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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Thirty-second Meeting  
Ouagadougou, 6-8 December 2000

**Corrigendum**

**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

**Agenda Item 4: Report of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance**

Under section: (l) Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2000 (page 17), heading (ii) "Revised formats for terminal reports and extension requests relating to institutional strengthening: follow-up to Decision 31/6" replace Decision 31/6 with Decision 31/16.

**Agenda Item 5: Report of the Sub-Committee on Project Review**

2000 Work Programme Amendments for UNDP: replace the paragraph under Islamic Republic of Iran (page 28) with the following paragraph.

Islamic Republic of Iran

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported to the Ozone Secretariat 1999 CFC consumption that is about 4% lower than its 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken during its second phase of institutional strengthening project including: preparing draft regulations on ODS which is under review, several public awareness activities and supervision and co-ordination of investment projects. Over the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to focus on implementing import/export licensing policy, enacting a law to restrict or ban import of ODS-using equipment, carrying out SME surveys, identifying new projects and training technicians in good practices. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran will have fully implemented

these and other initiatives that are essential to ensure a more rapid reduction of its consumption to levels that will be consistent with the compliance requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

### Annex VIII: List of Projects and Activities Approved for Funding

Replace the figures on page 8 “Process Agent sector” for India as follows:

	Funds Approved (US \$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
	Project	Support	Total	
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Doctors Organic Chemicals Ltd., Tanuku	288,809	37,545	326,354	2.89
<b>Total for India</b>	3,686,629	438,538	4,125,167	

Add the following project on page 16 for Country: Region AFR (Decision 32/43):

	Funds Approved (US \$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
	Project	Support	Total	
Harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in French-speaking African countries	151,500	19,695	171,195	

Replace the figures on page 17 as follows:

	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US \$)		
		Project	Support	Total
<b>Total for Global</b>		2,112,400	274,612	2,387,012
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	7,555.1	45,607,562	5,520,627	51,128,189

Replace the figures on page 18 “Summary” as follows:

	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US \$)		
		Project	Support	Total
<b>INVESTMENT PROJECT</b>				
Process Agent	246.4	944,175	127,119	1,071,294
TOTAL:	6,858.9	35,823,755	4,257,357	40,081,112
<b>WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT</b>				
Several		5,842,650	759,545	6,602,195
TOTAL		7,048,520	916,308	7,964,828
<b>Summary by Parties and Implementing Agencies</b>				
UNEP		5,004,673	650,607	5,655,280
UNIDO	2,049.9	15,773,095	1,834,659	17,607,754
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	7,555.1	45,607,562	5,520,627	51,128,189



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**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Introduction

1. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was held at the Ouaga 2000 Conference Centre in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 6 to 8 December 2000, and was preceded by meetings of the 21<sup>st</sup> Sub-Committee on Project Review from 4 to 7 December 2000 and the 12<sup>th</sup> Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance, held concurrently at the same venue on 4, 5 and 6 December 2000, as well as an informal meeting on strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund, held also at the same venue on 2 and 3 December 2000.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with Decision XI/9 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:

- (a) Parties not operating under para. 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Australia, Germany (Vice-Chair), Japan, Netherlands, Sweden and United States of America;

- (b) Parties operating under para. 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Bahamas, Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, India (Chair), Tunisia and Uganda.

3. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its 2<sup>nd</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Meetings, representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), both as implementing agency and as Treasurer of the Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank attended the meeting as observers.

4. The President of the Bureau of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and a representative of the Ozone Secretariat, were present.

5. The meeting was also attended by representative of the following non-governmental organization: Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING**

6. The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 6 December 2000 by Mr. P. V. Jayakrishnan (India), who, after welcoming the participants, thanked the host Government for organizing the meeting and paid tribute to the achievements of his predecessor in the Chair, Mr. Vishwanath Anand of India. After outlining the various issues before the Committee, he expressed confidence that the necessary cooperation would make the meeting a success.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 2: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

##### **(a) Adoption of the agenda**

7. On the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/1, 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. Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the Sub-Committee of Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance on:
  - (a) Status of contributions and disbursements;
  - (b) Status report on the implementation of the fixed exchange rate mechanism (Decision XI/6, para. 6);
  - (c) Completed projects with balances;
  - (d) Implementation delays;
  - (e) Closure of project preparation accounts: follow-up to Decision 31/4 (f);
  - (f) Additional status report on project implementation required by Decisions 31/6 (c) and 31/7 (e) and (f):
    - (i) UNDP;
    - (ii) UNEP;
  - (g) Report on the evaluation of the implementation of the 1999 business plans: follow-up to Decision 31/11;
  - (h) Consolidated draft business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2001;
  - (i) Draft business plans for the year 2001 of:
    - (i) Bilateral agencies;
    - (ii) UNDP;
    - (iii) UNEP;
    - (iv) UNIDO;
    - (v) World Bank;
  - (j) Proposed budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2001;
  - (k) General principles for agreements between governments and implementing agencies on new and renewed institutional strengthening projects (Decision 30/7 (c));

- (l) Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2000:
    - (i) Desk study on recovery and recycling projects: follow-up to Decision 31/15;
    - (ii) Draft format for terminal reports and extension requests relating to institutional strengthening: follow-up to Decision 31/16;
    - (iii) Consolidated project completion reports;
    - (iv) Report on evaluation of training projects: follow-up to Decision 31/17;
    - (v) Status report on the evaluation of foam projects;
    - (vi) Desk study on the evaluation of solvents projects;
  - (m) Draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2001.
5. Report of the Twenty-first Meeting of the Sub-Committee of Project Review on:
- (a) Overview of issues identified during project review;
  - (b) Bilateral cooperation;
  - (c) 2000 work programme amendments;
  - (d) Work programme of UNEP for the year 2001;
  - (e) Work programme advances for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank for the year 2001;
  - (f) Investment projects;
  - (g) Draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates;
  - (h) Draft agreement on the phase-out strategy for the tobacco sector in China: follow-up to Decision 30/54;
  - (i) Draft guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out.

6. Country programmes.
7. Strategic Planning and the draft three-year business plan for the Multilateral Fund.
8. Report of the Executive Committee's Subgroup on Production Sector.
9. Revised guidelines for methyl bromide projects.
10. Status report on the study on alternatives to CFCs in rigid foam applications.
11. Draft report of the Executive Committee to the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties.
12. Other matters.
13. Adoption of the report.
14. Closure of the meeting.

8. The Executive Committee agreed to include the issue of concessional lending under the item "Other matters", but without entering into the substance of the issue.

**(b) Organization of work**

9. The Executive Committee decided to follow its customary procedure.

**AGENDA ITEM 3: SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES**

10. The Chief Officer introduced the report on the various activities undertaken by the Secretariat since the 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/2). On behalf of the Secretariat, he wished to express particular gratitude to Mr. Victor Yameogo for his tireless efforts in helping to organize the current meetings of the Executive Committee.

11. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To express appreciation for the work of the Secretariat in preparing extensive documentation for the use of Parties, and for its efforts in organizing the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting;

- (b) That the Chair, the Vice-Chair and the Secretariat should give consideration to opportunities to attend regional meetings of environment ministers, avail themselves of such opportunities in the future and prepare a detailed report on their attendance at such meetings, which would be circulated by the Secretariat.

**(Decision 32/1)**

**AGENDA ITEM 4: REPORT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF MONITORING, EVALUATION AND FINANCE**

12. The representative of the Bahamas, Chair of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (composed of Australia, Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Netherlands, Sweden and Uganda) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on its 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting, held in Ouagadougou on 4, 5 and 6 December 2000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3), which contained the Committee's recommendations on the following issues.

**(a) and (b) Status of contributions and disbursements and status report on the implementation of the fixed exchange rate mechanism (Decision XI/6, para. 6)**

13. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 7) concerning the status of contributions and disbursements (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/4) and the status report on the implementation of the fixed exchange rate mechanism between January and October 2000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/5) presented by the Treasurer, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the status of contributions and disbursements, as included in Annex I to the present report;
- (b) To take note, with appreciation, of the report of the Treasurer on the implementation of the fixed exchange rate mechanism (Decision XI/6, para. 6);
- (c) To urge Parties eligible to use the fixed exchange rate mechanism to inform the Treasurer by the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of their intention to do so;
- (d) To request the Treasurer to submit to each meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance in 2001, for information purposes, updated reports on the fixed exchange rate mechanism, bearing in mind that the Meeting of the Parties intends to conduct a review of the mechanism by the end of 2001;
- (e) Noting the provisions of para. 7 of Decision XI/6, request Parties unable to make contributions by 1 June of the current year to notify the Treasurer of their



proposed payment schedule for the current triennium by the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

**(Decision 32/2)**

**(c) Completed projects with balances**

14. Taking note of the report on completed projects with balances (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/6) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 9), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the return at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of US \$2,977,982 from UNDP, US \$46,400 from UNEP, US \$330,901 from UNIDO, and US \$994,997 from the World Bank;
- (b) To note that UNIDO and UNDP plan to return balances from completed projects to the Fund at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee;
- (c) That balances from completed recurring projects should be returned to the Fund for reprogramming;
- (d) To request the Secretariat and UNDP to resolve the data discrepancy of US \$77,315 contained in the report submitted by UNDP on completed projects with balances by the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

**(Decision 32/3)**

**(d) Implementation delays**

15. Taking note of the report on project implementation delays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/7) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 11), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note, with appreciation, the cancellation report of the Government of Australia and decide that project cancellation reports should be submitted for all projects that had incurred disbursements;
- (b) To note with appreciation the reports on projects that have experienced implementation delays from the Governments of France, Germany and the United States of America and the four implementing agencies;

