INCOME	217,124,656	413,916,405	631,041,061	774,320,237	775,511,402
TOTAL OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS	24,670,302	48,886,868	73,557,170	105,564,820	261,686,859
%AGE TO TOTAL PLEDGES	10.50%	11.29%	11.01%	12.79%	26.64%
OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ECONOMIES IN TRANSITIO	24,670,102	31,567,833	56,237,935	66,593,609	78,707,109
%AGE TO TOTAL PLEDGES	10.50%	7.29%	8.42%	8.07%	8.01%

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1998
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,719,451	1,189,215	0	0	1,530,236
AUSTRIA	1,589,409	0	0	0	1,589,409
AZERBAIJAN	215,902	0	0	0	215,902
BELARUS	537,459	0	0	0	537,459
BELGIUM	1,851,248	0	0	0	1,851,248
CANADA	5,700,741	0	0	0	5,700,741
CZECH REPUBLIC	477,741	0	0	0	477,741
DENMARK	1,318,383	0	0	0	1,318,383
FINLAND	1,134,636	0	0	0	1,134,636
FRANCE	11,773,570	0	0	0	11,773,570
GERMANY	16,615,295	0	0	0	16,615,295
GREECE	698,237	1,950	0	0	696,287
HUNGARY	257,245	0	0	0	257,245
ICELAND	55,124	0	0	0	55,124
IRELAND	385,868	0	0	0	385,868
ISRAEL	491,522	0	0	0	491,522
ITALY	9,550,235	0	0	0	9,550,235
JAPAN	28,361,303	0	0	0	28,361,303
LIECHTENSTEIN	18,375	0	0	0	18,375
LUXEMBOURG	128,623	0	0	0	128,623
MONACO	18,375	0	0	0	18,375
NETHERLANDS	2,916,979	0	0	0	2,916,979
NEW ZEALAND	440,992	0	0	0	440,992
NORWAY	1,028,982	0	0	0	1,028,982
POLAND	620,145	0	0	0	620,145
PORTUGAL	505,303	0	0	0	505,303
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8,176,728	0	0	0	8,176,728
SLOVAKIA	151,591	0	0	0	151,591
SPAIN	4,341,016	0	0	0	4,341,016
SWEDEN	2,255,491	0	0	0	2,255,491
SWITZERLAND	2,223,335	0	0	0	2,223,335
TURKMENISTAN	59,718	0	0	0	59,718
UKRAINE	2,094,712	0	0	0	2,094,712
UNITED KINGDOM	9,766,137	0	0	0	9,766,137
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	38,833,333	0	0	0	38,833,333
TOTAL	157,313,204	1,191,165	0	0	156,122,039

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 1997
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	2,719,451	2,719,451	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	1,589,409	1,589,409	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	215,902	0	0	0	215,902
BELARUS	537,459	0	0	0	537,459
BELGIUM	1,851,248	1,851,248	0	0	0
BULGARIA	68,000	68,000 *	0	0	0
CANADA	5,700,741	4,437,741	860,635	29,585	372,780
CZECH REPUBLIC	376,958	376,958	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,318,383	1,318,383	0	0	0
FINLAND	1,134,636	907,708	93,490	0	133,438
FRANCE	11,773,570	0	1,720,136	10,053,434	0
GERMANY	16,615,295	2,769,216	0	13,846,079	0
GREECE	698,237	698,237	0	0	0
HUNGARY	257,245	257,245	0	0	0
ICELAND	55,124	0	0	0	55,124
IRELAND	385,868	385,868	0	0	0
ISRAEL	491,522	367,999	0	0	123,523
ITALY	9,550,235	0	0	0	9,550,235
JAPAN	28,361,303	22,689,043	0	0	5,672,260
LIECHTENSTEIN	18,375	18,375	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	128,623	128,623	0	0	0
MONACO	18,375	18,363	0	0	12
NETHERLANDS	2,916,979	0	0	2,916,979	0
NEW ZEALAND	440,992	440,992	0	0	0
NORWAY	1,028,982	0	0	0	1,028,982
POLAND	620,145	620,145	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	505,303	505,303	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	8,176,728	0	0	0	8,176,728
SLOVAKIA	151,591	151,591	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	592,583	592,583	0	0	0
SPAIN	4,341,016	4,341,016	0	0	0
SWEDEN	2,255,491	1,804,393	0	0	451,098
SWITZERLAND	2,223,335	2,189,435	33,900	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	59,718	0	0	0	59,718
UKRAINE	1,365,867	0	0	0	1,365,867
UNITED KINGDOM	9,766,137	1,627,690	0	8,138,448	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	38,833,333	34,116,809	452,000	0	4,264,524
TOTAL	157,144,159	86,991,823	3,160,161	34,984,525	32,007,651

* Voluntary additional contribution

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991- 1997 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	14,889,293	14,142,365	746,928	0	0
AUSTRIA	7,801,649	7,669,859	116,628	0	15,162 *
AZERBAIJAN	279,084	0	0	0	279,084
BELARUS	1,073,829	0	0	0	1,073,829
BELGIUM	10,439,537	10,439,537	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	897,207	897,207	0	0	0
CANADA	30,648,861	26,514,534	3,047,118	714,428	372,781
CYPRUS	148,670	148,670	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	3,226,531	3,226,531	0	0	0
DENMARK	6,717,981	6,512,981	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	5,709,270	5,378,902	196,930	0	133,438
FRANCE	60,371,664	32,029,327	3,308,239	21,288,134	3,745,964
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	89,030,762	63,444,604	1,355,296	24,230,862	0
GREECE	3,636,581	3,636,581	0	0	0
HUNGARY	1,678,170	1,678,170	0	0	0
ICELAND	296,191	241,067	0	0	55,124
IRELAND	1,884,522	1,884,522	0	0	0
ISRAEL	2,066,258	1,942,735	0	0	123,523
ITALY	43,592,742	28,644,156	0	0	14,948,586
JAPAN	126,862,345	121,190,085	0	0	5,672,260
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	98,731	98,731	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	628,175	628,175	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	78,162	78,150	0	0	12
NETHERLANDS	15,343,665	12,426,686	0	2,916,979	0
NEW ZEALAND	2,369,528	2,369,528	0	0	0
NORWAY	5,465,964	4,436,982	0	0	1,028,982
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	1,095,069	1,093,463	0	0	1,606
PORTUGAL	2,213,583	2,213,583	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	62,990,339	0	0	0	62,990,339
SINGAPORE	531,221	459,245	71,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	1,107,963	981,196	0	0	126,767
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	3,793,691	3,763,691	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	20,873,441	20,873,441	0	0	0
SWEDEN	11,526,906	11,075,808	0	0	451,098
SWITZERLAND	11,339,418	11,062,918	276,500	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	116,321	0	0	0	116,321
UKRAINE	2,791,263	785,600	0	0	2,005,663
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	49,862,812	34,427,108	0	15,435,705	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	212,584,903	197,571,967	10,748,412	0	4,264,524
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
SUB -TOTAL	817,014,747	634,859,059	20,103,027	64,586,107	97,466,553
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267 **
TOTAL	825,113,014	634,859,059	20,103,027	64,586,107	105,564,820

* Outstanding contribution wholly or partially withheld for bilateral cooperation

** In this table, the amounts disputed by France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom have been deducted from their agreed 1996 contributions and are shown here as an aggregate total only

