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THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-first Meeting
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**STATUS OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES IN ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE WITH THE
INITIAL CONTROL MEASURES OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL.**

An Analysis by the Fund Secretariat

Introduction

1. At its 30th Meeting, the Executive Committee commenced a discussion on strategic planning for the Multilateral Fund against the background of compliance with the control measures in the Montreal Protocol. The discussion was based on a document submitted by the Fund Secretariat to that meeting (UNEP/OzL/Pro/ExCom/30/35). The Executive Committee decided to continue the discussion at the 31st Meeting.

2. In order to assist the discussion, the Secretariat has prepared this report on the Status of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial control measures of the Montreal Protocol.

METHODOLOGY

3. The methodology used consisted of:

- (a) data collection and verification;
- (b) data processing;
- (c) data limitation; and,
- (d) data analysis.

Data collection and verification

4. 99 Article 5 countries reported complete 1998 data to the Ozone Secretariat. The Ozone Secretariat calculated and published the compliance baselines for CFCs, halons, and methyl bromide for each of these countries. The Ozone Secretariat also provided updated information as at 23 May 2000 and some data for 1999.

5. 44 of the 99 countries reported their 1999 data to the Fund Secretariat within the context of the annual reports required by the Executive Committee on the implementation of the country programmes (Decision 17/34). The reporting follows a format prepared by the Fund Secretariat, which enables sectoral distribution of CFCs consumption.

6. Data on status of implementation of all activities and projects approved by the Executive Committee as of the end of 1999 reported by the implementing and bilateral agencies in their annual progress reports.

7. Data drawn from the 2000 business plans on potential approvals of the Executive Committee during the year 2000.

8. Compliance baseline and latest consumption data for CFCs, halons, and methyl bromide, as well as for the latest consumption of CTC and TCA were tabulated for each country and communicated to the Ozone Secretariat for verification.

Data processing

9. The Fund Secretariat introduced the verified data into its database.

10. The database entries were organized for each controlled substance or group of substances in a matrix where each row represents an Article 5 country whose reported and calculated data is analyzed in the matrix columns.

11. Thus, each matrix includes 11 columns: five of which represent fixed (reported) data including the baselines for compliance with the freeze and 50 per cent reduction in CFCs, latest consumption data, data on ODS to be phased out and to be approved (2000 business plan), dates of project completion and whether a country is implementing an RMP. The other 6 columns represent calculated data pertaining to the status of a country's compliance with the freeze and assessments of ODS phase-out needs to achieve compliance both with the freeze and the subsequent reduction target.

Data limitation

12. The data reported by Parties has the following limitations:

- a) countries may change data reported for previous years which can impact the baseline for compliance;
- b) the 12 month period for determining compliance with the CFC freeze does not represent a calendar year as the period begins from 1 July 1999 and ends by 30 June 2000, with official data for 2000 becoming known only in late 2001;
- c) the latest consumption either from 1998 or 1999 is reported according to the definition of the term consumption in the Montreal Protocol (consumption = production + imports – exports) which may include actual use and stockpiles. The latter is crucial when a country is not in compliance since the quantities stockpiled may amount to the difference between compliance and non-compliance.

Data analysis

13. The analysis was not performed for 30 countries either due to insufficient data or because some countries have been urged not to seek assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

14. The analysis was not performed for the production sector because the Executive Committee has established a process for production sector projects. Of the seven Article 5

countries with CFC production facilities, the Governments of China and India have reached an agreement for scheduled reductions and Argentina and Korea DPR have begun the process. The remaining countries with CFC production facilities include Mexico, Romania and Venezuela. For halon production, China has an agreement and India has begun the process.

15. The analysis does not account for industrial and regulatory initiatives that could assist countries in meeting their obligations.

16. Analysis of the data was performed within the following boundary conditions:

- a) consumption in 2000 is assumed to be the same as that of 1999 (or 1998 if data was not reported for 1999);
- b) amount of ODS to be phased out from approved but not implemented projects represents actual amounts to be phased out by the dates indicated by the implementing agencies; and
- c) ODS consumption beyond 2000 is assumed not to exceed the latest reported consumption.

17. Within these boundary conditions, and on the basis of the information gathered, the Secretariat prepared three compliance profiles for each Article 5 country, one for CFCs, another for halons, and a third for methyl bromide. The profiles are included in Tables 1-3 in Annex I to this document.