- (c) To note the cancellation of the following projects by mutual agreement, and the amount and timing of the return of the remaining balances for these projects, as specified below:
- (i) DeBao Refrigeration Equipment project in China (CPR/REF/23/INV/233) (UNDP), which was cancelled due to dissolution of the enterprise. The Government is attempting to repossess the foam and refrigeration equipment, which had not yet been installed. The remaining balance (which has yet to be determined) will be returned to the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting;
  - (ii) Helwan component of the umbrella foam project in Egypt (EGY/FOA/15/INV/36)(UNDP), which was cancelled due to it being a military installation, to which UNDP/UNOPS experts were not allowed access, thereby being unable to determine implementation status. Remaining funds under the umbrella project will be returned only when the umbrella project is completed;
  - (iii) Elimination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Andina Industrial S.A. in Peru (PER/REF/15/INV/04)(UNDP), which was cancelled as the enterprise had stopped production due to economic difficulties. Since Government approval was obtained only on 9 November 2000, the remaining balance (which has yet to be determined) will be returned to the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting;
  - (iv) Radio Victoria Catamarca, S.A. refrigeration project in Argentina (ARG/REF/22/INV/58) (UNIDO), which was cancelled due to the closure of the factory, and that the remaining balance would be returned to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting;
  - (v) Phasing out CFC-11 at Go-Ya Sungar Ltd. Sti. In Turkey (TUR/FOA/23/INV/31)(UNIDO), which was cancelled due to an earthquake that affected the location of the company, and that the remaining balance would be returned to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting;
- (d) To note that the World Bank would report at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting on the project Zhenjiang No. 5 Plastic Factory foam project in China (CPR/FOA/17/INV/138);
- (e) Having noted that UNIDO had suggested the cancellation of the following projects owing to the fact that the beneficiaries had not fulfilled their commitments, to request UNIDO, in association with the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, to seek the position of the two Governments, launch missions to both countries and report the findings to the Executive Committee at its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting:

- (i) Phasing out of CFCs at Industria de Aplicações Tecnico-Domesticas Limitada in Mozambique (MOZ/REF/18/INV/04);
  - (ii) Phasing out of CFCs at Tanzania Domestic Appliance Manufacturers Ltd. in Tanzania (URT/REF/18/INV/06);
- (f) To remove from the list of projects with implementation delays those projects included in Annex II;
- (g) To continue monitoring the projects contained in Annex III closely by not removing them from future reporting under projects with implementation delays, noting that UNEP would report to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on those projects that could be removed from the list for continued monitoring;
- (h) To agree that projects that have experienced some progress and are recommended for continued monitoring should include:
- (i) Those institutional strengthening projects which have not moved from one milestone to another, the delay in which has not been clearly removed, or which have additional implementation delays;
  - (ii) Those other projects approved within the last three years which have not moved from one milestone to another, the delay in which has not been clearly removed, or which have additional implementation delays, and which, despite additional actions taken by the agency, government or beneficiary, still experience implementation delays;
- (i) To agree that projects which should be considered for cancellation in accordance with the Executive Committee's project cancellation guidelines (Decision 26/2) should include:
- (i) Projects which have made no progress;
  - (ii) Projects approved more than three years previously which have not moved from one milestone to another, the delay in which has not been clearly removed, or which have additional implementation delays, and which, despite additional actions taken by the agency, government or beneficiary, still experience implementation delays;
- (j) To request the Secretariat to send notices of possible cancellation of the following projects:
- (i) Training programme in Morocco (MOR/REF/23/TRA/18) (France);

- (ii) Continuation of conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacturing of flexible polyurethane foam at Vita-Centrafrique in the Central African Republic (CAF/FOA/19/INV/04) (UNDP);
- (iii) Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants in the Central African Republic (CAF/REF/20/TAS/05) (UNDP);
- (iv) Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant in Tanzania (URT/REF/22/TAS/08) (UNDP);
- (v) Information exchange programme in the Philippines (PHI/SEV/11/TAS/23) (UNEP);
- (vi) Phasing out CFC-11 at La Mousse du Sud flexible polyurethane foam plant in Algeria (ALG/FOA/23/INV/25) (UNIDO);
- (vii) Phase out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam through the use of methylene chloride technology at Ets Matelas Djurdjura in Algeria (ALG/FOA/25/INV/27) (UNIDO);
- (viii) Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Matelas Atlas (Sam Atlas) in Algeria (ALG/FOA/27/INV/33) (UNIDO);
- (ix) Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at King's Matelas in Algeria (ALG/FOA/27/INV/34) (UNIDO);
- (x) Phasing out CFC-11 at Scimpos in Cameroon (CMR/FOA/23/INV/10) (UNIDO);
- (xi) Phasing out CFC-11 at Sonopol in Cameroon (CMR/FOA/23/INV/11) (UNIDO);
- (xii) Phasing out ODS at Guyana Refrigerator Ltd. in Guyana (GRL) (GUY/REF/23/INV/05) (UNIDO);
- (xiii) Phasing out of CFCs at Industria de Aplicações Tecnico-Domesticas Limitada (Indatec) in Mozambique (MOZ/REF/18/INV/04) (UNIDO);

- (xiv) Phasing out CFC-11 at Sud Inter Mousse flexible polyurethane foam plant in Tunisia (TUN/FOA/23/INV/23) (UNIDO).

**(Decision 32/4)**

**(e) Closure of project preparation accounts: follow-up to Decision 31/4 (f)**

16. Taking note of the draft guidelines for the closure of project preparation accounts (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/8) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 13), the Executive Committee decided to adopt the following guidelines:

- (a) Project preparation activities approved at the first or second Executive Committee Meeting in a particular year should be completed within 12 months and financially completed (closed) by 31 December of the first year following approval, at the latest, to allow sufficient time for closure of financial accounts and payments of all outstanding obligations (for example, a project approved in July 2000 would be completed by August 2001 and financially completed by 31 December 2001);
- (b) Project preparation activities approved at the last Executive Committee Meeting in a particular year should be financially completed (closed) by 31 December of the second year following approval (for example, a project approved in November 2000 would be completed by December 2001 and financially completed by December 2002);
- (c) Project preparation with durations that exceed 12 months should be accompanied by an explanation of the reason for the longer duration;
- (d) That it be recognized that, in certain cases, such as the preparation of umbrella projects, sector plans, RMPs and terminal phase-out projects, project preparation might take longer.

**(Decision 32/5)**

**(f) Additional status report on project implementation required by Decisions 31/6 (c) and 31/7 (e) and (f)**

17. Taking note of the summary of additional status reports requested from UNDP and UNEP for projects specified in Decisions 31/6 and 31/7 for the respective agencies (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/9), and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, paragraph 13), the Executive Committee decided to note the additional status reports provided by UNDP and UNEP.

**(Decision 32/6)**

**(g) Report on the evaluation of the implementation of the 1999 business plans: follow-up to Decision 31/11**

18. Taking note of a report on the evaluation of the implementation of the 1999 business plans (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/10) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 17), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To maintain the current sets of performance indicators, while requesting the Secretariat, in cooperation with the implementing agencies and Article 5 countries, to begin to examine and formulate new indicators consistent with the Executive Committee's efforts to develop a strategic plan which incorporates a country-driven approach, and submit a report to the Executive Committee at a future meeting;
- (b) To request the Chief Officer to write to all Governments of Article 5 countries advising them of the results of the evaluations of implementing agencies' 1999 business plans, noting the critical importance of national choices regarding implementing agencies in relation to their capacity to meet the imminent initial control measures, and send a copy of the letter to the heads of the implementing agencies, so that they might better compare the performance of their agency against that of the others.

**(Decision 32/7)**

**(h) Consolidated draft business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2001**

19. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 19), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the consolidated draft business plan of the Multilateral Fund for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/11);

- (b) To determine the appropriateness of mechanisms to ensure funding in 2001 for the compliance of Article 5 countries with the initial control measures of the Montreal Protocol, and establish the criteria for those mechanisms, if and where relevant.