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991- 1996 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	12,169,842	11,422,914	746,928	0	0
AUSTRIA	6,212,240	6,080,450	116,628	0	15,162 *
AZERBAIJAN	63,182	0	0	0	63,182
BELARUS	536,370	0	0	0	536,370
BELGIUM	8,588,289	8,588,289	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	829,207	829,207	0	0	0
CANADA	24,948,120	22,076,793	2,186,483	684,843	0
CYPRUS	148,670	148,670	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	2,849,573	2,849,573	0	0	0
DENMARK	5,399,598	5,194,598	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	4,574,634	4,471,194	103,440	0	0
FRANCE	48,598,094	32,029,327	1,588,103	11,234,700	3,745,964
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	72,415,467	60,675,388	1,355,296	10,384,783	0
GREECE	2,938,344	2,938,344	0	0	0
HUNGARY	1,420,925	1,420,925	0	0	0
ICELAND	241,067	241,067	0	0	0
IRELAND	1,498,654	1,498,654	0	0	0
ISRAEL	1,574,736	1,574,736	0	0	0
ITALY	34,042,507	28,644,156	0	0	5,398,351
JAPAN	98,501,042	98,501,042	0	0	0
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	80,356	80,356	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	499,552	499,552	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	59,787	59,787	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	12,426,686	12,426,686	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	1,928,536	1,928,536	0	0	0
NORWAY	4,436,982	4,436,982	0	0	0
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	474,924	473,318	0	0	1,606
PORTUGAL	1,708,280	1,708,280	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	54,813,611	0	0	0	54,813,611
SINGAPORE	531,221	459,245	71,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	956,372	829,605	0	0	126,767
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	3,201,108	3,171,108	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	16,532,425	16,532,425	0	0	0
SWEDEN	9,271,415	9,271,415	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	9,116,083	8,873,483	242,600	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	56,603	0	0	0	56,603
UKRAINE	1,425,396	785,600	0	0	639,796
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	40,096,675	32,799,418	0	7,297,257	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	173,751,570	163,455,158	10,296,412	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
SUB -TOTAL	659,870,588	547,867,237	16,942,866	29,601,583	65,458,903
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267 **
TOTAL	667,968,855	547,867,237	16,942,866	29,601,583	73,557,170

* Outstanding contribution wholly or partially withheld for bilateral cooperation

** In this table, the amounts disputed by France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom have been deducted from their agreed 1996 contributions and are shown here as an aggregate total only

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1994 - 1996 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	7,845,588	7,142,371	703,217	0	0
AUSTRIA	4,123,053	3,991,263	116,628	0	15,162 *
AZERBAIJAN	63,182	0	0	0	63,182
BELARUS	160,066	0	0	0	160,066
BELGIUM	5,452,741	5,452,741	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	529,218	529,218	0	0	0
CANADA	16,253,343	14,215,350	1,353,150	684,843	0
CYPRUS	122,023	122,023	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	1,918,089	1,918,089	0	0	0
DENMARK	3,517,291	3,312,291	205,000	0	0
FINLAND	3,064,031	2,960,591	103,440	0	0
FRANCE	31,398,558	14,829,791	1,588,103	11,234,700	3,745,964
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	46,731,522	35,009,821	1,336,918	10,384,783	0
GREECE	1,882,874	1,882,874	0	0	0
HUNGARY	871,800	871,800	0	0	0
ICELAND	156,911	156,911	0	0	0
IRELAND	993,714	993,714	0	0	0
ISRAEL	1,268,293	1,268,293	0	0	0
ITALY	22,449,969	17,051,618	0	0	5,398,351
JAPAN	65,152,008	65,152,008	0	0	0
KUWAIT	0	0	0	0	0
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	52,304	52,304	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	331,238	331,238	0	0	0
MALTA	0	0	0	0	0
MONACO	52,304	52,304	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	7,997,927	7,997,927	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	1,255,284	1,255,284	0	0	0
NORWAY	2,894,111	2,894,111	0	0	0
PANAMA	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
POLAND	1,606	0	0	0	1,606
PORTUGAL	1,176,693	1,176,693	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	31,159,609	0	0	0	31,159,609
SINGAPORE	209,324	169,324	40,000	0	0
SLOVAKIA	597,218	470,451	0	0	126,767
SLOVENIA	61,290	0	0	0	61,290
SOUTH AFRICA	1,992,053	1,962,053	30,000	0	0
SPAIN	11,022,275	11,022,275	0	0	0
SWEDEN	6,010,335	6,010,335	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	5,979,856	5,737,256	242,600	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	56,603	0	0	0	56,603
UKRAINE	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	26,270,127	18,972,870	0	7,297,257	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	113,750,001	107,015,699	6,734,302	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
SUB -TOTAL	424,841,347	341,997,807	12,453,358	29,601,583	40,788,600
DISPUTED CONTRIBUTIONS	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267 **
TOTAL	432,939,614	341,997,807	12,453,358	29,601,583	48,886,867

* Outstanding contribution withheld for bilateral cooperation

** In this table, the amounts disputed by France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom have been deducted from their agreed 1994 contributions and are shown here as an aggregate total only

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
1991- 1993 SUMMARY CONTRIBUTIONS STATUS
AS AT 24 MARCH 1998

PARTY	AGREED CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)	CASH PAYMENTS (US \$)	BILATERAL ASSISTANCE (US \$)	PROMISSORY NOTES (US \$)	OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS (US \$)
AUSTRALIA	4,324,254	4,280,543	43,711	0	0
AUSTRIA	2,089,187	2,089,187	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	376,304	0	0	0	376,304
BELGIUM	3,135,548	3,135,548	0	0	0
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	299,989	299,989	0	0	0
CANADA	8,694,777	7,861,444	833,333	0	0
CYPRUS	26,647	26,647	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	931,484	931,484	0	0	0
DENMARK	1,882,307	1,882,307	0	0	0
FINLAND	1,510,603	1,510,603	0	0	0
FRANCE	17,199,536	17,199,536	0	0	0
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GERMANY	25,683,945	25,665,567	18,378	0	0
GREECE	1,055,470	1,055,470	0	0	0
HUNGARY	549,125	549,125	0	0	0
ICELAND	84,156	84,156	0	0	0
IRELAND	504,940	504,940	0	0	0
ISRAEL	306,443	306,443	0	0	0
ITALY	11,592,538	11,592,538	0	0	0
JAPAN	33,349,034	33,349,034	0	0	0
KUWAIT	286,549	286,349	0	0	200
LATVIA	0	0	0	0	0
LIECHTENSTEIN	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
LITHUANIA	0	0	0	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	168,314	168,314	0	0	0
MALTA	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
MONACO	7,483	7,483	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	4,428,759	4,428,759	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	673,252	673,252	0	0	0
NORWAY	1,542,871	1,542,871	0	0	0
PANAMA	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	473,318	473,318	0	0	0
PORTUGAL	531,587	531,587	0	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	23,654,002	0	0	0	23,654,002
SINGAPORE	321,897	289,921	31,976	0	0
SLOVAKIA	359,154	359,154	0	0	0
SLOVENIA	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH AFRICA	1,209,055	1,209,055	0	0	0
SPAIN	5,510,150	5,510,150	0	0	0
SWEDEN	3,261,080	3,261,080	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	3,136,227	3,136,227	0	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
UKRAINE	1,425,396	785,600	0	0	639,796
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	13,826,548	13,826,548	0	0	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	60,001,569	56,439,459	3,562,110	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	235,029,241	205,869,431	4,489,508	0	24,670,302

ANNEX II

NON-INVESTMENT PROJECT MILESTONES

Legal Arrangements

- Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary
- Grant agreement signature
- Bids requested
- Contracts awarded

Initial stages of project implementation begins

- Preliminary meetings envisaged under the project (excluding meetings where meeting is the principal activity)
- Initial mission to beneficiary country (as applicable)
- Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned

Intermediate goals achieved

- Data collection completed (as applicable)
- Intermediate outputs completed (printed material, draft regulations or laws, if not the principal activity)
- Equipment delivered (as applicable)