- a) Freeze of CFCs:
 - (i) the amount of CFCs in ODP tonnes representing a country's baseline (column 1) was subtracted from its latest CFCs consumption (column 2). The result is listed for each country in column 3 of the matrix, where a zero value indicates that the country concerned is assumed to be in compliance and the non-zero values indicate the amount of phase out needed for the concerned country to be in compliance;
 - (ii) The ODP approved for phase-out but not yet implemented, which is listed in column 4 for the relevant countries, was subtracted from column 3. The results are listed in column 5 where a zero value indicates that the country will achieve compliance during the year listed in column 7. The non-zero values represent the future annual amounts of CFCs needed to be permanently phased out either through new approvals by the Executive Committee, or by measures to be taken by the country concerned to reduce its consumption.
 - (iii) Column 6 of the matrix indicates the ODP expected to be approved during 2000 by the Executive Committee based on data from the 2000 business plans. The approval of projects in the 2000 business plan may assist

certain countries in complying with their freeze obligations, albeit belatedly.

- b) 50 per cent reduction in CFCs:
- (i) ODP approved but not implemented (column 4) was subtracted from the latest reported consumption (column 2). The resulting amounts (column 9) were offset against the 50 per cent of the compliance baseline (column 8). The negative values in column 9 indicate that the implementation of approved projects should result in an annual phase-out amount that is greater than the latest reported consumption.
 - (ii) The results generated from the above operation are listed in column 10 where a zero value indicates that the country concerned will not need additional approval to enable its compliance with the 50 per cent reduction target, and a non-zero value indicates the additional ODP needed.
 - (iii) As mentioned above, column 6 contains ODP to be approved based on data in the 2000 business plan. The phase-out from projects in the 2000 business plan may also have an impact on a country's ability to meet its 50 per cent reduction targets in 2005.
 - (iv) Column 11 provides information on whether or not an RMP has been approved for the country concerned by the Executive Committee. This may also have an impact on a country's ability to meet its obligations.

c) Halons:

18. A similar analysis was undertaken to determine the potential profiles of Article 5 countries with regard to the 2000 freeze and the 50 per cent reduction in 2005.

d) Methyl bromide:

19. The same was done for methyl bromide with regard to the 2002 freeze and a 20 per cent reduction in 2005.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR CFCs (Annex I, Table 1)

20. The findings and observations from the analysis of the freeze and 50 per cent targets for CFCs are presented in this section.

Findings

Meeting the CFC Freeze

21. The analysis revealed that countries could be broadly grouped into three categories.

(a) Countries assumed to be in compliance

22. The category represents 65 countries that could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data. The countries' latest combined consumption of 105,029 ODP tonnes is some 25,000 ODP tonnes lower than their baseline level of 130,596 ODP tonnes. 39 of these countries are LVCs. All of these countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund.

(b) Countries that could achieve compliance by the end of 2002

23. The category, which is represented by 14 countries including 10 LVCs, contains countries that could achieve compliance by 2002 if projects approved for them are implemented by that date. The projects amount to a future phase-out of 2,938 ODP tonnes, which will more than offset the 1,400 tonnes in excess of their baseline level of 10,530 ODP tonnes.

(c) Countries that may not achieve compliance by the end of 2002

24. The 20 countries in this category include 16 LVCs. These countries may not achieve compliance by the end of 2002 based on their latest consumption data. The Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 10 of these countries. Additional action may be needed to phase-out a total of 849 ODP tonnes to bring these countries into compliance. Submission, approval and implementation of projects included in the 2000 business plan should bring two of these countries into compliance with the freeze in the future.

Meeting the 50 per cent reduction target in 2005

25. The analysis revealed that countries could be grouped into two categories.

(a) Countries that could achieve compliance before 2005

26. The category represents countries which could achieve compliance with the 50 per cent reduction before 2005 based on their latest reported consumption, and contingent on the implementation of the projects approved for them to-date. This category consists of 38 countries including 21 LVCs.

(b) Countries that may need additional action to achieve compliance by 2005

27. The category consists of 61 countries including 44 LVCs, which may need additional phase-out amounting to 21,954 ODP tonnes before 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of the amount needed for phase-out, 19,892 ODP tonnes is consumed by 14

countries, which are slated in the 2000 business plans to receive projects that will phase out 7,517 ODP tonnes.

28. Of the 61 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 30 LVCs and 4 for non-LVCs.

Observations

29. There appears to be a need for immediate actions in 20 countries that are at risk of not meeting their compliance with their CFC freeze obligations.

30. For another 14 countries, approved projects must be implemented sooner than planned to overcome the prospects of delayed compliance with their CFC freeze obligations.