**(Decision 32/8)**

**(i) Draft business plans for the year 2001 of:**

- (i) Bilateral agencies

20. Taking note of a document on draft business plans for bilateral cooperation for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/12) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 21), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note, with appreciation, the draft business plans for bilateral cooperation submitted by Canada, Germany and Japan and the letters sent by Australia and the United Kingdom;
- (b) To request all Parties planning to submit requests for bilateral cooperation to submit final business plans to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

**(Decision 32/9)**

- (ii) UNDP

21. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 23), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the draft business plan of UNDP for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/13);
- (b) To request UNDP to comply with Decision 31/48 for countries which apply for the 50 per cent increase to their current RMP funding level. Funding requests should be accompanied by a justification for the proposed additional activities based on a full assessment as described in Decision 31/48, para. (a), and a clear explanation of how this funding will ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule to January 2007;

- (c) To request UNDP to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

**(Decision 32/10)**

- (iii) UNEP

22. Taking note of UNEP's draft business plan for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/14) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 25), the Executive Committee decided to request UNEP:

- (a) To ensure that, after taking into account the non-investment activities planned by the other implementing agencies, the addition of UNEP's planned activities for 2001 did not exceed the resource allocation for non-investment projects;
- (b) To remove the project "SME conversion manual" (US \$180,000) from the business plan and ensure that the proposed "Study on development of ODS phase-out strategy for SMEs" would review and provide information on the manner in which different countries have phased out ODS from SMEs in different sectors, noting the importance of avoiding any duplication of UNEP's existing project, "Training modules on management of ODS phase-out in SMEs";
- (c) To rationalize its proposed "Regional compliance workshops" and "Harmonized subregional ODS legislative and regulatory import mechanisms" in the light of the capacity to address these issues created through existing regional network and institutional strengthening projects;
- (d) To include the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the list of interregional trade organizations it intends to use to carry out its subregional projects to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in the 2001 business plan;
- (e) To ensure that methyl bromide activities in countries that have not signed the Copenhagen Amendment are for non-investment projects only;
- (f) To extend the full services of the existing African regional networks to all Portuguese-speaking African countries;
- (g) To coordinate activities with the other implementing agencies in Yemen, taking into account that the refrigeration management plan should contain a full strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector, in order to avoid any overlaps;



- (h) To submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

**(Decision 32/11)**

- (iv) UNIDO

23. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 27), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the draft business plan of UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/15);
- (b) To request UNIDO to examine the need to assist Yugoslavia in achieving a freeze on halon consumption, which currently does not display a high probability of success;
- (c) To request UNIDO to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

**(Decision 32/12)**

- (v) World Bank

24. Having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 29), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the draft business plan of the World Bank (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/16);
- (b) To request the World Bank to examine the possibility of assisting countries which do not display a high potential of achieving a halon freeze to do so;
- (c) To note, with regard to the proposed national CFC phase-out plan for the Philippines, that a Swedish bilateral project approved at the 29th Meeting of the Executive Committee covers the phase-out strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector, the largest remaining sector, and that the outputs of the two projects, once approved by the Government, will have to be submitted jointly by the two agencies to the Executive Committee;

- (d) To request the World Bank to submit a final business plan taking into account the requested modifications to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

**(Decision 32/13)**

**(j) Proposed budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2001**

25. Taking note of the budget of the Fund Secretariat for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/17) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 31), the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed budget for the Secretariat as contained in Annex IV to the present report.

**(Decision 32/14)**

**(k) General principles for agreements between Governments and implementing agencies on new and renewed institutional strengthening projects (Decision 30/7 (c))**

26. Taking note of a report on the implementation of para. (c) of Decision 30/7 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/18) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 33), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request UNEP and UNIDO to move the following elements of para. (b) of Decision 30/7 from section 3.3, "Assumptions", of the revised model agreement as currently proposed to section 6.4.1, "General terms and conditions":
- (i) The National Ozone Unit is given a clear mandate and responsibility to carry out the day-to-day work in order to prepare, coordinate and, where relevant, implement the government's activities to meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol; this also requires access to decision-makers and enforcement agencies;
  - (ii) The National Ozone Unit's position, capacities, and continuity of officers, resources and lines of command within the authority in charge of ozone issues are such that the National Ozone Unit can carry out its task satisfactorily;
  - (iii) A specified high-level officer or a post within the authority is given overall responsibility for supervising the work of the National Ozone Unit and ensuring that action taken is adequate to meet commitments under the Protocol;

- (iv) Annual work plans for the National Ozone Unit are prepared and integrated in the authorities' internal planning processes;
- (b) To request the World Bank to revise the proposed amendment letter in order to ensure consistency with Decision 30/7;
- (c) To request UNDP, when incorporating para. (b) of Decision 30/7 in the separate section of each agreement entitled "Special considerations", to insert a chapeau worded as follows: "The [Government/Ministry] and UNDP commit to cooperate to ensure that:";
- (d) To request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to review the matter at its next meeting in the light of comments received from the implementing agencies on the legal aspects of the proposed changes.

**(Decision 32/15)**

**(I) Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2000**

- (i) Desk study on recovery and recycling projects: follow-up to Decision 31/15

27. In the light of an overview of the results of the ongoing implementation of the 2000 work programme for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 36), the Executive Committee decided to request the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to review the objectives of the evaluation exercise with a view to improving the exercise and lightening the burden on respondents. That did not imply that the same procedures would apply to all recovery and recycling projects in the future.

**(Decision 32/16)**

- (ii) Revised formats for terminal reports and extension requests relating to institutional strengthening: follow-up to Decision 31/6

28. In the light of an overview of the results of the ongoing implementation of the 2000 work programme for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 38), the Executive Committee decided to approve the revised formats for terminal reports and extension requests relating to institutional strengthening with the following changes:

- (a) Requiring signatures for those preparing and submitting the reports in both formats;
- (b) Describing, in both formats, how the action plan for the institutional strengthening project has been integrated in the national authorities' planning process, in particular the country programme;
- (c) Including the following question in both formats:

“Describe the role and position of the NOU within the national administration, the way its work was supervised and its access to senior decision makers. Give the name and title of the government officer who had the overall responsibility of supervising the work of the NOU and ensured that action taken was adequate to meet the commitments under the Protocol, and include cooperation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies as well as the government entities which dealt with import/export licensing and customs”;
- (d) Adding to the extension request format a description of sources/methods of collecting data on imports, exports and production as well as distribution by sector, and attaching the job description of the head of the National Ozone Unit.
- (e) Adding in table 9 of the extension request a column specifying work months for planned activities and, in table 12, replacing “Other funds” by “Government funding”.

**(Decision 32/17)**

- (iii) Consolidated project completion report

29. In the light of an overview of the results of the ongoing implementation of the 2000 work programme for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 40), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the revised Project Completion Report (PCR) format for investment projects;
- (b) To endorse the new overall assessment scheme (Annex V) contained in section 2 of the Project Completion Report format, which will be used from 1 January 2001 onwards;
- (c) To take note of the schedule for submission of outstanding Project Completion Reports in 2001 (Annex VI);

- (d) Authorize implementing agencies to withhold part of funding until such time as proof of equipment destruction has been provided according to the guidelines being finalized by the Secretariat in consultation with the implementing agencies and the company has also submitted to the implementing agency the necessary data to prepare a project completion report of good quality.

**(Decision 32/18)**

- (iv) Report on evaluation of training projects: follow-up to Decision 31/17

30. In the light of an overview of the results of the ongoing implementation of the 2000 work programme for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 42), the Executive Committee decided to adopt the recommendations contained in Annex VII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/19)**

- (v) Status report on the evaluation of foam projects

31. In the light of an overview of the results of the ongoing implementation of the 2000 work programme for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 44), the Executive Committee decided to take note of the progress reported in the status report on the evaluation of foam projects.

**(Decision 32/20)**

- (vi) Desk study on the evaluation of solvents projects

32. In the light of an overview of the results of the ongoing implementation of the 2000 work programme for monitoring and evaluation (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/19, Corr.1 and Add.1) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 46), the Executive Committee decided to take note of the desk study on the evaluation of solvents projects.

**(Decision 32/21)**

**(m) Draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2001**

33. Taking note of the draft 2001 monitoring and evaluation work programme (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/20) and having considered the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/3, para. 48), the Executive Committee decided to approve the proposed 2001 work programme for monitoring

and evaluation at a revised budget of US \$318,000, after the removal of the “Extended desk study on recovery and recycling projects” due to insufficient data on the status quo of recovery and recycling projects.

**(Decision 32/22)**

## **AGENDA ITEM 5: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW**

34. The representative of Tunisia, Chair of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (composed of Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, Slovakia, Tunisia and United States of America), introduced the report of the 21st meeting of the Sub-Committee, held in Ouagadougou from 4 to 7 December 2000, which contained the Sub-Committee’s recommendations on the following issues:

### **(a) Overview of issues identified during project review**

Accounting for consumption phased out during the compliance period  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)

35. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 9), the Executive Committee decided to request all countries to include in their reports on sectoral consumption the phase-out from all projects completed in their countries in the previous year.

**(Decision 32/23)**

Projects to phase out CFC-based capacity installed after the preparation and/or approval of projects to phase out CFC-based production in the same enterprise  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)

36. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 11), the Executive Committee decided that, on the basis of the rule that production capacity installed prior to 25 July 1995 was eligible for funding by the Multilateral Fund, projects such as that for Haier (China) would be eligible for funding.

**(Decision 32/24)**

Change of technology after project approval (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)

37. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 13), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That, in future cases where the Secretariat and the implementing agencies were in

agreement concerning project proposals for a change in technology after project approval, the proposal could proceed on the basis of such an agreement;

- (b) That the Executive Committee was to be informed of such an agreement, including any financial implications involved, at its next meeting.

**(Decision 32/25)**

Performance commitments arising from Decision 31/48, RMPs (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)

38. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 15), the Executive Committee decided that the implementing agency responsible for implementing the RMP be requested to make every effort to assist the country concerned to achieve phase-out targets specified in the RMP.

**(Decision 32/26)**

Training for customs and licensing (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)

39. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 17), the Executive Committee decided that it was prepared to approve project proposals for the development of implementation of licensing schemes. In that process, the Secretariat would be requested, in each case, to seek information from countries on the status of their ratification of the Montreal Amendment, as well as whether they had a licensing system in place, and to report such information to the Executive Committee.

**(Decision 32/27)**

Retrofit incentive projects for LVCs (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)

40. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 19), the Executive Committee decided that project proposals for incentive programmes to encourage retrofitting of refrigeration equipment could be submitted within an RMP, on the understanding that, where the project was to make use of the 50 per cent additional funding for an existing RMP available under Decision 31/48:

- (a) The implementing agency concerned should consult with the country and all other agencies implementing components of the RMP;
- (b) The country concerned was fully informed about all the investment and non-investment activities which might be available;

- (c) The timing of the proposed activity was appropriate for the country's circumstances.