Project completion and follow-up

- Principal activity completed (workshop/training/document if principal activity) by implementing agency
- Government/Executive Committee approval of output (country programmes, strategies, proposed legislation or regulations)
- Submission of completion report

ANNEX III**FORMAT FOR PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT
(NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS)****SECTION 1: PROJECT DATA**

- 1.1 Country/Region/Global:
- 1.2 Project number: (*as per inventory*)
- 1.3 Project title:
- 1.4 Date of approval of the project.:
- 1.5 Type of Activity: (Country Programme, Institutional Strengthening ,
 Training , Networking , Information exchange, Workshop).
- 1.6 Implementing agency:
- 1.7 Local executing agency/
Financial intermediary:
- 1.8 National coordinating agency:
- 1.9 Scheduled date of completion:
- 1.10 Actual date of completion:
- 1.11 Date of project completion report:
- 1.12 Completion report done by:
(Implementing Agency/National Agency)

SECTION 2: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ITEM	PLAN/APPROVED	ACTUAL	COMMENT
Achievement of project objective (use quantifiable indicators to the extent possible)			
Budget and expenditure (US\$)			
Project implementation (in months)			
Project duration			
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned			
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary			
Grant agreement signature			
Bids requested			
Contracts awarded			
Equipment delivered			
Principle activity completed (e.g. workshop, training etc.)			
Submission of completion report			

Overall Assessment of the Project: *A brief description of no more than 200 words of the degree the project achieved its objective(s), the manner and the extent the outputs of the projects were being used, major problems encountered and lessons learnt.*

SECTION 3: BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

Information in this section pertain to status reports on project expenditures at the time of preparing the project completion report with the understanding that a full financial completion report will be prepared as a supplement once the accounts of the project are closed.

(A) INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**3.1 Summary**

ITEM	BUDGET (PLAN) (US \$)	EXPENDITURE (TO-DATE) (US\$)	DIFFERENCE/ COMMENT (US\$)
Capital costs			
Operating cost			
Contingency cost			
Total			

3.2 Budget and Expenditure on Capital Cost

ITEM*	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	DIFFERENCE	REASON
Total				

* List of equipment approved in the project document (additional equipment should be so indicated).

3.3 Budget and Expenditure on Operating Cost

YEAR	ITEM*	APPROVED			EXPENDITURE		
		Unit Cost	No. of Employees **	Total	Unit Cost	No. of Employees ***	Total
	<i>(e.g. Salaries)</i>						
	<i>(e.g.:Communications)</i>						
	Total						

* List of incremental operating cost items in the project document

** No. of employees on which the calculation of operating cost is based

*** No. of employees employed at the time of project completion

3.4 Budget and Expenditure on Contingency Cost

CONTINGENCY FUNDS	ITEM(s)	EXPENDITURE
	Total Approved Difference	

(B) TRAINING AND WORKSHOP

3.1 Budget and Expenditure

ITEM*	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	DIFFERENCE	REASON
Total				

* List all the cost items as approved in the project document

3.2 Budget and Expenditure on Contingency Cost

CONTINGENCY FUNDS	ITEM(s)	EXPENDITURE
	Total Approved Difference	

(C) COUNTRY PROGRAMME, INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND NETWORKING

3.1 Budget and Expenditure

ITEM*	APPROVED	EXPENDITURE	DIFFERENCE	REASON
Total				

* List all the cost items as approved in the project document

SECTION 4: IMPLEMENTATION EFFICIENCY

ITEM	YES	NO	DELAY/COMMENT
<u>4.1 Project Schedule</u>			
Project duration			
Start-up of project activities at country level as stated by Article 5 Party concerned			
Grant agreement submitted to beneficiary			
Grant agreement signature			
Bids requested			
Contracts awarded			
Equipment delivered			
Principle activity completed (e.g. workshop, training etc.)			
Submission of completion report			
<u>4.2 Equipment(</u> <i>where applicable</i> <u>)</u> Quantity as Planned Quality as Specified Delays			
<u>4.3 Training</u> Quantity as Planned Quality as Specified Delays			

4.4 Please describe any major problems encountered in project implementation and what was the major cause of delay.

SECTION 5: OUTPUTS AND IMPACT

Outputs*	Achieved As Planned		Impact Assessment				Indicators**
	Yes	No	Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unacceptable	
1							
2.							

* List the outputs one by one as they are described in the project document.

** Indicators should be identified to validate the rating given to the impact assessment of the outputs. The indicators should be chosen to show the extent the outputs have been used by their end-users. For illustration two examples are given in the following table:

Type of Project	Outputs	Impact assessment	Indicators
Country programme formulation	A well designed country programme	Satisfactory	Frequency of use of the country programme as reference. Accuracy of the data in the country programme.
Institutional strengthening	A well functioning ozone office	Satisfactory	Timely and accurate data reported to Ozone Secretariat. Actions initiated to promote ODS phase-out.

SECTION 6: OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT

Using three indicators, namely achievement of project impact cost and speed of completion (plan v. actual), please give an overall assessment of the project in the scale below.

- Highly satisfactory, more than planned
- Satisfactory, as planned
- Satisfactory, though not as planned
- Unsatisfactory, less than planned
- Unacceptable

Comments from Government:

SECTION 7: LESSONS LEARNT

Please state any lessons that can be drawn from this project that will benefit future projects.

ANNEX IV

STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES FOR PROJECTS IN THE METHYL BROMIDE SECTOR

STRATEGY FOR THE METHYL BROMIDE SECTOR

1. The intent of the strategy is to assist the Executive Committee in allocating resources to the methyl bromide sector for the next fifteen months. At the end of that time the strategy and guidelines should be reviewed.

2. National policy makers in Article 5 countries need to be better informed of alternatives to methyl bromide and the weaknesses contained in information provided by some methyl bromide advocates. Funding for education programmes and technology transfer should be a priority. Timing is important and restrictions on use of methyl bromide need to be consistent with the availability of alternatives.

Categories of countries

3. Global users of methyl bromide can be categorized as three major groups: (i) those countries that traditionally use methyl bromide for more than quarantine and preshipment purposes¹, (ii) those countries that in recent years have become new users or have rapidly accelerated their use, and (iii) those countries that use up to 300 kg of methyl bromide per annum for non-exempt uses, or no methyl bromide.

Copenhagen Amendment

4. The methyl bromide provisions of the Montreal Protocol only apply to those countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment of the Protocol. Those countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment should be urged to do so and should be informed about the availability to signatories of funding to support reduction projects for the phase out of methyl bromide. Funding for information transfer and policy development should be made available to countries which have not yet ratified the amendment. However, further demonstration and/or investment projects should proceed only when a letter has been received from the appropriate agency of a country, indicating its progress towards ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment and its intent to complete the ratification within a period of 9 months.

¹ The use of methyl bromide for quarantine and preshipment purposes is exempt from controls by the Montreal Protocol. Since the purpose of the Multilateral Fund is "to enable compliance" with the Protocol's provisions, projects addressing quarantine and preshipment uses would not be funded by the Fund, and they are not included in this paper.

Major use categories

5. As requested by MBTOC, controlled use of methyl bromide can be classified into two broad categories:

- (a) Soil fumigation: The use of methyl bromide for soil fumigation represents the largest global use and amounts to 75 per cent or more of total Article 5 countries use.
- (b) Storage and structural uses: The use of methyl bromide for storage and structural uses amounts to 20 to 25 per cent of total Article 5 countries use. In some developing countries, however, the use of methyl bromide for storage dominates the country's use profile. In some other countries a small amount of methyl bromide is used for structural fumigation.