31. Momentum should be maintained, phase-out from implemented projects must be sustained, vigorous implementation of RMPs and business plans, and actions on the parts of governments and the Multilateral Fund are needed for most countries to ensure their compliance with the 50 per cent reduction targets by the year 2005.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Annex I, Table 2)

32. This section presents the analysis for compliance with halon control measures except for China that is assumed to meet its obligations by existing agreement with the Executive Committee.

Additional data limitations

- (a) 50 countries had a zero level of consumption for 1995-1998 or 1999.
- (b) Four countries had a zero level of consumption for their baseline but reported some consumption for 1998 or 1999.
- (c) 21 countries have not reported baseline or latest consumption data.

Findings

Meeting the Halon Freeze

33. Cognisant of the fact that the freeze is still 18 months away, the indications from the analysis suggest that:

- (a) 33 countries could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption will not increase.

The countries' latest combined consumption of 1,586 ODP tonnes is some 1,300 ODP tonnes lower than their freeze baseline of 2,855 ODP tonnes. 18 of these countries are LVCs. Eight of the 33 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund.

- (b) 18 countries may not achieve compliance with the freeze target in 2002. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 2,527 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance in 2002. Two of those countries have already received funding for halon banking. The 2000 business plan lists activities in the sector for only 3 out of the 18 countries.

Meeting the 50 per cent reduction target in 2005

34. Assuming that the latest reported consumption will not increase and that all approved projects are implemented before 2005, the analysis points to the following prospects for potential compliance with the 50 per cent reduction target:

- (a) 29 countries could achieve compliance with the 50 per cent reduction before 2005 based on their latest reported consumption and contingent upon the implementation of approved projects. This group of countries includes 18 LVCs.
- (b) 22 countries including 4 LVCs may need additional phase-out amounting to 4,780 ODP tonnes before 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Of this amount, 2460 ODP tonnes should be phased out in Iran. The remaining 2,320 ODP tonnes represents the amount needed to be phased out in the other 21 countries to achieve compliance by 2005. Nine of the 22 countries have received support for halon activities from the Multilateral Fund including halon banking in 4 of these countries. Submission, approval and implementation of projects included in the 2000 business plan could enable one of these 22 countries to achieve compliance with its 50 per cent reduction target.

Observations

35. There appears to be a need for immediate actions to enable 18 countries to achieve compliance by 2002 with their halon freeze obligations.

36. Momentum must be maintained, vigorous implementation of halon banking and business plans, and actions on the parts of governments and the Multilateral Fund are needed for most countries to ensure that they will be able to achieve compliance with the 50 per cent reduction targets by the year 2005.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Annex I, Table 3)

37. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl bromide control measures.

Additional boundary conditions

- (a) Of the 66 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, only 36 countries have reported complete data to the Ozone Secretariat, which includes the baseline and 1999 data. As such only 36 countries are included in the analysis.
- (b) Phase-out projects have been approved in 12 Article 5 countries. This includes projects that will lead to a complete phase out of methyl bromide in six Article 5 countries, projects that will enable the achievement of the 2002 freeze and 2005 reduction targets in five Article 5 countries, and a project that will assist one country (Morocco) in complying with the freeze. Another terminal phase-out project is submitted to the 31st Meeting.

Findings

38. Countries were grouped into three categories for the purposes of this analysis: those that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and have provided baseline and latest consumption data, those that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment but have not provided sufficient data for analysis, and those that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

Meeting the Methyl Bromide Freeze

39. Cognisant of the fact that the freeze is still 18 months away, the indications from the analysis suggest that:

- (a) Countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment with data for analysis

40. Of the 36 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 18 countries could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption will not increase. 15 of the 18 countries that could be considered in compliance now, have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities.

41. The other 18 countries may not achieve compliance with the freeze target in 2002, except for two that could do so if projects approved for them are implemented in time. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 944 ODP tonnes to achieve the freeze in 2002. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for methyl bromide projects and other activities in 14 of these countries, and the remaining four are slated in the 2000 business plan to receive projects that would enable them to achieve the freeze if these projects are approved and implemented in time.

- (b) Countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment without data needed for the analysis

42. 29 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment did not provide sufficient data for analysis. 7 of these 29 countries have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

(c) Countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment

43. Of the 62 Article 5 countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 18 countries reported data indicating that 11 of which could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption will not increase.