**(Decision 32/28)**

**(b) Bilateral cooperation**

41. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, paras. 21-33), the Executive Committee decided to approve the requests for bilateral cooperation from the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan and Switzerland, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/29)**

India: National halon management and banking programme (Australia and Canada)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23)

42. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 23), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, on the understanding that disbursement would not take place until a commitment had been given by the Government of India that regulations facilitating bans on the production and import of new halons would be established within six months after the reclamation centre had been set up.

**(Decision 32/30)**

Benin: Training of customs officials

Benin: Training of environmental inspectors and investigators

Benin: Development of code of good practice for technicians

Benin: Training of technicians in good refrigeration practices (Canada)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23)

43. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 25), the Executive Committee decided to:

- (a) Approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report and, in order not to block progress at the current meeting, approve other projects with similar funding components (project assistance monitoring and evaluation) submitted to the current meeting;



- (b) Request that similar project components not come forward to future meetings of the Executive Committee;
- (c) Request UNEP to produce a paper showing how the 13 per cent allowance for support costs was utilized in general terms and also in specific similar projects already implemented;
- (d) Re-examine, in the light of the above paper, whether the other implementing agencies might be in a better position to implement the non-investment activities in question in an RMP within the 13 per cent agency support costs.

**(Decision 32/31)**

Morocco: Technical assistance for cold storage - training and demonstration project (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23 and Add.2)

44. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 27), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, on the understanding that it would form part of the RMP for Morocco currently being prepared.

**(Decision 32/32)**

Africa region: Refrigeration and global environment - evaluation of equipment modernization study (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23 and Add.2)

45. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 29), the Executive Committee decided to approve the project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) The resources would be used only for ozone-related issues;
- (b) The results of the study would be made available to the Executive Committee, as well as to the countries involved;
- (c) No further funding would be requested from the Multilateral Fund as a result of this study, unless such requests were fully consistent with Decision 31/48 and all other Executive Committee requirements.

**(Decision 32/33)**

Gambia: Project preparation for additional activities for Gambia RMP (Germany)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23 and Add. 2)

46. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 31), the Executive Committee decided to approve the project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/34)**

India: Preparation of a national strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants in the servicing sector (Germany and Switzerland)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/23 and Add. 2)

47. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 33), the Executive Committee decided to approve the project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, with the understanding that all stakeholders would be consulted, including all implementing agencies involved, and an agreed strategy would be developed.

**(Decision 32/35)**

48. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, paras. 21-33), the Executive Committee decided to request the Treasurer to offset the costs of the above bilateral projects, as follows:

US \$245,700 against the balance of Australia's contributions for 2000;

US \$613,827 against the balance of Canada's contributions for 2000;

US \$135,804 against the balance of France's contributions for 2000;

US \$1,521,085 against the balance of Germany's contributions for 2000;

US \$485,833 against the balance of Japan's contributions for 2000;

US \$80,000 against the balance of Switzerland's contributions for 2000.

**(Decision 32/36)**

(c) **2000 work programme amendments**

(i) UNDP

49. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, paras 35-38), the Executive Committee decided to approve UNDP's 2000 work programme amendments, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/37)**

Brazil: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

China: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 4 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

Ghana: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 4 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

Indonesia: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

Iran: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

Kenya: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 3 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

Malaysia: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 4 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

Trinidad and Tobago: institutional strengthening extension, Phase 2 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

50. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 36), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report;
- (b) To express the following views to the Governments concerned:

## Brazil

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Brazil. The Executive Committee expresses serious concerns at the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 10 per cent higher than the 1995-1997 compliance baseline and that as a consequence, Brazil may have difficulty complying with the CFC consumption freeze. This is occurring in spite of the fact that the Executive Committee has approved over US \$52 million in projects for Brazil. Despite these serious concerns, the Executive Committee does understand that Brazil has taken some significant steps in the period covered by their second phase of the institutional strengthening projects. Specifically, in its submission, Brazil reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its second phase of the institutional strengthening project including: shutting down the last CFC production plant, revising relevant legislation to reflect updates in Montreal Protocol ODS phase-out schedules, enacting a decree to restrict ODS import, enacting legislation to ban CFC-12 MAC systems, phasing out CFC-12 in non-essential aerosol products, reducing halon consumption tenfold from 200 ODP tonnes in 1991 to 20 ODP tonnes in 1999, converting most of the enterprises in the domestic refrigeration and solvent sectors to non-CFC and developing a database on ODS-consuming enterprises. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Brazil. Over the next two years, Brazil intends to focus on updating its country programme, enacting legislation to ensure an 85 per cent reduction in CTC, preparing a refrigerant management plan and conducting workshops for remaining ODS-using foam and refrigeration manufacturing companies. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Brazil will continue with the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions and institutional measures to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's ODS phase-out schedules in the next critical years.

## China

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for China. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, China reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its third phase of institutional strengthening projects, including: undertaking activities to achieve the 1999 freeze in production and consumption, developing and implementing over 300 individual and three large umbrella foam projects. In addition, China had received Executive Committee approval for sectoral phase-out programmes in the production sector, halon and solvent sectors. For example, China has closed and dismantled five halon production lines. Other important initiatives taken by China include strengthening the State Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) through establishing special working groups for sector approaches, formulating policy and legislation to improve the management and supervision of the ODS phase-out, setting up an ODS import and export office, a CFC production quota and licensing system, environmental labelling systems and other policy and incentive systems to facilitate the ODS phase-out in the country. These and other activities

reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of China. Over the next two years, China intends to focus on enhancing the overall programme management capability and continued implementation of the phase-out investment activities, instituting improved project implementation procedures, evaluating and enforcing existing policies and organizing training programmes and workshops for relevant local ministries and departments, local authorities, customs and industry personnel. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, China will continue with the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's ODS phase-out schedules.

#### Ghana

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ghana. The Executive Committee expresses serious concern that Ghana has reported to the Ozone Secretariat 1999 CFC consumption that is over 30 per cent higher than its 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that as a consequence, Ghana may have difficulty complying with the CFC consumption freeze. This is occurring in spite of the fact that the Executive Committee has approved over US \$1 million in projects for Ghana. Despite these serious concerns, the Executive Committee does understand that Ghana has taken some significant steps in the period covered by their third phase of the institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Ghana reports that it has achieved complete phase-out in the foam sector and undertaken important initiatives, including: training 60 technicians and engineers in good refrigeration service practices and recovery and recycling techniques, establishing a national refrigeration demonstration centre equipped with recovery and recycling machines, collecting data on chiller systems and formulating projects for their conversion to a CFC-free system. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Ghana. In particular, the Executive Committee appreciates the commitment of Ghana to the Montreal Protocol, and their intent, over the next two years, to ensure their compliance with the upcoming control provisions of the Protocol through the implementation of fiscal policies and regulations to control the import and use of ODS and ODS-containing equipment. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Ghana will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to ban the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective phase-out and consequent compliance with the Protocol.

#### Indonesia

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Indonesia. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Indonesia reported to the Ozone Secretariat 1999 CFC consumption that is 30 per cent below its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Indonesia appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Indonesia reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its second phase of the institutional

strengthening project to meet its CFC reduction obligations, including issuing of a decree to restrict the use of controlled substances, setting up a database to monitor compliance with the Protocol, and demonstration of hydrocarbons as alternative refrigerants in certain equipment. Indonesia has also reported the establishment of halon bank management programme and methyl bromide demonstration projects, as well as the ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment. It also reported development of an inventory on consumption of methyl bromide. These and other activities reported are encouraging, particularly as they relate to CFC consumption, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Indonesia to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, Indonesia intends to focus on improvement of the data collection system, auditing and monitoring investment projects to achieve phase-out of some 1,300 ODP tonnes. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Indonesia will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and that it will have vigorously promoted the implementation of the approved investment projects in combination with the policy measures to enhance its ability to meet the goal of a 50 per cent reduction in its CFC consumption in 2005.

#### Islamic Republic of Iran

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for the Islamic Republic of Iran. While the aggregate CFC consumption data in this request lead to the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 20 per cent above the 1995-1997 compliance baseline and that, as a consequence the Islamic Republic of Iran would have difficulty complying with the CFC consumption freeze, newly obtained data in the refrigerant sector show that project approvals already allow the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply. The apparent inconsistency in consumption data should be clarified by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is occurring despite the fact that the Executive Committee has approved over US \$34 million in projects for the Islamic Republic of Iran. In its submission, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken during its second phase of institutional strengthening project, including: preparing draft regulations on ODS, which are under review, several public awareness activities and supervision and coordination of investment projects. Over the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran intends to focus on implementing an import/export licensing policy, enacting a law to restrict or ban the import of ODS-using equipment, carrying out SME surveys, identifying new projects and training technicians in good practices. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran will have fully implemented these and other initiatives that are essential to ensure the reduction of its consumption to levels that will fulfil the compliance requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

#### Kenya

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Kenya. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Kenya has reported to the Ozone Secretariat 1999 CFC consumption that is about the same as its 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, Kenya reports

that it has undertaken important initiatives, including: implementing demonstration and investment projects which have led to the phase-out of halon, and significant reductions in CFC-12, CFC-11, methyl bromide and methyl chloroform consumption; developing draft regulations; instituting a quota system for importation of CFCs; and organizing workshops on ozone-friendly technologies. Over the next two years, Kenya intends to prepare regulations to enforce the laws that control the import and export of ODS and ODS equipment, and implement a licensing system for methyl bromide. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the commitment of Kenya to the Montreal Protocol and their intent, over the next two years, to ensure their compliance with the upcoming control provisions of the Protocol through the implementation of regulations and other measures to control the import and use of ODS and ODS-containing equipment. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Kenya will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to effectively control the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is critical to ensuring an effective phase-out.