Tools of intervention

6. For countries that use little or no methyl bromide, the Fund should strive to support activities in these countries with the intent of ensuring that these countries do not begin or increase their use or become dependent on this substance. To achieve this goal, the focus in these countries is to facilitate a policy dialogue for consideration and implementation of policies banning the import and or use of methyl bromide through information exchange programmes, and technically related non-investment activities. For these countries, according to the priorities set out below for non-investment projects, development of projects should focus on creating and disseminating information and/or educating stakeholders, and may include, inter alia, development and dissemination of information materials, holding of targeted, structured workshops and the provision of assistance, where needed, for the creation of policy instruments to restrict or ban the use and/or import of methyl bromide. An information package should be developed for use by these countries to facilitate consideration and implementation of import bans or use restrictions.

7. For countries which are new users of methyl bromide, or have rapidly accelerated their use, in addition to the policy dialogue and information exchange programmes, specific demonstration and investment projects targeted on certain crops and viable technologies should be demonstrated in order to arrest the growth in consumption.

8. For countries that are traditionally users of methyl bromide, the full range of tools of intervention will be required. These include policy development, information exchange, and demonstration and investment projects.

9. All demonstration and investment projects should have a strong evaluation and information transfer component to ensure that the results of those projects are widely disseminated and understood both within the country and in countries with similar crops or uses of methyl bromide. In addition, in countries that use little or no controlled methyl bromide non-investment activities will dominate.

Priority areas

10. The initial goal of both demonstration and investment projects should be the demonstration of alternatives through a process that facilitates widespread understanding among users and related agencies on how the alternative (if proven successful) may be applied to related uses throughout the industry. For the duration of the strategy, projects should be prioritized on the basis of global benefits. Crops and processes which represent significant global use, and/or on which alternatives are most well understood should be given priority.

Soil fumigation

11. Because of their contribution to global use, the following crops, including seed beds and nursery crops, should be given priority in the development of projects: flowers, tobacco, tomato, strawberries and cucurbits. While projects for these crops should receive priority, projects in crops other than those listed may be considered in cases where the use in a country is expanding, and the demonstration is deemed necessary to stop the growth.

12. Similarly, priority should be given to the use of one or a combination of several of the following proven and viable alternative technologies for soil fumigation: integrated pest management (IPM), solarisation, organic amendments, crop rotation/fallow, resistant varieties, grafting, chemical products (chloropicrin, dazomet, metham sodium, 1-3-D, and other nonfumigant pesticides). Consideration should also be given to technologies that have been demonstrated as appropriate alternatives to methyl bromide for particular crops/conditions (in such cases, the burden is on the proponent to provide information on the demonstrated feasibility of the proposed alternative). While non-chemical techniques would be preferable, chemical alternatives may be more effective in certain country and/or crop contexts and may be essential to the phase out for some countries. However, chemical alternatives should be selected and used in the most environmentally friendly manner possible.

13. For those alternatives which have been recommended by MBTOC for either limited or widespread commercial use, demonstration projects should be approved for adaptation to local conditions and, in some cases, investment projects could also be considered.

Storage and structural uses

14. For storage and structural uses, phosphine is the widely documented replacement fumigant and is ready for investment projects where appropriate. Demonstration projects may be required for other alternatives indicated by MBTOC as viable. While non-chemical techniques would be preferable, chemical alternatives may be more effective in certain country and/or storage and structural use contexts and may be essential to the phase out for some countries.

Project categories

15. Project proposals on alternatives to methyl bromide could be categorized as follows:
 - (a) **Demonstration projects:** Projects whose primary objective is the demonstration of alternatives or alternative technologies that have proven effective elsewhere in a controlled setting. While such projects may, in the course of field testing, bring about small reduction in methyl bromide use, their primary purpose is to demonstrate the efficacy of alternatives to facilitate the broader scale implementation of informed investment projects. These projects should include a dissemination project and a discussion of how this demonstration project can be scaled up to an investment project. In accordance with existing Multilateral Fund guidelines, incremental cost of related demonstration projects is considered to be the full cost of the project.
 - (b) **Investment projects:** Projects whose primary objective is the reduction of methyl bromide consumption. These projects be undertaken in sectors or for uses where there are clearly available efficacious alternatives or alternative technologies. They should be accompanied, to the greatest degree possible, by a package of policy measures that the country has committed to ensure that the use being phased out will not merely be replaced by an increase from other similar users shortly after the projects are completed (i.e., bans and import restrictions). Incremental costs for such investment projects could be determined in the manner typical of all Multilateral Fund projects (i.e., capital costs of conversion plus incremental operational costs/savings for a period to be determined, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relative cost of the technology and available alternatives). In addition, the size of the eligible grant could be reduced depending on the degree of export to non Article 5 countries of the finished product or the participation of multinational corporations. This could have an impact on the eligibility and viability of a large number of projects.
 - (c) **Non-investment projects:** Projects focused on creating and disseminating information and/or educating stakeholders. Such projects may include, *inter alia*, development and dissemination of information materials, holding of targeted structured workshops, training in activities to reduce methyl bromide use for an interim period, and the provision of assistance, where needed, on the creation of policy instruments to restrict or ban the use and/or import of methyl bromide.
16. It is noted that some project submissions may include components of all three categories.

Possible model for project development

17. The project development process should be open and transparent to enable all appropriate expertise in a country or a region to participate.

18. Where appropriate, carefully structured workshops involving methyl bromide importers, competent and relevant government agencies, farmers and farmers' associations, exporters, research institutions, universities, NGOs, etc., should be mounted at the outset of activities in a country to decide on the most appropriate alternative. The resource persons should be chosen as far as feasible from local experts or experts from neighboring countries to obviate any cultural barriers. Specifically, main users of methyl bromide for the specified use(s) should be brought together with relevant agriculture, certification and environment agencies, and farmers who have already used the likely alternatives (designated group).

19. Target pest should be determined and available alternatives should be discussed in terms of their costs and benefits, including environmental and human health impacts.

20. The group should together select the alternative(s) field testing. It should participate in application of the alternative, periodic review of results, final evaluation of projects and their potential for more widespread application within the country.

21. A fact sheet summarizing the results of the project should be prepared for widespread dissemination both within the country and to other countries. Evaluation and reporting components of the project should include a delineation of costs and benefits, and outline the actions that the country intends to take to implement the alternative (if proven feasible) on a wider scale.

22. The Implementing Agencies should hold discussions with the competent government agencies, including the NOU, in the implementation of the project. The Implementing Agencies and their in-country counterparts should make every effort to collect data on the consumption of methyl bromide and the history and pattern of its uses in the concerned country. Where possible, exporting countries are encouraged to develop labels and appropriate certification procedures to attest the absence of the use of methyl bromide where their exports were produced without the fumigant.

23. Extensive coordination of work among Implementing Agencies and bilateral partners will be essential in order to avoid costly duplication of travel or other efforts. This will be important particularly for demonstrating methyl bromide eliminated by the introduction of the alternative and for data collection purposes.

GUIDELINES FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

24. The goal of demonstration projects should be demonstration of alternatives through a process that would facilitate wider understanding among users on how the alternative being demonstrated, if proven successful, might be applied to related uses throughout the country and perhaps throughout the surrounding region. Should the demonstration project prove to be successful and environmentally and economically sustainable, and the proposed alternative technology be acceptable to the country, then the project should be developed into a full investment project.