44. The Multilateral Fund has provided assistance to 11 of the 62 countries.

Meeting the 20 per cent reduction target in 2005

45. Assuming that the latest reported consumption will not increase and that all approved projects are implemented before 2005, the analysis points to the following prospects for potential compliance with the 20 per cent reduction target:

- (i) 10 of the 36 countries that provided data and have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment could achieve compliance with the 20 per cent reduction before 2005 based on their latest reported consumption and contingent upon the implementation of approved projects.
- (ii) The remaining 26 countries may need additional phase-out amounting to 4,261 ODP tonnes before 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. 22 of the 26 countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Whilst 7 of these 26 countries have projects included in the 2000 business plan, the approval and implementation of these projects will not be sufficient to enable these 7 countries to achieve their 20 per cent reduction target in time.
- (iii) Of the 18 countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 5 countries could achieve their 20 per cent reduction before 2005 based on their latest reported consumption. These countries have not received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

Observations

46. Countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment should provide data to the Ozone Secretariat.

47. Parties that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment should be encouraged to do so and report complete data to the Ozone Secretariat.

48. Since the freeze is only 18 months away and considering that project implementation in the sector needs up to four years to be completed, urgent actions are needed by all concerned to ensure that as many countries as possible will be able to achieve (and remain in) compliance.

NOTE: A graphic presentation of the analysis for CFCs, halons, and methyl bromide has been done and is included as Annex II to this document. However, due to the large volume of this annex, it will be posed on the Fund Secretariat's web site, only.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) AND METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA)

49. An analysis similar to that for CFCs, halons and methyl bromide was not possible to perform for CTC and TCA for the following reasons:

- (a) the baseline for compliance with the control measures applicable to CTC and TCA (average 1998-2000) will only be established sometime in 2001;
- (b) CTC consumption data were reported by 17 Article 5 countries for 1999 and 39 Article 5 countries for 1998. Four of the reporting countries have not ratified the London Amendment;
- (c) TCA consumption data were reported by 13 Article 5 countries for 1999 and 26 Article 5 countries for 1998. Two of the reporting countries have not ratified the London Amendment; and
- (d) reported consumption CTC is not differentiated into uses such as solvents, process agents and feedstock (for example China reported CTC consumption in 1998 amounting to more than 85,000 ODP tonnes, of which only 100 ODP tonnes is known to be for solvent use).

50. As of the end of 1999, the Executive Committee approved projects for the phase-out of 818 ODP tonnes of CTC and 513 ODP tonnes of TCA out of a total 1998 consumption of about 96,000 ODP tonnes of CTC and about 1,240 ODP tonnes of TCA.

51. Although there is no freeze of CTC for Article 5 countries that ratified the London Amendment, these countries are required to reduce their consumption by 85 per cent on 1 January 2005.

52. The consumption of TCA is required to be frozen on 1 January 2003 at the average of 1998-2000, and to be reduced by 30 per cent from this baseline on 1 January 2005 for all Article 5 countries.

53. Article 5 countries should be encouraged to:

- (a) report complete data earlier rather than later in 2001 on their CTC and TCA consumption to enable the determination of the compliance baselines for the two substances;
- (b) differentiate their CTC consumption into solvent, process agent and feedstock; and,

- (c) take early action to control their consumption of CTC and TCA including the identification of potential investment projects to be included in the 2001 and 2002 business plans of the implementing and bilateral agencies;
- (d) ratify the London Amendment by the countries that have not done so.

Table 1

CFC ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved
			(2) - (1)		(4-3)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Countries assumed to be in compliance for the freeze											
Algeria	2,119.5	1,502.2	0.0	302.5	0.0	75.0	100% by 2001	1,059.8	1,199.7	140.0	No
Argentina	4,697.2	4,316.3	0.0	1,450.3	0.0	262.0	100% by 2002	2,348.6	2,866.0	517.5	No
Bangladesh	580.4	260.7	0.0	136.2	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	290.2	124.5	(165.7)	Yes
Brazil	10,525.8	8,209.0	0.0	1,881.7	0.0	597.0	100% by 2002	5,262.9	6,327.3	1064.4	No
Brunei Darussalem	78.2	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	39.1	63.5	24.4	No
Burkina Faso	36.3	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	18.2	30.6	12.5	Yes
Central African Republic	11.3	1.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	5.7	-4.4	(10.0)	No
Chile	828.7	657.5	0.0	670.0	0.0	50.0	100% by 2000	414.4	-12.5	(426.8)	Yes
China	57,818.7	55,414.2	0.0	15,489.2	0.0	4,865.0	100% by 2003	28,909.4	39,925.0	11015.7	No
Colombia	2,208.2	995.3	0.0	299.0	0.0	68.0	100% by 2002	1,104.1	696.3	(407.8)	No
Costa Rica	250.2	152.3	0.0	70.3	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	125.1	82.0	(43.1)	No
Cote D'Ivoire	294.2	267.8	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	147.1	243.0	95.9	Yes
Croatia	219.3	141.2	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	109.7	115.6	6.0	Yes
Cuba	625.1	531.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	60.0	100% by 2000	312.6	528.2	215.7	Yes
Dominica	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.8	1.1	0.3	Yes
Ecuador	301.4	271.7	0.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	150.7	195.6	44.9	No
Egypt	1,668.0	1,373.6	0.0	676.4	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	834.0	697.2	(136.8)	Yes