#### Malaysia

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Malaysia. The Executive Committee takes note with great appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 40 per cent below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that Malaysia has complied with the CFC consumption freeze and could well be on its way to meeting the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. In its submission, Malaysia reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its third phase of institutional strengthening projects, including: conducting a national residual CFC consumption study and formulating a national strategy for its phase-out, training trainers in chiller management and enforcing new regulations in halon and refrigerant management. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Malaysia. Over the next two years, Malaysia intends to focus on continued monitoring of converted plants to ensure complete compliance with existing regulations, as well as on the refrigeration and end-user sector. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, with the high visibility accorded to ozone issues by the Government, Malaysia will continue with the progress achieved and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of early complete phase-out.

#### Trinidad and Tobago

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Trinidad and Tobago. The Executive Committee takes note with great appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 30 per cent lower than the 1995-1997 compliance baseline and that Trinidad and Tobago has complied with the CFC consumption freeze and could well be on its way to meeting the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. In its submission, Trinidad and Tobago reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its initial institutional strengthening

project, including: establishment of a steering committee to guide the phase-out process, establishment of a separate customs code for ODS and undertaking training for refrigeration servicing technicians. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Trinidad and Tobago. Over the next two years, Trinidad and Tobago intends to focus on completing training for customs officers and monitoring CFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing and end-user sectors, monitoring compliance with refrigeration management regulations, monitoring converted enterprises to ensure compliance with existing regulations and sustainability of the projects. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Trinidad and Tobago will have fully implemented these and other initiatives that are essential to ensure the reduction of its consumption to levels that fulfil the requirements of the Protocol.

**(Decision 32/38)**

India: Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/24 and Corr.1)

51. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 38), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project preparation request at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII (see also Decision 32/35).

**(Decision 32/39)**

(ii) UNEP

52. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 47), the Executive Committee decided to approve UNEP's 2000 work programme amendments, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/40)**

Comoros: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

El Salvador: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)



Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

Korea, DPR: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

Paraguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

53. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 41), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report;
- (b) To express the following views to the Governments concerned:

#### Comoros

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Comoros. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is the same as the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that Comoros appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Comoros reported on a number of important initiatives it has prepared during its initial institutional strengthening project, including: training for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, formulation of a recovery and recycling programme, fixing a quota for imports of ODS, and establishing a mechanism (and a related presidential decree) to control imports of ODS-containing equipment. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Comoros. Over the next two years, Comoros intends to focus on implementation of the regulatory infrastructure it has prepared, including issuance of import quotas and licensing on ODS, further implementation of the RMP, ratification of the presidential decrees on imports of ODS equipment, and annual reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Comoros will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to ban the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective phase-out.

## Congo

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Congo. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 20 per cent below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that Congo appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze and be well on its way to meeting the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. In its submission, Congo reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its initial institutional strengthening project, including: setting up legislation and an administrative decree to restrict the import of ODS, undertaking training for refrigeration technicians, implementing a recovery and recycling programme, and preparing a draft decree on imports of ODS-based equipment. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Congo. Over the next two years, Congo intends to focus on putting in place legislation and a quota system on importation of ODS, training for customs agents, setting up a national committee on ozone and continued training programmes. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Congo will have fully implemented their system to limited imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to ban the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective phase-out.

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Executive Committee takes note with great appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 75 per cent below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appears to have fully complied with the CFC consumption freeze as well as attaining the 50 per cent CFC reduction required in 2005 and may well be on its way to meeting the 85 per cent reduction required in 2007. In its submission, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken during its initial institutional strengthening project, including: data collection, training and dissemination of information. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the strong efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea intends to focus on developing and implementing an RMP, closure of its CFC production plants, and preparation of further projects. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will establish a licensing system and related regulations to control the import of ODS and ODS-containing products. These policies are critical to ensuring that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can continue with its outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

## El Salvador

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for El Salvador. The Executive Committee takes note with great appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 60 per cent below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that El Salvador appears to have been able to fully comply with the CFC consumption freeze as well as the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005 and may well be on its way to meeting the 85 per cent reduction required in 2007. In its submission, El Salvador reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its initial institutional strengthening project, including: setting up rules and regulations to control the import of ODS, and coordination of training for refrigeration technicians, including recovery and recycling programmes. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the strong efforts of El Salvador to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, El Salvador intends to focus on implementing and enforcing their regulatory system to control imports of ODS, to continue training for customs agents, and to monitor the projects currently under implementation. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, El Salvador will continue with its outstanding progress, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

## Gabon

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Gabon. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Gabon reported 1999 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is below its 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that Gabon will be well on its way to achieving the 50 per cent and 85 per cent reduction steps required in 2005 and 2007. In its submission, Gabon reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its initial institutional strengthening project, including: preparation of an RMP project, including training for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, elaboration of legislation and regulations related to ODS and ODS-based equipment, and establishment of a database on imports. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Gabon to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, Gabon intends to focus on adoption and promulgation of legislation, and begin training and implementation of RMP-related activities. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Gabon will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to ban the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective phase-out. It is these activities that will help ensure the attainment of their stated goal of successive reductions in ODS consumption to reach a total elimination of ODS in accordance with the established schedule.

## Georgia

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Georgia, and notes that Georgia has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by their initial institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Georgia reports that it has undertaken a number of important initiatives, including: monitoring and implementation of an RMP project including training for refrigeration technicians, negotiating with relevant authorities in preparation of regulations on ODS, and supervision of a recovery and recycling programme. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Georgia. In particular, the Executive Committee appreciates the commitment of Georgia to the Montreal Protocol, and their intent, over the next two years, to ensure their compliance with the upcoming control provisions of the Protocol through the introduction of import quotas. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Georgia will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to ban the import of CFC-using equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective phase-out. It is these activities that will help ensure the attainment of their stated goal to ensure compliance with the Protocol.

## Honduras

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Honduras. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Honduras reported 1999 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is slightly higher than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Honduras appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. That being said, the Executive Committee is concerned that Honduras' reported methyl bromide consumption is higher than its reported consumption in 1998, putting in jeopardy its ability to meet the upcoming freeze in methyl bromide required by the Copenhagen Amendment. In its submission, Honduras reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its initial institutional strengthening project to meet its CFC reduction obligations, including the introduction of an ODS licensing and registration system, and elaboration of legislation and regulations to control the import and use of ODS (currently under review). It also reported development of an inventory on consumption of methyl bromide. These and other activities reported are encouraging, particularly as they relate to CFC consumption, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Honduras to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, Honduras intends to focus on implementation of sub-projects related to the RMP to ensure that it meets the 50 per cent reduction requirement in 2005, and implementation of a methyl bromide phase-out project. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Honduras will have fully implemented their system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Protocol, and to ban the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective phase-out. It is these activities that will help ensure the attainment of their stated goal – successive reductions in ODS consumption to reach the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005, and the 85 per cent reduction required in 2007.

## Paraguay

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Paraguay. The Executive Committee expresses serious concerns that Paraguay has reported 1999 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is almost triple its 1995-1997 compliance baseline and that, as a consequence, Paraguay may have serious difficulty complying with the CFC consumption freeze. This is occurring despite the fact that the Executive Committee has approved over \$600,000 in projects for Paraguay, a country that just two years ago reported 96 tonnes of consumption. Despite these serious concerns, the Executive Committee does understand that Paraguay has taken some significant steps in the period covered by their initial institutional strengthening project. Specifically, it has enacted laws to promote the mechanism to restrict imports of ODS, and has issued a decree that will impose an import cap on CFC-12. Further, it has prepared an RMP for submission to this meeting of the Executive Committee, and it has implemented initial investment projects in the foam sector. In its plan for the next two years, Paraguay intends to advance with RMP implementation activities and to freeze methyl bromide consumption. While these and other activities proposed for the future are encouraging, the Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the two years covered by this project, Paraguay will have fully implemented a system to license and restrict imports of all CFCs to levels needed to ensure compliance with the Protocol freeze. Paraguay must also consider banning the import of CFC-bearing equipment, which is so critical to ensuring an effective, sustainable phase-out. It is these activities that will ensure the attainment of their goal to ensure compliance with the Protocol.

**(Decision 32/41)**

### Argentina: Training for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III)

#### Argentina: Customs training (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr.1)

54. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 43), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above two project proposals at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) Phase III of the refrigeration servicing sector project was the final phase, and that further training requirements in that respect, if any, would be expected to be minimal;
- (b) No further customs training project proposals would be approved.

**(Decision 32/42)**

French-speaking Africa: Subregional project on harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr. 1)

55. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 45), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project proposal at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, on the understanding that no further such projects would be approved until:

- (a) A report had been prepared by UNEP, in consultation with the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies, for submission to the Executive Committee, if possible, at its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting. The report would examine the strategic framework for requests for funding of activities associated with national, subregional and regional customs training and harmonization, as well as the implication of the commitment of the regional organizations concerned in establishing regulatory mechanisms;
- (b) The Executive Committee had held a discussion on the strategic vision behind the future approval of such projects.

**(Decision 32/43)**

West Asia: Regional technology workshop (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/25 and Corr. 1)

56. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 47), the Executive Committee decided not to approve the above project proposal.