25. Preparation of demonstration projects should commence with a participatory transparent process to identify all the promising alternatives for a specific target crop or use in a specific region, consistent with the recommendations of the MBTOC report. Priority should be given to the alternatives indicated in the strategy. Main users of methyl bromide for the specified uses should be brought together with relevant agricultural and environmental agencies, farmers who have already used the likely alternatives and other stakeholders. Target pests should be determined by this group and available alternatives should be considered in terms of their costs and benefits (including environmental impacts). The group should together select the alternative(s) to be field tested. In the controlled setting, which could be an existing respected agricultural research and demonstration facility, or a working farm setting, wherever practicable, these alternatives could be adapted to local conditions, applied, and evaluated. In order to produce results which might lead to widespread adoption of alternatives which prove successful, these demonstrations should be on plots sufficiently large to employ locally-used practices and equipment, while small enough to allow evaluation of a number of different alternatives.

26. If necessary, for crops in a parallel crop cycle, one or two of the most successful alternatives could be applied in nearby working farm settings where methyl bromide is currently being used. These applications would be relatively small, with the aim of demonstrating the effectiveness and efficiency of the alternative(s) in a commercial agricultural production setting.

27. Initial demonstration projects should focus on the widespread crop uses, to ensure the widest possible relevance of the results and include a process for disseminating the results of the project. In order to ensure this, it is suggested that initial projects should be limited to Article 5 countries which have important crops for which substantial amounts of methyl bromide are used for soil fumigation, and in countries and on important crops where the use of methyl bromide for soil fumigation is growing rapidly. It is hoped that by focusing in on crops on which the use of methyl bromide is widespread, that the results would be applicable to a large number of countries.

28. To the extent not redundant with other already proven technologies, demonstration projects on stored commodities as recommended by MBTOC and indicated as priority areas in the strategy could also be eligible.

Incremental Cost

29. In the initial phase of projects of the type being proposed, crops would be raised for the purposes of adapting and evaluating alternatives, and would not produce crops of commercial value. In the second phase of such projects, likely savings from the use of alternatives are likely to be insignificant because of the scale of the demonstrations. Accordingly, it is proposed that for an initial round of projects, incremental cost be considered as being equal to full project cost. The initial projects would be expected to produce highly useful information to help determine incremental cost for subsequent methyl bromide projects.

30. The group assembled to select the alternatives should also monitor implementation of the demonstration project(s), periodic review of results, final evaluation of projects and their potential for more widespread application.

31. Fact sheets should be prepared so that they are suitable for widespread dissemination both within the country and to other countries. Evaluation and reporting components of the project should include a delineation of costs and benefits, and outline the actions that the country intends to take to implement the alternative (if proven feasible) on a wider scale.

32. Implementing agencies and/or bilateral partners should take the opportunity of working in the country to gather additional information on the use of methyl bromide to encourage the early adoption of reduced dosages and other good management practices where warranted and to identify key decision makers who will be instrumental in the phase-out of methyl bromide in the country concerned.

GUIDELINES FOR INVESTMENT PROJECTS

33. Investment projects can be considered for funding for crops, technologies or applications listed as priority areas in the strategy and for which alternative technologies are well established under similar conditions.

34. It would need to be demonstrated that the country was committed to a package of policy measures directed to eliminating methyl bromide use (i.e., bans and import licensing) and to sustaining the alternative methodologies on a permanent basis or for as long as needed. This will ensure that the consumption being phased out will not merely be replaced by an increase from other similar users shortly after the projects are completed. Farmers should also be committed to sustainable reductions in methyl bromide use.

35. Within the priority areas, emphasis should be placed on projects resulting in significant reduction of methyl bromide use and those whose results are most easily transferable to similar conditions at the national or regional levels (globally applicable).

36. During an open and transparent project preparation process, implementing agencies and/or bilateral donors should provide sound and comprehensive information on alternative technologies to methyl bromide application, including environmental and health impacts. However, selection of the alternative technology(ies) should be the responsibility of the recipient country, and not the implementing agency and/or bilateral partner. This ensures the sustainability of project results.

37. The institutional capacity should be in place to enable the alternative technology used in an investment project to be adopted on a nation-wide, and possibly region-wide basis.

38. Whenever possible, an investment project should be supported by policy, awareness or promotional activities (such as labeling) to enhance the economic viability of the alternative technology and thus the sustainability of the project.

39. More experience is needed before detailed incremental costs of individual projects can be delineated. For the first tranche of projects, a careful review by the Executive Committee should be undertaken to determine the level of eligible funding. The Secretariat, in consultation with appropriate experts, should provide further advice to the Executive Committee on the calculation of incremental costs.

40. As experience is gained, templates specific to alternative replacement could be developed.

GUIDELINES FOR NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS

41. A wide range of specific non-investment activities are necessary to facilitate the phase out of methyl bromide in Article 5 countries. For the duration of the strategy, priority should be given to information exchange activities particularly to facilitate ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment, an understanding of the importance of methyl bromide phase out, assistance available under the Multilateral Fund, available alternative technologies and practices to reduce or eliminate the use of methyl bromide in specific applications, and policy options that could assist a country in the phase out process.

42. The focus should be on information exchange on a regional basis, for crops, technologies or applications listed as priority areas in the strategy. Information exchange on a regional basis could be achieved through forums devoted to particular crops in the priority list, in which all stakeholders are involved (including, farmers, government officials, research institutes, pesticide manufacturers, NGOs).

43. Policy dialogue is critically important. Effort should be made to inform relevant high level decision makers, such as Ministries of Agriculture, and should be conducted by the most credible persons, perhaps calling upon the agricultural experts of relevant implementing agencies or other international agencies.

44. Specifically:

- (a) Well compiled case studies on alternative technologies to methyl bromide uses that have been successfully implemented should be prepared as an effective information tool.
- (b) Legislation and regulation models already in place should be compiled to assist Article 5 countries in developing similar policy instruments.
- (c) The lack of awareness that methyl bromide is a controlled substance should be combated. UNEP could work on this through networks and preparation of information documents.
- (d) Although the development of management plans for methyl bromide phase out is premature, the preparation of management plans should not be excluded for countries which are well advanced in reduction of methyl bromide use and planning for phase out.