Table 1

CFC ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved
			(2) - (1)		(4-3)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
El Salvador	306.6	109.5	0.0	58.7	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	153.3	50.8	(102.5)	Yes
Fiji	33.4	13.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	16.7	6.6	(10.2)	Yes
Gambia	23.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	11.9	6.9	(5.0)	Yes
Grenada	6.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	3.0	3.8	0.8	Yes
Guatemala	224.6	191.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	112.3	191.1	78.8	Yes
Guinea	42.4	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	21.2	41.8	20.6	Yes
Guyana	53.2	39.9	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	26.6	26.2	(0.4)	Yes
Honduras	180.1	99.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	90.1	84.8	(5.2)	Yes
India	6,681.0	5,265.0	0.0	3,015.1	0.0	558.0	100% by 2002	3,340.5	2,249.9	(1090.6)	No
Indonesia	7,974.7	4,238.0	0.0	3,406.5	0.0	349.8	100% by 2002	3,987.4	831.5	(3155.9)	No
Jordan	673.3	398.0	0.0	340.8	0.0	70.0	100% by 2001	336.7	57.2	(279.5)	Yes
Kiribati	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.4	0.5	0.1	No
Korea DPR	441.7	106.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	220.9	106.0	(114.9)	No
Kuwait	480.4	399.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	240.2	399.2	159.0	No
Lebanon	725.5	484.1	0.0	340.9	0.0	18.0	100% by 2003	362.8	143.2	(219.6)	No
Lesotho	5.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.6	3.4	0.9	Yes
Macedonia	519.7	191.9	0.0	13.5	0.0	14.5	100% by 2001	259.9	178.4	(81.5)	Yes
Malawi	57.7	50.9	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	28.9	17.9	(11.0)	Yes
Malaysia	3,271.0	2,010.0	0.0	741.3	0.0	151.0	100% by 2002	1,635.5	1,268.7	(366.8)	No
Maldives	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.3	0.9	(1.4)	No

Table 1

CFC ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved
			(2) - (1)		(4-3)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Mauritania	15.7	13.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	7.9	11.4	3.6	No
Mexico	4,624.9	2,837.9	0.0	532.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	2,312.5	2,305.9	(6.5)	No
Moldova	73.3	40.5	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	36.7	18.6	(18.1)	Yes
Myanmar	54.3	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	27.2	52.3	25.1	No
Namibia	21.9	21.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	100% by 1998	11.0	15.6	4.7	Yes
Nicaragua	82.8	37.3	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	41.4	24.5	(16.9)	Yes
Pakistan	1,679.4	1,196.0	0.0	1,261.2	0.0	95.0	100% by 2001	839.7	-65.2	(904.9)	No
Panama	384.2	301.1	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	192.1	259.1	67.0	Yes
Philippines	3,055.9	2,087.6	0.0	63.0	0.0	40.0	100% by 2000	1,528.0	2,024.6	496.7	No
Romania	675.8	582.0	0.0	192.4	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	337.9	389.6	51.7	Yes
Saint Lucia	8.3	6.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	4.2	3.3	(0.9)	Yes
Senegal	155.8	121.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	77.9	121.1	43.2	No
Slovenia	118.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	59.2	0.1	(59.1)	No
Solomon Islands	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.1	0.8	(0.3)	No
Sri Lanka	400.4	250.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	200.2	245.4	45.2	No
Sudan	456.8	294.5	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	228.4	196.9	(31.5)	Yes
Swaziland	24.6	16.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	12.3	12.3	0.0	Yes
Syria	2,224.6	1,280.7	0.0	682.5	0.0	169.0	100% by 2002	1,112.3	598.2	(514.1)	Yes
Tanzania	253.9	88.7	0.0	120.7	0.0	39.0	100% by 2000	127.0	-32.0	(159.0)	Yes
Thailand	6,082.1	3,610.0	0.0	1,530.7	0.0	79.0	100% by 2002	3,041.1	2,079.3	(961.8)	No