**(Decision 32/44)**

- (iii) UNIDO

57. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 49), the Executive Committee decided to approve the UNIDO's 2000 work programme amendments, as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/26, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/45)**

- (iv) World Bank

58. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 51), the Executive Committee decided to approve the World Bank's 2000 work programme amendments, as contained in

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/27, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/46)**

Chile: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/27)

Turkey: Renewal of institutional strengthening (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/27)

59. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 52), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report;
- (b) To express the following views to the Governments concerned:

**Chile**

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Chile. The Executive Committee takes note with great appreciation of the fact that reported 1999 CFC consumption is about 10 per cent below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, Chile reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its second phase of institutional strengthening projects, including: implementing a market-based auction programme with efficient allocation of resources, lower administrative costs and cost-effective conversions, preparing a draft regulatory framework to regulate import of ODS, designing a strategy for the end-user sector, preparing an RMP project proposal, organizing training and awareness activities on methyl bromide among small-scale farmers and implementing a demonstration project on alternatives to methyl bromide in replanting of fruit trees. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Chile. Over the next two years, Chile intends to focus on enacting as law to control CFC imports through a quota system, ensuring methyl bromide phase-out to ensure compliance with 2002 freeze in methyl bromide consumption, consolidating the conversion of SMEs both through the auction system and implementation of RMP project, including development of revolving funds among others. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Chile will continue with the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with its commitments under the Protocol.

**Turkey**

The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Turkey. The Executive Committee takes note with great

appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is some 53 per cent below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and that Turkey appears to have been able to fully comply with the CFC consumption freeze as well as the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005 and may well be on its way to meeting the 85 per cent reduction required in 2007. In its submission, Turkey reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken during its second phase of institutional strengthening projects, including: developing an ODS regulatory framework for integration with national ozone policy, promulgating regulations on ODS phase-out which provide principles guiding importation of ODS and ODS-based equipment, issuing licence permits and developing an ODS monitoring system and adopting and implementing an accelerated phase-out schedule. These and other activities reported are very encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Turkey. Over the next two years, Turkey intends to focus on implementing the quota system through customs authorities, maintaining a database of all ODS importers and users, monitoring demand of ODS for the refrigeration servicing sector with the objective of revising annual import quotas based on actual demand, phasing out methyl bromide in compliance with the Protocol schedules and establishing a regulatory framework aimed at training and licensing of methyl bromide fumigators. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Turkey will continue with the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions and institutional arrangements to achieve its goal of complying with its commitments under the Protocol in an accelerated manner.

**(Decision 32/47)**

Global MDI Study (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/27)

60. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 54), the Executive Committee decided to defer consideration of the above project, pending the guidance to be provided by the decisions of the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties.

**(Decision 32/48)**

**(d) Work programme of UNEP for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/28)**

61. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 56), the Executive Committee decided to approve the UNEP work programme for 2001, as reprioritized to make available US \$191,000 to increase regional awareness programmes sought by Article 5 countries, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII of the present report.

**(Decision 32/49)**



(e) **Work programme advances for UNDP and UNIDO for the year 2001 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/29)**

62. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 59), the Executive Committee decided to approve the requests for work programme advances at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/50)**

(f) **Investment projects**

(i) Projects recommended for blanket approval

63. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 61), the Executive Committee decided to approve all of the projects submitted for blanket approval, at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report

**(Decision 32/51)**

(ii) Projects for individual consideration

Foam sector

China: Conversion of PU slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at eleven enterprises in Chengdu (World Bank)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/China)

China: Conversion of PU slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at eight enterprises in Henan Province (World Bank)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/China)

64. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 64), the Executive Committee decided to defer approval of the above projects, pending preparation of a sectoral phase-out strategy for the foam sector in China, which it was hoped would be presented to the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2001. On that basis, the projects would be maintained in the World Bank's 2000 business plan.

**(Decision 32/52)**

Colombia: Retroactive funding for the conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible moulded polyurethane foam at Espumlatex-Promicolda (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Colombia and Corr.1)

65. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 64), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report.

**(Decision 32/53)**

66. In agreeing to approve the above project based on the existing guidelines on retroactive funding, the representative of the United States informed the Sub-Committee that his delegation intended to submit to the next meeting of the Executive Committee a document proposing modifications to the existing policy.

Mexico: Foam sector ODS phase-out plan (UNDP)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Mexico)

67. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 70), and noting that UNDP had requested that the project be deferred, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To defer the project;
- (b) To retain the project in UNDP's 2000 business plan;
- (c) To request concrete assurances that the project would yield a sustainable, permanent reduction in the national aggregate consumption of CFCs.

**(Decision 32/54)**

#### Fumigant

Chile: Demonstration and phase-out project for methyl bromide soil fumigation for fruit tree production and replant (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Chile)

68. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 72), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Chile and the Executive Committee contained in Annex IX to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) UNDP would disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phase-out schedule indicated in the agreement contained in Annex IX;

- (b) If Chile did not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement contained in Annex IX UNDP would withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction had been met;
- (c) UNDP would submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat.

**(Decision 32/55)**

Macedonia: Phase-out of methyl bromide in tobacco seedling and horticulture production sector (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Macedonia and Corr.1)

69. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 74), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Macedonia and the Executive Committee contained in Annex X to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) UNIDO would disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phase-out schedule indicated in the agreement contained in Annex X;
- (b) If Macedonia did not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement contained in Annex X, UNIDO would withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction had been met;
- (c) UNIDO would submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat.

**(Decision 32/56)**

Malawi: Phase-out of all non-essential and non-QPS methyl bromide; release of first tranche (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Malawi and Corr.1)

70. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 76), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at a budget of US \$2,999,824 and the level of funding for the first tranche indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Malawi and the Executive Committee contained in Annex XI to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) UNDP would disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phase-out schedule indicated in the agreement contained in Annex XI;
- (b) If Malawi did not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement contained in Annex XI, UNDP would withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction had been met;
- (c) UNDP would submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat.

**(Decision 32/57)**

Morocco: Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Morocco)

71. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 78), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Morocco and the Executive Committee contained in Annex XII to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) UNIDO would disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phase-out schedule indicated in the agreement contained in Annex XII;
- (b) If Morocco did not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement contained in Annex XII, UNIDO would withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction had been met;
- (c) UNIDO would submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat.

**(Decision 32/58)**

Process agents

India: Conversion of chlorinated rubber manufacture from carbon tetrachloride to non-ODS process at Rishirop Organics Pvt. Ltd., and Rishirop Polymers Ltd. (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/India and Corr.1)

72. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 80), the Executive Committee decided to:

- (a) Defer the above project proposal, pending the provision of further information on plans for conversion of Rishiroop Rubber International Limited;
- (b) Note that there was a preference to consider the conversion of all plants in the subsector at the same time;
- (c) Decide that if a project for conversion of Rishiroop Rubber International Limited was submitted later, the cost benefits arising from industrial rationalization in the subsector should be taken into account in determining the cost of the project;
- (d) Decide that the above project proposal would remain in the World Bank's 2000 business plan.

**(Decision 32/59)**

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to trichloromethane at M/S Alpha Drugs India Ltd., Patiala (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/India and Corr.1)

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Doctors Organic Chemicals Ltd., Tanuku (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/India and Corr.1)

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Svis Labs Ltd., Ranipet (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/India and Corr.1)

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Satya Deeptha Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hummabad (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/India and Corr.1)

73. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 82), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above four project proposals at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) Data would be provided on the current operations of the Chiplun plant;
- (b) If the Chiplun plant was confirmed as operating and consuming CTC, a project for its conversion could be submitted, with consumption capped at 75 tonnes of CTC and a cost-effectiveness at a level no worse than that presented in the projects currently being approved;

- (c) Incremental operating costs would be considered for one year.

**(Decision 32/60)**

Production sector

China: 2001 Annual programme - Halon sector (World Bank)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/China)

74. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 84), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report (the independent technical audit is included in the 10 per cent agency support cost);
- (b) To request that future technical audits required under the agreement be submitted by the World Bank no later than eight weeks prior to the meeting of the Executive Committee at which approval of funding was being sought.

**(Decision 32/61)**

China: 2001 Annual programme - CFC production sector (World Bank)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/China)

75. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 86), the Executive Committee decided to approve the 2001 annual programme for the CFC production sector phase-out in China with funding to be considered at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, pending the submission of the verification report on the implementation of the 2000 annual work programme for the CFC production phase-out in China.

**(Decision 32/62)**

Refrigeration sector

Burkina Faso: Implementation of the RMP: Incentive programme for the commercial and industrial refrigeration end-user sector (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Burkina Faso)

Ghana: Incentive programme for the commercial/industrial refrigeration end-user sector (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Ghana and Corr.1)

Sri Lanka: Incentive programme for the commercial and industrial end-user refrigeration sector (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Sri Lanka and Corr.1)

76. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 88), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above three projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report (see also Decision 32/28).

**(Decision 32/63)**

China: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to cyclopentane technology and CFC-12 by conversion to isobutane (600a) technology in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Qingdao Haier No. 2 Freezer Plant (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/China)

77. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 90), the Executive Committee decided to approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report (see also Decision 32/24).