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
ARGENTINA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation in the foam sector	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation for methyl bromide (tobacco) demonstration project	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation in the refrigeration, halon and MAC sectors <i>Investment projects resulting from the project preparation should not be approved until the Executive Committee was assured that all regulatory impediments had been resolved.</i>	IBRD		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
Total for Argentina			\$110,000	\$14,300	\$124,300	
BELIZE						
SEVERAL						
Country programme/country survey Country programme preparation	UNEP		\$52,000	\$6,760	\$58,760	
Total for Belize			\$52,000	\$6,760	\$58,760	
BOLIVIA						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation for 2 projects in commercial refrigeration and one in domestic refrigeration sub-sectors	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
Development of refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Bolivia			\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	
BOTSWANA						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal Preparation of a demonstration project (grain fumigation)	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Total for Botswana			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E.
			Project	Support	Total	(US\$/kg)
BRAZIL						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation to prepare 16 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for two methyl bromide demonstration projects (soil fumigation for flowers, tomatoes, cucumbers and strawberries)	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 4 projects in the commercial refrigeration subsector	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Project preparation in the commercial refrigeration sector (Tecpur, Crios, Panamante and others)	UNIDO		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
SEVERAL						
Institutional strengthening						
Renewal of institutional strengthening project for the phaseout of ozone depleting substances	UNDP		\$270,000	\$35,100	\$305,100	
		Total for Brazil	\$460,000	\$59,800	\$519,800	
BURKINA FASO						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Development of refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
		Total for Burkina Faso	\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
CAMEROON						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of demonstration project (tobacco, tomatoes, strawberries)	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
		Total for Cameroon	\$55,000	\$7,150	\$62,150	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
CHILE						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the methyl bromide sector for tomatoes	IBRD		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project for soil fumigation in nurseries and seed beds for apples and kiwis	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
	Total for Chile		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
CHINA						
AEROSOL						
Filling plant						
Umbrella project to complete CFC phaseout in general purpose aerosols at NCLI and Fujiang Light Industry Co. <i>Approved on the understanding that this was a terminal umbrella project for non-pharmaceutical applications in the aerosol sector. Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	IBRD	1,224.0	\$547,675	\$71,198	\$618,873	0.45
FOAM						
Rigid						
Conversion to cyclopentane in the manufacture of heating pipes at Jixi City Thermal Power Company <i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	UNDP	86.0	\$673,380	\$87,539	\$760,919	7.83
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 10 projects in the rigid and integral skin foam sub-sectors	UNDP		\$90,000	\$11,700	\$101,700	
Preparation of investment projects (50 companies) in the foam sector (polystyrene/polyethylene)	UNIDO		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
FUMIGANT						
Technical assistance/support						
Sectoral policy plan for methyl bromide phaseout in China	UNEP		\$150,000	\$19,500	\$169,500	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the aerosol, foam, MAC and commercial refrigeration sectors	IBRD		\$600,000	\$78,000	\$678,000	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
OTHER						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a sectoral strategy in the tobacco sector	UNIDO		\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000	
REFRIGERATION						
Domestic						
Conversion to cylopentane and R-134a in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Wanbao Freezer Industrial Corporation	UNDP	138.2	\$1,402,370	\$182,308	\$1,584,678	6.60
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 projects in the domestic refrigeration (hydrocarbon) subsector	UNDP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
Total for China		1,448.2	\$3,813,425	\$495,745	\$4,309,170	
COLOMBIA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the commercial refrigeration sector	IBRD		\$90,000	\$11,700	\$101,700	
SEVERAL						
Institutional strengthening						
Renewal of institutional strengthening project for the phaseout of ozone depleting substances	UNDP		\$212,000	\$27,560	\$239,560	
Total for Colombia			\$327,000	\$42,510	\$369,510	
COSTA RICA						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 projects in commercial refrigeration subsector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47
Annex V
Page 5

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Total for Costa Rica			\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
COTE D'IVOIRE						
REFRIGERATION						
Recovery/recycling						
Implementation of a refrigerant management plan	France		\$227,650		\$227,650	
<i>The Government of France is requested not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved for the recovery and recycling programme until the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation are already or will be in place before implementation begins. The Treasurer should credit this amount against France's 1998 contributions.</i>						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of an investment project in the domestic refrigeration (hydrocarbon) sector for Serti	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
Total for Cote D'Ivoire			\$247,650	\$2,600	\$250,250	
CROATIA						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, tomatoes)	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Croatia			\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
CUBA						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a phase out project (tobacco)	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of an investment project (hospitals) in the commercial refrigeration sector	UNIDO		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
<i>The proposal was approved on an exceptional basis and on the understanding that policy issues regarding concessional loans would have to be resolved.</i>						
Total for Cuba			\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E.
			Project	Support	Total	(US\$/kg)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC						
REFRIGERATION						
Commercial						
Elimination of CFC 11 & CFC 12 consumption in the manufacture of unitary commercial refrigeration equipment at Metalgas S.A. by replacement with HCFC 141b & HFC 134a respectively	UNDP	20.8	\$316,368	\$41,128	\$357,496	15.21
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for one project in commercial refrigeration subsector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
Total for Dominican Republic		20.8	\$336,368	\$43,728	\$380,096	
ECUADOR						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the methyl bromide sector for cut flowers and tobacco	IBRD		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the foam, refrigeration and halon sectors	IBRD		\$49,000	\$6,370	\$55,370	
Total for Ecuador			\$69,000	\$8,970	\$77,970	
EGYPT						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for two methyl bromide alternative demonstration projects (strawberries, tomatoes and cucurbits)	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
HALON						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation to prepare one halon sector programme	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Egypt			\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
EL SALVADOR						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
Total for El Salvador			\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
HONDURAS						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Honduras			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
INDIA						
AEROSOL						
Filling plant						
Aerosol conversion at Chem-Verse Consultants	UNDP	18.0	\$67,324	\$8,752	\$76,076	3.74
<i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>						
Aerosol conversion at Sara-Chem Pvt. Ltd.	UNDP	23.3	\$89,164	\$11,591	\$100,755	3.83
<i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>						
Aerosol conversion at Spray Products	UNDP	16.8	\$65,486	\$8,513	\$73,999	3.91
<i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>						
Aerosol conversion at Sunder Chemical	UNDP	15.0	\$59,892	\$7,786	\$67,678	3.99
<i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>						

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Aerosol conversion at Maja Cosmetics Pvt. Ltd. <i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	UNDP	31.3	\$125,240	\$16,281	\$141,521	3.99
Aerosol Conversion at Midas Care Pharmaceuticals <i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	UNDP	25.2	\$110,880	\$14,414	\$125,294	4.40
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation for 3 projects in the aerosol sector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation to prepare 10 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
HALON						
Extinguisher Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Vijay Fire Protection Systems Ltd.	UNDP	292.0	\$219,152	\$28,490	\$247,642	0.75

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDINGUNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/24/47
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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd., Bombay	UNDP	212.0	\$165,818	\$21,556	\$187,374	0.78
Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at New Age Industries, Bombay	UNDP	133.0	\$132,248	\$17,192	\$149,440	0.99
Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Steelage Industries Limited Minimax Division/ Chennai	UNDP	116.0	\$131,915	\$17,149	\$149,064	1.14