Table 1

CFC ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved
			(2) - (1)		(4-3)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Tunisia	870.1	790.6	0.0	358.7	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	435.1	431.9	(3.1)	No
Uganda	12.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	6.4	12.2	5.8	Yes
Uruguay	199.1	194.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	4.0	100% by 2000	99.6	187.0	87.4	Yes
Venezuela	3,321.6	2,157.9	0.0	443.6	0.0	84.0	100% by 2001	1,660.8	1,714.3	53.5	No
Vietnam	500.0	257.4	0.0	116.8	0.0	56.0	100% by 2001	250.0	140.6	(109.4)	No
Yugoslavia	849.2	519.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	424.6	519.4	94.8	No
Zambia	27.4	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	13.7	26.7	13.0	Yes
Zimbabwe	451.4	390.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	225.7	383.3	157.6	Yes
Sub-total	130,596.3	105,028.8	0.0	34,603.2	0.0	7,704.3		65,298.1	70,424.3	14,546.2*	
Countries that could achieve freeze compliance by the end of 2002											
Bahrain	132.7	149.5	16.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	66.4	132.5	66.2	Yes
Cameroon	256.9	361.5	104.6	250.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	128.5	111.5	(17.0)	No
Chad	34.6	38.1	3.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	17.3	29.3	12.0	Yes
Gabon	10.3	12.0	1.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	5.2	-0.2	(5.3)	Yes
Ghana	35.6	43.8	8.2	38.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	17.8	5.8	(12.0)	No
Iran	4,635.0	5,571.0	936.0	984.4	0.0	464.0	100% by 2002	2,317.5	4,586.6	2269.1	No
Kenya	239.5	245.3	5.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	119.8	236.8	117.1	Yes
Mali	108.1	113.1	5.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	54.1	93.6	39.6	Yes
Mauritius	29.1	39.0	9.9	24.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	14.6	15.0	0.4	Yes
Morocco	802.3	923.6	121.3	669.9	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	401.2	253.7	(147.5)	No

Table 1

CFC ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved
			(2) - (1)		(4-3)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Nepal	27.0	32.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	13.5	26.9	13.4	Yes
Peru	289.5	295.6	6.1	39.8	0.0	4.0	100% by 2000	144.8	255.8	111.0	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	123.3	155.7	32.4	46.5	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	61.7	109.2	47.5	Yes
Turkey	3,805.7	3,985.0	179.3	813.1	0.0	658.0	100% by 2002	1,902.9	3,171.9	1269.1	No
Sub-total	10,529.6	11,966.0	1,436.4	2,937.7	0.0	1,126.0		5,264.8	9,028.3	3,945.3*	
Countries that may not achieve freeze compliance by the end of 2002											
Antigua and Barbuda	10.7	26.5	15.8	1.0	14.8	0.0	100% by 2000	5.4	25.5	20.2	Yes
Bahamas	38.7	54.6	15.9	12.6	3.3	0.0	100% by 2000	19.4	42.0	22.6	Yes
Barbados	21.5	22.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	N/A	10.8	22.5	11.7	No
Belize	13.6	25.0	11.4	1.7	9.7	0.0	100% by 2002	6.8	23.3	16.5	Yes
Benin	60.0	123.0	63.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	N/A	30.0	123.0	93.0	No
Burundi	59.0	64.5	5.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	100% by 2000	29.5	59.1	29.6	Yes
Comoros	2.5	3.7	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	N/A	1.3	3.7	2.4	No
Dominican Republic	539.8	752.1	212.3	116.5	95.8	130.0	100% by 2002	269.9	635.6	365.7	Yes
Ethiopia	33.8	38.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	N/A	16.9	38.2	21.3	Yes
Georgia	22.5	26.3	3.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	100% by 2000	11.3	22.6	11.4	Yes
Jamaica	93.2	213.7	120.5	9.6	110.9	0.0	100% by 1998	46.6	204.1	157.5	Yes