**(Decision 32/64)**

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Sarmaye Sepahan Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Hanzad Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Arjah Boroudat Co. (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Roshan Ind. Group (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Tehran Shirak Co. (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Golsarma Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Sana Commercial Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Shagayegh Boroudat Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Yakhchalsazi Yazd Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Zenoz Sanaat Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Ghaynar Khazar Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at General Industries (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Boloorin Yazd Refrigerator Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

Iran: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Electro Ara Co. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Iran and Corr.1)

78. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 92), the Executive Committee decided to:

- (a) Defer consideration of the above 14 projects until the required reliable data and evidence of a clear commitment to ODP phase-out on the part of the country were available;
- (b) Retain the projects in the 2000 business plans of UNIDO and UNDP until the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2001.

**(Decision 32/65)**



### Solvent sector

China: Interim report and request for second payment on the implementation of the 2000-2001 annual programme under the China Solvent Sector Plan (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/China)

79. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 96), the Executive Committee took note that the interim report on the 2000-2001 annual programme under the China Solvent Sector Plan indicated that the projected phase-out would not meet one of the phase-out targets stipulated in the Agreement.

### Change of technology

Argentina: Elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators at Lobato San Luis S.A. (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Argentina and Corr.1)

80. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 98), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the change of technology in the above project;
- (b) To request the World Bank not to disburse the approved funding until after it had ascertained the financial viability of the enterprise, and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 34th Meeting;
- (c) That the incremental operating cost should be based on the current production capacity;
- (d) Based on the above, request the World Bank to return to the Multilateral Fund the amount of US \$220,660 plus agency support costs, representing the difference between the costs of the original and revised project proposals.

**(Decision 32/66)**

Argentina: Change of technology for three out of nine enterprises of the umbrella project for conversion from MCF used as solvent to aqua-based cleaning (World Bank)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/30/Argentina)

81. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 100), the Executive Committee decided to approve the change in technology for three of the nine enterprises covered by the above umbrella project at no additional cost to the Multilateral Fund.

**(Decision 32/67)**

**(g) Draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/31)**

82. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 102), the Executive Committee decided to:

- (a) Defer consideration of the draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates until its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting;
- (b) Invite members to submit to the Secretariat their comments and proposals on the draft guidelines for preparation of country programme updates contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/31;
- (c) Request the Secretariat to compile those comments on the draft and circulate them to members prior to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee;
- (d) Also request the Secretariat to prepare a revised draft, taking into account the comments submitted by Governments and those made at the current Meeting, for submission to the Executive Committee at its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

**(Decision 32/68)**

83. Several representatives expressed their concern that the process of approving guidelines for the preparation of country programme updates had yet again been subjected to a delay.

**(h) Draft agreement on the phase-out strategy for the tobacco sector in China: follow-up to Decision 30/54 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/32)**

84. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 105), the Executive Committee decided to:

- (a) Approve the agreement contained in Annex XIII of the present report;

- (b) Approve the 2001 Annual Work Programme of the Tobacco Sector Plan for CFC-11 phase-out in China at the level of funding indicated in Annex VIII to the present report;
- (c) Request that UNIDO report to a future meeting of the Executive Committee on the use of funding allocated to support costs, which would be revisited in two years.

**(Decision 32/69)**

**(i) Draft guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/33)**

85. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 107), the Executive Committee decided to approve the draft guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out.

**(Decision 32/70)**

86. One representative expressed strong concern that the provisions of the draft guidelines and standard format for verification of ODS production phase-out did not provide for independent, external verification of the end-users of the ODS supplied by producers.

**(j) Consideration of the status of the project for a CFC-12 household refrigeration recovery and recycling programme in Brazil (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/22)**

87. Having considered the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/21, para. 110), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) Not to approve the request that the project be transferred to UNDP;
- (b) To request the World Bank to return the funds in question to the Multilateral Fund for reallocation.

**(Decision 32/71)**

## **AGENDA ITEM 6: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES**

88. Having noted the update of the country programme of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/34), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To give final approval to the country programme of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels;
- (b) To request the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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, para. 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 1 December 2000 to 31 December 2001, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2002.

**(Decision 32/72)**

89. Having noted the country programme of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/35), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya country programme. Approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels;
- (b) To request the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 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, para. 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 1 December 2000 to 31 December 2001, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2002;
- (c) To urge the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to ratify the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol in the immediate future.

**(Decision 32/73)**

90. Having noted the country programme of Oman (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/36), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the Oman country programme. Approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels;

- (b) To request the Government of Oman 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, para. 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 1 December 2000 to 31 December 2001, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2002;
- (c) To request the Government of Oman not to seek further funding from the Multilateral Fund in the light of its high GNP (Growth National Product).

**(Decision 32/74)**

91. Having considered the document on the revised data for China's country programme update (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/37), the Executive Committee took note of the revised data in the updated version of the China country programme.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 7: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND THE DRAFT THREE-YEAR BUSINESS PLAN FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND**

92. In its consideration of the item, the Executive Committee had before it the document "Strategic planning and the draft three-year business plan for the Multilateral Fund" (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38), and the report of the second informal meeting on strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period, held on 2 and 3 December 2000 in Ouagadougou (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/43).

93. There was an exchange of views on the significance and consequences of adopting the "Draft framework on the objective, priorities, problems and modalities for strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period", annexed to the informal meeting report. There was general agreement that the framework could not be used as a basis for action until certain points were elaborated further. It was also evident to the members that, in order to achieve the desired result, the steps required to make the framework a solid basis for formulating implementable strategic planning should be taken as soon as possible. The Executive Committee therefore decided:

- (a) To adopt the "Draft framework on the objective, priorities, problems and modalities for strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period", annexed to the report of the second informal meeting on strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund in the compliance period (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/43), as the basis for future work in strategic planning;
- (b) To invite members of the Executive Committee to submit their ideas to the Secretariat for onward distribution to all members of the Executive Committee;

- (c) To invite members of the Executive Committee to exchange ideas on the issue;
- (d) To request the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to prepare an issue paper on this subject for submission to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee;
- (e) To hold a discussion on the issue at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

**(Decision 32/75)**

94. In relation to the document “Strategic planning and the draft three-year business plan for the Multilateral Fund” (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38), the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to prepare an annual update of the status of compliance of Article 5 countries with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in part I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38, and of the implementation of Montreal Protocol through government policy controls as contained in part II of the document. In so doing, the Secretariat should attempt in future editions of the document to correlate the impact of approved non-investment projects on the status of compliance of Article 5 countries and address other policy measures such as those for end-users and implementation by customs authorities of import controls;
- (c) To request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to review and take action on the updated document.

**(Decision 32/76)**

#### **AGENDA ITEM 8: REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE’S SUB-GROUP ON THE PRODUCTION SECTOR**

95. The Sub-group on the Production Sector held a meeting on 7 December 2000, attended by the representatives of Australia (Facilitator), Brazil, China, Germany, India and the United States of America, as well as observers from UNIDO and the World Bank. It discussed developments in the production sector since the 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee; management of project preparation funding for the ODS production phase-out; and an umbrella project for the closure of two halon plants in India (SRF and NFI) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/39). The report of the Sub-group was presented by the Facilitator.

96. In view of the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had not responded to the request of the Secretariat to designate a national focal point to conduct a technical audit of the ODS production facility, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request the Secretariat to communicate further with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, emphasizing the importance of complying with the ODS production phase-out schedule;
- (b) To request the Sub-group to review the situation again at its next meeting if the current circumstances should continue.

**(Decision 32/77)**

97. With regard to the timing of approval of project preparation funding for the ODS production sector, the Executive Committee decided that the current procedure of approving project preparation funding after the completion of technical audit should continue to be applied.

**(Decision 32/78)**

98. Concerning the umbrella project for the closure of two halon projects in India, noting that it had been unable to reach consensus on the payment of lost profit, the Executive Committee:

- (a) Agreed that the Multilateral Fund should pay for the eligible cost of dismantling the two plants, and that it could consider providing funds for the displacement of labour in this case, on the basis of the actual cost of labour being displaced;
- (b) Requested the Sub-group to continue to work on the issue of payment for lost profit with a view to narrowing down the differences of opinion.

**(Decision 32/79)**

## **AGENDA ITEM 9: REVISED GUIDELINES FOR METHYL BROMIDE PROJECTS**

99. The Methyl Bromide Working Group held its third meeting, in which conclusions were reached. The facilitator of the working group presented the document "Revised guidelines for methyl bromide projects (draft)" (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/40 and Corr.1), highlighting the consensus forged by the members to reach the conclusive guidelines.

100. Noting the efforts and recommendations of the working group, the Executive Committee decided to adopt the revised guidelines for methyl bromide projects, as contained in Annex XIV to the present report.

**(Decision 32/80)**

#### **AGENDA ITEM 10: STATUS REPORT ON THE STUDY ON ALTERNATIVES TO CFC IN RIGID FOAM APPLICATIONS**

101. The Executive Committee considered document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/41, "Status report on the study on alternatives to CFC in rigid foam applications". After expressing some concern about the delay in getting the study under way, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the "Status report on the study on alternatives to CFC in rigid foam applications";
- (b) To request the Secretariat to provide to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting more substantive information on progress, if possible with preliminary findings.

**(Decision 32/81)**

#### **AGENDA ITEM 11: DRAFT REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES**

102. Having considered the draft report prepared by the Secretariat (UNPE/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/42), the Executive Committee decided to authorize the Secretariat to update the report in the light of the discussions held and decisions taken at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, as well as the comments made on this item.