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Conversion of halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Vimal Industrial Safety Equipment Corporation Baroda - Gujrat	UNDP	133.0	\$186,152	\$24,200	\$210,352	1.40
Conversion of production halon 1211 fire extinguishers at Atkins, New Delhi <i>Approved under the condition that the conversion to CO2 should be maintained, at the ratio specified, after implementation, or the operating costs associated with CO2 should be recalculated and any ineligible costs returned. The project should be undertaken within the context of the sector strategy prepared by UNDP, and the strategy should be submitted to the Executive Committee. Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	UNDP	37.0	\$54,760	\$7,119	\$61,879	1.48
Conversion of Halon 1211 fire extinguisher production and elimination of its consumption of virgin halon 1301 at Ashoka Engineering Co., New Delhi.	UNDP	34.0	\$50,320	\$6,542	\$56,862	1.48
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation for 5 halon extinguisher projects	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the refrigeration, solvent and halon production sectors	IBRD		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of an investment project in the commercial refrigeration sector	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Project preparation for 5 projects in commercial refrigeration subsector	UNDP		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
SOLVENT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of investment projects in the solvent (CFC 113) sector at Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons Ltd. Calcuta	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
	Total for India	1,086.6	\$1,673,351	\$217,536	\$1,890,887	
INDONESIA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 4 projects in the rigid foam subsector	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Preparation of investment projects in the foam (rigid polyurethane) sector, including Nirwana and PT Success	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
HALON						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the halon recycling sector	IBRD		\$18,000	\$2,340	\$20,340	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 5 projects in commercial refrigeration subsector	UNDP		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
	Total for Indonesia		\$68,000	\$8,840	\$76,840	
IRAN						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (flowers, tobacco, grains)	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E.
			Project	Support	Total	(US\$/kg)
REFRIGERATION						
MAC						
Conversion to non-CFC facilities of 4 companies producing cars and wagons equipped with MAC-umbrella project	France	23.5	\$138,600		\$138,600	5.60
	Total for Iran	23.5	\$153,600	\$1,950	\$155,550	
JAMAICA						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a phase out project (tobacco fumigation)	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Development of refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
	Total for Jamaica		\$55,000	\$7,150	\$62,150	
JORDAN						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (tomatoes, strawberries, cucumber, melon)	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the foam and halon recycling sectors	IBRD		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
	Total for Jordan		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E.
			Project	Support	Total	(US\$/kg)
KENYA						
FUMIGANT						
Methyl bromide						
Demonstration project - alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in cut-flowers at Kenya Agricultural Research Institute - KARI	UNIDO		\$328,900	\$42,757	\$371,657	
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (flowers)	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
Total for Kenya			\$343,900	\$44,707	\$388,607	
KOREA, DPR						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (rice and maize)	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
Total for Korea, DPR			\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
MACEDONIA						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Macedonia			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
MALAWI						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for a methyl bromide (tobacco) alternative demonstration project	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Total for Malawi			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
MALAYSIA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 4 projects in the rigid foam subsector	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Preparation of investment projects in the foam sector (rigid polyurethane) for Chon Son, Ngui Soon, Ming Soon, Yon Tuck	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E.
			Project	Support	Total	(US\$/kg)
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project (timber)	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
		Total for Malaysia	\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400	
MALI						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
SEVERAL						
Institutional strengthening						
Institutional strengthening project for Mali	UNEP		\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100	
		Total for Mali	\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400	
MEXICO						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 5 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 methyl bromide (flowers and crop storage) alternative demonstration projects	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
HALON						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation to prepare one halon sector programme	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
REFRIGERATION						
MAC						
Manufacture of complete heat exchanger systems for air conditioning equipment that use HFC-134a at Climas de Mexico	IBRD		\$2,359,812	\$306,776	\$2,666,588	
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the commercial refrigeration (end users) conversion projects	IBRD		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
MOROCCO		Total for Mexico	\$2,529,812	\$328,876	\$2,858,688	
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 2 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of investment project in the commercial refrigeration sector for Allom du Nord and others	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
		Total for Morocco	\$35,000	\$4,550	\$39,550	
NAMIBIA						
REFRIGERATION						
Recovery/recycling						
Recuperation and recycling of R-12, integrated with the introduction of hydrocarbon technology in the service sector	Germany		\$34,400		\$34,400	
		Total for Namibia	\$34,400		\$34,400	
NEPAL						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Development of refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
		Total for Nepal	\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
NICARAGUA						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
		Total for Nicaragua	\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
PAKISTAN						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (tobacco, tomatoes, cucurbits)	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the foam and refrigeration sectors	IBRD		\$63,000	\$8,190	\$71,190	
Total for Pakistan			\$93,000	\$12,090	\$105,090	
PANAMA						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Development of refrigerant management plans	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Panama			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
PERU						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Total for Peru			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
PHILIPPINES						
SOLVENT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation to prepare the second and final phase for phaseout of ODS by solvent blenders	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Total for Philippines			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
ROMANIA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of investment project for Romcarbon in foam sector	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Romania			\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS					
REFRIGERATION					
Recovery/recycling					
Implementation of a refrigerant management plan for St. Kitts & Nevis <i>The Government of Canada is requested not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved for recovery and recycling programme until the accompanying measures necessary for successful implementation are already or will be in place before implementation begins. The Treasurer should credit this amount against Canada's 1998 contributions.</i>	Canada		\$124,300		\$124,300
Total for Saint Kitts and Nevis			\$124,300		\$124,300
SENEGAL					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Development of refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Total for Senegal			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
SRI LANKA					
SOLVENT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation for one project in the solvent sector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
Total for Sri Lanka			\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
SUDAN					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
Total for Sudan			\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
SYRIA					
AEROSOL					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of investment project in the aerosol sector at Nweylati Al Fayer	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
FOAM					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of investment project for NPC in Damascus and others in rigid foam sector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
FUMIGANT						
Methyl bromide						
Demonstration project - alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation	UNIDO		\$509,850	\$66,281	\$576,131	
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (horticulture and grain)	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
	Total for Syria		\$554,850	\$72,131	\$626,981	
TANZANIA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation to formulate one flexible foam sector project	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
	Total for Tanzania		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
THAILAND						
AEROSOL						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 4 projects in the aerosol sector	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 3 projects in the foam sector	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the foam, halon, commercial refrigeration (end users), and solvent sectors	IBRD		\$110,000	\$14,300	\$124,300	
REFRIGERATION						
Domestic						
Elimination of ODSs used in the production of household refrigerators at Hitachi Consumer Products (Thailand) Co. Ltd.	IBRD	127.2	\$253,381	\$32,940	\$286,321	6.33
	Total for Thailand	127.2	\$418,381	\$54,390	\$472,771	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO						
AEROSOL						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation for 1 project in the aerosol sector	UNDP		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
Total for Trinidad and Tobago			\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
TUNISIA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal Project preparation in the foam sector	IBRD		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
FUMIGANT						
Methyl bromide Demonstration project - alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in horticulture at Societé Méditerranéene Fruitière	UNIDO		\$301,730	\$39,225	\$340,955	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal Preparation of a refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Tunisia			\$356,730	\$46,375	\$403,105	
TURKEY						
FOAM						
Flexible Conversion from CFC-11 into all-water for flexible slabstock foam at IDAS <i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	IBRD	37.0	\$230,510	\$29,966	\$260,476	6.23
Rigid Conversion to non-CFC foam blowing agents in the production of polyurethane (PU) insulation panels, spray/in situ foam and one component foams at Izopoli Yapi Elementari Taahhuet Sanayii ve Ticaret Ltd. Sti.	IBRD	274.0	\$1,141,500	\$148,395	\$1,289,895	4.17

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Phase out of CFC-11 for flexible moulded, integral skin and rigid foam at Pimsa Poliuretlan Imalat Sanayii Ve Ticaret A.S.	IBRD	57.9	\$551,501	\$71,695	\$623,196	9.53
Integral skin						
Conversion from CFC-11 into methylene chloride and dop for flexible molded hot cured foam at Teknik Malzeme	IBRD	17.2	\$122,443	\$15,918	\$138,361	7.13
Conversion from CFC-11 into LCD for flexible moulded foam at Elele Doseme Sanayii Ve Ticaret A.S. <i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	IBRD	41.4	\$311,768	\$40,530	\$352,298	7.54
Conversion from CFC-11 into all-water and HCFC-141b for integral skin foam at Polifleks Sentetik Maddeler Sanayii Ve Ticaret A.S.	IBRD	26.7	\$252,558	\$32,833	\$285,391	9.47
Conversion from CFC-11 into all-water for flexible moulded and HCFC-141b for integral skin foam at EPS Entegre Poliuretlan Sunger Ve Koltuk San Tic. Ltd. Sti.	IBRD	11.2	\$188,280	\$24,476	\$212,756	16.74
Multiple-subsectors						
Phaseout of CFC-11 for flexible molded, integral skin and rigid foam at Purplast <i>Project implementation should not go forward until a list of equipment to be destroyed or made unusable has been prepared, and an undertaking given by the enterprise concerned that the dismantling or destruction will be carried out.</i>	IBRD	54.0	\$551,101	\$71,643	\$622,744	10.21