Table 2

HALON ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)
			(2) - (1)		(3) - (4)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Countries assumed to be in compliance for the freeze											
Algeria	237.3	195.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	118.7	195.0	76.4	No
Antigua and Barbuda	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	No
Argentina	167.8	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	83.9	-200.0	(283.9)	Yes
Bahrain	39.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	19.9	12.5	(7.4)	No
Benin	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.0	0.0	(2.0)	No
Brazil	21.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	10.7	20.0	9.4	No
Burkina Faso	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.7	0.0	(2.7)	No
Chile	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	4.3	0.0	(4.3)	No
Colombia	187.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	93.9	0.0	(93.9)	No
Croatia	17.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	8.7	3.0	(5.7)	No
Ecuador	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.8	0.0	(2.8)	No
El Salvador	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.4	0.0	(0.4)	No
Ethiopia	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.6	0.0	(0.6)	No
Guatemala	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	No
Guinea	8.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	4.3	0.2	(4.1)	No
India	448.4	202.0	0.0	1,306.1	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	224.2	-1,104.1	(1328.3)	No
Indonesia	370.7	150.0	0.0	972.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2003	185.4	-822.0	(1007.4)	Yes
Jamaica	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.5	0.0	(0.5)	No
Kenya	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	2.7	0.0	(2.7)	No
Kuwait	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.5	0.0	(1.5)	No
Lesotho	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	No
Libya	633.1	586.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.0	N/A	316.6	586.5	270.0	No

Table 2

HALON ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)
			(2) - (1)		(3) - (4)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Macedonia	132.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	66.1	0.0	(66.1)	No
Malaysia	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	4.0	0.0	(4.0)	No
Moldova	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.2	0.0	(0.2)	No
Morocco	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	3.5	0.0	(3.5)	No
Nepal	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.0	0.0	(1.0)	No
Philippines	103.9	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2000	52.0	-77.0	(129.0)	No
Qatar	10.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	5.4	3.0	(2.4)	No
Romania	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.8	1.1	(0.6)	No
Sudan	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.0	0.0	(1.0)	No
Syria	416.9	412.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	208.5	412.6	204.2	Yes
Zimbabwe	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.8	0.0	(0.8)	No
Sub-Total	2,855.0	1,585.9	0.0	2,555.1	0.0	110.0	0.0	1,427.5	-969.2	559.8**	
Countries that may not achieve freeze compliance by the end of 2002											
Botswana	5.2	9.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	N/A	2.6	9.0	6.4	No
Cameroon	2.4	8.1	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	N/A	1.2	8.1	6.9	No
Dominican Republic	4.2	6.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	N/A	2.1	6.0	3.9	No
Egypt	705.0	810.0	105.0	0.0	105.0	0.0	N/A	352.5	810.0	457.5	No
Guyana	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	N/A	0.1	0.2	0.2	No
Iran	1,420.0	3,170.0	1,750.0	0.0	1,750.0	0.0	N/A	710.0	3,170.0	2460.0	No
Jordan	210.0	255.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	137.0	N/A	105.0	255.0	150.0	Yes
Mexico	124.6	141.0	16.4	0.0	16.4	405.0	N/A	62.3	141.0	78.7	No
Namibia	8.3	17.6	9.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	N/A	4.2	17.6	13.4	No
Nigeria	285.0	472.0	187.0	0.0	187.0	0.0	N/A	142.5	472.0	329.5	No

Table 2

HALON ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)
			(2) - (1)		(3) - (4)			(1)*.50	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Pakistan	14.2	15.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	N/A	7.1	15.0	7.9	No
Thailand	271.7	500.0	228.3	0.0	228.3	271.0	N/A	135.9	500.0	364.2	No
Trinidad	46.6	46.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	N/A	23.3	46.9	23.6	No
Tunisia	104.3	160.0	55.7	0.0	55.7	0.0	N/A	52.2	160.0	107.9	No
Turkey	141.0	203.0	62.0	0.0	62.0	0.0	N/A	70.5	203.0	132.5	No
Vietnam	37.1	76.0	38.9	0.0	38.9	0.0	N/A	18.6	76.0	57.5	Yes
Yemen	2.8	4.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	N/A	1.4	4.2	2.8	No
Yugoslavia	3.8	19.5	15.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	N/A	1.9	19.5	17.6	No
Sub-Total	3,386.3	5,913.5	2,527.2	0.0	2,527.2	813.0		1,693.2	5,913.5	4220.32**	
TOTAL	6,241.3	7,499.4	2,527.2	2,555.1	2,527.2	923.0		3,120.7	4,944.3	4780.1**	
* China excluded from the analysis because the Committee has approved a phase-out plan for this substance.											
** Excludes negative values.											