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of investment projects in the foam sector (polyurethane) at Sungersan AS and Serra Sunger	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
Preparation of investment project in the rigid foam subsector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (flowers, tobacco)	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
MULTI-SECTOR						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation in the aerosol, foam and recycling sectors	IBRD		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
Total for Turkey		519.3	\$3,504,661	\$455,606	\$3,960,267	
URUGUAY						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of a demonstration project (tomatoes, cucumber, strawberries, flower)	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
Total for Uruguay			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
VENEZUELA						
FOAM						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of investment project in the foam sector (rigid polyurethane) for Fanesi Barquisimeto	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
Total for Venezuela			\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
VIETNAM						
AEROSOL						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for 1 project in the aerosol sector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E.
			Project	Support	Total	(US\$/kg)
FUMIGANT						
Methyl bromide						
Demonstration project - alternatives to the use of methyl bromide on stacked bags of rice, grain in silos, and timber on a warehouse under tarps at Vietnam Fumigation Company	UNIDO		\$411,180	\$53,453	\$464,633	
	Total for Vietnam		\$431,180	\$56,053	\$487,233	
YUGOSLAVIA						
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of refrigerant management plan	UNIDO		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
	Total for Yugoslavia		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300	
ZIMBABWE						
FUMIGANT						
Preparation of project proposal						
Project preparation for a methyl bromide alternative demonstration project	UNDP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
	Total for Zimbabwe		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
REGION: LAC						
REFRIGERATION						
Technical assistance/support						
Mobile air conditioning (MAC) and refrigerated transport (RT) in Central America: El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama	USA		\$569,000		\$569,000	
	Total for Region: LAC		\$569,000		\$569,000	
GLOBAL						
FUMIGANT						
Technical assistance/support						
Compilation of legislations for regulatory authorities from Article 5 countries that discourage methyl bromide use and promote alternatives	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
Compilation of case studies on commercial, low-impact methyl bromide alternatives successfully implemented	UNEP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES APPROVED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Methyl bromide information kit	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
Technical and institutional resources for methyl bromide alternatives projects	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
REFRIGERATION						
Preparation of project proposal						
Global MAC project: Phase III	UNDP		\$250,000	\$32,500	\$282,500	
SEVERAL						
Technical assistance/support						
Data reporting handbook to provide information to Article 5 countries and assist them with their data reporting	UNEP		\$110,000	\$14,300	\$124,300	
		Total for Global	\$540,000	\$70,200	\$610,200	
		TOTAL:	3,225.5 \$18,065,608	\$2,206,316	\$20,271,924	
		Less advance approved for UNDP at 23rd ExCom Meeting:	(\$256,000)	(\$33,280)	(\$289,280)	
		Less advance approved for IBRD at 23rd ExCom Meeting:	(\$275,600)	(\$35,828)	(\$311,428)	
		GRAND TOTAL	\$17,534,008	\$2,137,208	\$19,671,216	

ANNEX VI**GUIDELINES FOR LIQUID CARBON DIOXIDE PROJECTS**

1. For a trial period of one year:
 - (a) Liquid Carbon Dioxide (LCD) technology, may be applied in flexible slabstock polyurethane foam projects, where the annual CFC consumption of the enterprise is higher than 50 tonnes, except where national regulatory restrictions or other compelling reasons e.g.: the need to meet local market competition, prevent the use of methylene chloride, evidence of which should be attached to the project document:
 - (b) In flexible molded polyurethane foam projects where both LCD and water-blown technologies are viable zero-ODP options, an enterprise would be free to choose its technology subject to the provision that the eligible grant would be based on the more cost-effective of the two technology options.

2. Incremental Capital Costs**(a) Flexible Slabstock Polyurethane Foam Projects**

The calculation of the eligible incremental capital costs of LCD projects should be based on the following:

Category	Cost Element	Cost (US\$)
Technology	Technology acquisition	50,000 ¹
	Technical support	10,000 to 30,000
	Training	10,000
	Trials	15,000
	Commissioning/Certification	10,000 to 30,000
Equipment	LCD Unit	250,000 to 375,000
	CO ₂ transfer system	20,000 to 40,000
	Miscellaneous Metering Units	70,000 to 85,000
Civil works		25,000
Total		460,000 to 660,000²

¹ The technology licence fee is not subject to 10% contingency.

² +10% contingency to be added.

(b) Flexible Molded Polyurethane Foam Projects

The calculation of the eligible incremental capital costs of LCD projects should be based on the following:

Category	Cost Element	Cost (US\$)
Technology	Technical support	10,000 to 20,000
	Trials	10,000 to 20,000
Equipment	LCD Unit	80,000 to 140,000
	CO ₂ transfer system	0 to 25,000
	High pressure metering units	0 to 90,000
Civil works		5,000
Verification testing		5,000
Total Incremental Capital Cost		225,000 to 300,000

3. Incremental Operational Costs/Savings(a) Flexible Slabstock Polyurethane Foam Projects:

The calculation of the eligible incremental operational costs or savings should be based on the following parameters:

Cost Category	Costs Calculation	Cost Range (US \$)
Chemical Costs	Based on estimated total chemical costs for actual level of production before and after conversion.	
Yield loss	4% first year 2% second year 0% third year 0% fourth year	N/A
Other Costs		
• Maintenance	5% of eligible capital items	12,000 - 18,000
• Power	actual power increase	3,500 - 5,000
• LCD tank	actual lease costs ³	4,500 - 5,000

³ Where it is not feasible to lease the LCD tank, the cost of a tank in the range of US \$15,000 - US \$25,000 may be included in the capital costs.

(b) Flexible Molded Polyurethane Foam Projects

The calculation of the eligible incremental operational costs or savings should be based on the following parameters:

Cost Category	Costs Calculation	Cost Range (US \$)
Chemical Costs	Based on estimated total chemical costs for actual level of production before and after conversion.	
Other Costs		
• Maintenance	5% of eligible capital items	4,000 - 11,000
• Power	actual power increase	0 - 5,000
• LCD tank	actual lease costs	0 - 3,000

4. Methodology for the Calculation of Incremental Operational Cost/Savings

The methodology for calculation of the incremental operational costs or savings should be based on the methodology approved for use with methylene chloride projects at the 12th meeting of the Executive Committee .

In particular:

- The cost for chemicals required to manufacture the products produced with CFC technology in the year prior to project preparation will be compared with the costs for the chemicals required for the same level of production of the same products manufactured with LCD technology.
- Incremental yield losses will be based on losses of the finished product produced by the LCD process, calculated at 4% in the first year and 2% in the second year.

The application of the methodology is demonstrated in Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

Application of the Methodology for Calculation of Incremental Operating Costs/Savings in Projects for the Production of Slabstock Foam using Liquid Carbon Dioxide Technology.

1. Incremental operating cost/savings for each year will be:

$$IOC^y = (B_2 - B_1) + (C_2 - C_1) + M + P + T + Y^y$$

2. Total IOC will be:

$$= NPV \{IOC^1 + IOC^2 + IOC^3 + IOC^4\}$$

where:

y = year 1 to year 4

B₁ = total annual cost of CFC blowing agent

B₂ = total annual cost of LCD blowing agent for the same level of production after conversion

C₁ = total annual cost of other input chemicals

C₂ = total annual cost of other input chemicals for the same level of production after conversion

M, P, T, represent annual additional cost for maintenance, power and tank lease, respectively.

Y^y is the incremental yield loss for each year, calculated as follows:

$$Y^1 = 0.04 \times \text{level of production with LCD (tonnes)} \times \text{market price of foam (US \$/tonne)}$$

$$Y^2 = 0.02 \times \text{level of production with LCD (tonnes)} \times \text{market price of foam (US \$/tonne)}$$

$$Y^3 = Y^4 = 0.$$

Tabular Presentation

<u>Annual Costs/ Savings (US \$)</u>				
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
Blowing Agent	B ₂ - B ₁	B ₂ - B ₁	B ₂ - B ₁	B ₂ - B ₁
Other chemicals*	C ₂ - C ₁	C ₂ - C ₁	C ₂ - C ₁	C ₂ - C ₁
Maintenance, power, tank lease	M+P+T	M+P+T	M+P+T	M+P+T
Yield loss	Y ¹	Y ²	0	0
Total annual IOC/savings				
NPV total annual IOC/savings				
Total IOC/savings				

* These costs may be omitted if they do not change significantly before and after conversion.