Table 3

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	20% methyl bromide reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund
			(2) - (1)		(4) - (3)			(1)*.20	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment											
Argentina	411.3	468.0	56.7	0.0	56.7	0.0	N/A	93.6	468.0	374.4	YES
Bahamas	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	N/A	0.1	0.6	0.5	NO
Barbados	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.1	0.1	NO
Brazil	711.6	420.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	84.0	336.0	252.0	YES
Chile	212.5	104.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	N/A	20.8	104.1	83.3	YES
Colombia	110.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	-	0.0	0.0	YES
Cuba	50.5	70.8	20.3	48.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2002	14.2	22.8	8.6	YES
Ecuador	66.2	91.2	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	N/A	18.2	91.2	73.0	YES
Egypt	238.1	409.2	171.2	0.0	171.2	0.0	N/A	81.8	409.2	327.4	YES
Guyana	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	N/A	0.3	1.5	1.2	NO
Indonesia	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	-	0.0	0.0	YES
Iran	35.3	42.0	6.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	100% by 2001	8.4	29.6	21.2	YES
Jamaica	5.4	7.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	N/A	1.4	7.1	5.7	YES
Jordan	176.3	88.8	0.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	100% by 2008	17.8	-91.2	(109.0)	YES
Kenya	217.0	234.6	17.6	12.0	5.6	170.0	N/A	46.9	222.6	175.7	YES
Macedonia	12.2	27.2	15.0	0.0	15.0	14.4	N/A	5.4	27.2	21.8	YES
Malawi	112.7	129.0	16.3	0.0	16.3	132.0	N/A	25.8	129.0	103.2	YES
Malaysia	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	-	0.0	0.0	YES
Mauritius	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	N/A	0.1	0.4	0.3	NO
Mexico	1,130.8	1,213.7	82.9	0.0	82.9	0.0	N/A	242.7	1,213.7	970.9	YES
Morocco	695.9	959.4	263.6	61.0	202.6	510.0	100% by 2003	191.9	898.4	706.5	YES
Nicaragua	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	-	0.0	0.0	NO

Table 3

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	20% methyl bromide reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund
			(2) - (1)		(4) - (3)			(1)*.20	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Venezuela	10.3										YES
Countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment											
Albania											NO
Algeria	4.7	6.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	N/A	0.9	6.0	5.1	YES
Angola			6.0								NO
Bahrain											NO
Bangladesh											NO
Benin											NO
Bosnia and Herzegovina											NO
Brunei Darussalam											NO
Burundi											NO
Central African Republic											NO
Chad											NO
China	1,102.1	1,060.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	220.4	1,060.2	839.8	YES
Comoros											NO
Congo											NO
Cote D'Ivoire	8.1	12.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	N/A	1.6	12.0	10.4	NO
Dominica											NO
Dominican Republic	104.0	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	20.8	77.4	56.6	YES
El Salvador	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.4	0.0	-	NO
Equatorial Guinea											NO
Ethiopia	15.6	21.6	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	N/A	3.1	21.6	18.5	NO

Table 3

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	20% methyl bromide reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund
			(2) - (1)		(4) - (3)			(1)*.20	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Gabon											NO
Gambia											NO
Georgia											YES
Ghana											NO
Guatemala	402.2	514.6	112.3	0.0	112.3	0.0	N/A	80.4	514.6	434.1	YES
Guinea											NO
Haiti											NO
Honduras											NO
India											NO
Kazakhstan											NO
Kiribati											NO
Kyrgyzstan											NO
Lao People's Democratic Republic											NO
Lebanon	152.4	121.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	30.5	121.0	90.5	YES
Lesotho	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.0	-	NO
Libya											NO
Madagascar											NO
Maldives											NO
Mali											NO
Malta											NO
Mauritania											NO
Micronesia											NO
Moldova	7.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.4	1.1	-	YES

Table 3

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Column Number	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Country	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of Dec 99)	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out proposed in 2000 business plan	Date for completion of approved projects	20% methyl bromide reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed for 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund
			(2) - (1)		(4) - (3)			(1)*.20	(2) - (4)	(9) - (8)	
Myanmar	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.7	0.0	-	NO
Namibia											NO
Nepal											NO
Nigeria											NO
Papua New Guinea											NO
Paraguay	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.2	0.4	0.2	NO
Philippines	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	1.6	0.0	-	YES
Romania	53.1	102.6	49.5	0.0	49.5	93.6	N/A	10.6	102.6	92.0	YES
Romania											YES
Samoa	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.1	0.1	NO
Sudan	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.6	3.0	2.4	NO
Suriname											NO
Swaziland											NO
Tanzania											NO
Tonga											NO
Tuvalu											NO
Yemen	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.2	0.6	0.4	NO
Yugoslavia											NO
Zambia	29.3	29.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	N/A	5.9	29.5	23.6	YES

Annex II

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

(This annex is found on the Fund Secretariat's web site (www.unmfs.org).