**(Decision 32/82)**

#### **AGENDA ITEM 12: OTHER MATTERS**

103. On the matter of concessional lending, one representative noted that there were three options for initiating discussions on the issue, namely, at the current meeting, after the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties or in connection with the next replenishment. The first option was no longer feasible, while the third was too remote to be discussed. That left the second option, which presupposed guidance from the Meeting of the Parties. In that case, the Meeting of the Parties should be invited to take note of the proposed framework set out in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/59 and the discussions held at the 29<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Beijing, where the document had been recognized as a useful basis for discussion on the issue. Another representative pointed out that at their Seventh Meeting, in 1995, the Parties had requested the Executive Committee to take action on the issue by its 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting in 1996, and that concessional lending was a basic component of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. A third representative expressed the view that the Executive Committee already had a mandate from the



Meeting of the Parties to take up the issue, and added that concessional lending was a very important issue.

104. Another representative, citing the chronology of decisions of the Meetings of the Parties and of the Executive Committee prepared by the Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/Inf. 3), said that the Executive Committee had decided at its 29<sup>th</sup> Meeting to forward the proposed framework to the Meeting of the Parties as a basis for discussion and for guidance from the Parties, but that they had declined to follow up the matter. That indicated that the Meeting of the Parties, like many individual Parties, did not consider further action appropriate at the present juncture.

105. In the absence of agreement, the Executive Committee decided to defer further consideration of concessional lending at this time.

**(Decision 32/83)**

#### **Date and place of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee**

106. The Executive Committee decided to hold its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting from 28 to 30 March 2001 in Montreal, Canada, preceded by meetings of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance and the Sub-Committee on Project Review to be held on 26 and 27 March 2001.

**(Decision 32/84)**

#### **AGENDA ITEM 13: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

107. The Executive Committee adopted the present report on 8 December 2000, on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/L.1).

#### **AGENDA ITEM 14: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

108. The Chair declared the meeting closed at 5.30 p.m. on 8 December 2000.

**Annex I****TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL  
PROTOCOL**

STATUS OF THE FUND (IN US DOLLARS )

As at 7 December 2000

<b>INCOME</b>	
Contributions received:	
- Cash payments including note encashments	942,490,736
- Promissory notes held	124,056,626
- Bilateral cooperation	40,715,464
- Interest earned	87,711,376
- Miscellaneous income	4,207,877
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,199,182,080</b>
<b>ALLOCATIONS AND PROVISIONS</b>	
- UNDP	309,308,297
- UNEP	46,568,528
- UNIDO	235,662,112
- World Bank	463,894,610
Less Adjustments(*)	-
<b>Total allocations to implementing agencies</b>	<b>1,055,433,547</b>
Secretariat and Executive Committee costs (1991-2000)	
- includes provision for staff contracts into 2002	28,595,770
Monitoring and evaluation activities approved at the 22nd	
- and 29th meetings of the Executive Committee	722,000
Technical audit activities approved at the 24th meeting	
- of the Executive Committee	600,000
Bilateral cooperation	40,715,464
Provision for fixed-exchange-rate mechanism's fluctuations	
- losses/(gains) in value	4,609,702
<b>Total allocations and provisions</b>	<b>1,130,676,483</b>
<b>BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>68,505,596</b>

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
1991 - 1999 SUMMARY STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER INCOME  
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS

As at 7 December 2000

Description	1991-1993	1994-1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTAL
Pledged contributions	234,929,241	424,841,347	157,144,159	157,545,040	157,897,921	146,666,667	1,279,024,375
Cash payments	206,026,442	380,190,863	114,026,243	91,489,125	84,574,557	66,183,507	942,490,736
Bilateral assistance	4,332,697	11,997,571	4,168,969	7,348,852	10,677,485	2,189,890	40,715,464
Promissory notes	-	0	12,498,883	32,262,792	40,609,870	38,685,081	124,056,626
Total payments	210,359,139	392,188,434	130,694,095	131,100,769	135,861,912	107,058,478	1,107,262,827
Disputed contributions	0	8,098,267	0	0	0	0	8,098,267
Outstanding pledges	24,570,102	32,652,913	26,450,064	26,444,271	22,036,009	39,608,189	171,761,548
Payments/ Pledges as %	89.54%	92.31%	83.17%	83.21%	86.04%	72.99%	86.57%
Interest earned	5,323,644	28,525,733	18,328,786	17,676,694	17,628,384	228,135	87,711,376
Miscellaneous income	1,442,073	1,343,308	533,982	375,074	213,440	300,000	4,207,877
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>217,124,856</b>	<b>422,057,475</b>	<b>149,556,863</b>	<b>149,152,537</b>	<b>153,703,736</b>	<b>107,586,613</b>	<b>1,199,182,080</b>

Accumulated figures	1991-1993	1994-1996	1997-1999	1991-1999	1991-2000
Total pledges	234,929,241	424,841,347	472,587,120	1,132,357,708	1,279,024,375
Total payments	210,359,139	392,188,434	397,656,776	1,000,204,349	1,107,262,827
As % to total pledges	89.54%	92.31%	84.14%	88.33%	86.57%
Total income	217,124,856	422,057,475	452,413,136	1,091,595,467	1,199,182,080
Total outstanding contributions	24,570,102	32,652,913	74,930,344	132,153,359	171,761,548
As % to total pledges	10.46%	7.69%	15.86%	11.67%	13.43%
Outstanding contributions for Economies in Transition	24,570,102	31,439,487	33,231,712	89,241,301	93,380,078
As % to total pledges	10.46%	7.40%	7.03%	7.88%	7.30%

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Status of Contributions for 2000

As at 7 December 2000

<b>Party</b>	<b>Agreed</b>	<b>Cash Payments</b>	<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>Promissory Notes</b>	<b>Outstanding</b>
Australia	2,482,261	2,574,131	(91,870)	0	(0)
Austria	1,576,118	1,576,118	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	36,849	0	0	0	36,849
Belarus	137,345	0	0	0	137,345
Belgium	1,847,459	1,847,459	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	31,824	31,824	0	0	0
Canada	4,612,784	0	175,000	0	4,437,784
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	202,668	202,668	0	0	0
Denmark	1,157,383	1,157,383	0	0	0
Estonia	25,124	25,124	0	0	0
Finland	907,817	0	0	0	907,817
France	10,954,107	0	123,375	0	10,830,732
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	16,427,810	0	1,633,385	16,427,810	(1,633,385)
Greece	587,904	101,763	0	0	486,141
Hungary	200,993	200,993	0	0	0
Iceland	53,598	53,598	0	0	0
Ireland	375,186	0	0	0	375,186
Israel	577,854	348,847	0	0	229,007
Italy	9,098,273	0	0	0	9,098,273
Japan	33,471,998	33,121,998	350,000	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	40,199	0	0	0	40,199
Liechtenstein	10,050	10,050	0	0	0
Lithuania	36,849	0	0	0	36,849
Luxembourg	113,896	95,592	0	0	18,304
Malta	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	6,700	6,700	0	0	0
Netherlands	2,731,827	0	0	2,731,827	0
New Zealand	370,162	370,162	0	0	0
Norway	1,021,713	884,274	0	0	137,439
Panama	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	346,712	346,712	0	0	0
Portugal	698,450	0	0	0	698,450
Russian Federation	2,490,635	0	0	0	2,490,635
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	65,323	65,323	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4,336,419	4,336,419	0	0	0
Sweden	1,815,635	1,452,508	0	0	363,127
Switzerland	2,035,052	1,866,667	0	0	168,385
Tajikistan	8,375	0	0	0	8,375
Turkmenistan	13,399	0	0	0	13,399
Ukraine	505,832	0	0	0	505,832
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,525,444	0	0	8,525,444	0
United States of America	36,666,667	15,507,194	0	11,000,000	10,159,473
Uzbekistan	61,973	0	0	0	61,973
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146,666,667</b>	<b>66,183,507</b>	<b>2,189,890</b>	<b>38,685,081</b>	<b>39,608,189</b>

## TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Status of Contributions for 1999

As at 7 December 2000

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions
Australia	2,719,451	2,719,451	0	0	0
Austria	1,589,409	1,574,247	15,162	0	0
Azerbaijan	215,902	0	0	0	215,902
Belarus	537,459	0	0	0	537,459
Belgium	1,851,248	1,742,768	108,480	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	5,700,741	4,960,872	588,209	0	151,660
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	477,741	477,741	0	0	0
Denmark	1,318,383	1,318,383	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1,134,636	907,709	123,000	0	103,927
France	11,773,570	0	2,859,581	8,843,366	70,623
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	16,615,295	0	6,366,907	10,248,388	0
Greece	698,237	698,237	0	0	0
Hungary	257,245	257,245	0	0	0
Iceland	55,124	55,124	0	0	0
Ireland	385,868	385,868	0	0	0
Israel	491,522	491,522	0	0	0
Italy	9,550,235	0	0	0	9,550,235
Japan	28,361,303	28,361,303	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	139,131	14,975	0	0	124,156
Liechtenstein	18,375	18,375	0	0	0
Lithuania	156,185	0	0	0	156,185
Luxembourg	128,623	128,623	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	18,375	18,375	0	0	0
Netherlands	2,916,979	0	0	2,916,979	0
New Zealand	440,992	440,992	0	0	0
Norway	1,028,982	1,028,982	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	620,145	620,145	0	0	0
Portugal	505,303	0	0	0	505,303
Russian Federation	8,176,728	0	0	0	8,176,728
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	151,591	151,591	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4,341,016	4,341,016	0	0	0
Sweden	2,255,491	1,824,641	430,850	0	0
Switzerland	2,223,335	2,223,335	0	0	0
Tajikistan	36,749	0	0	0	36,749
Turkmenistan	59,718	0	0	0	59,718
Ukraine	2,094,712	0	0	0	2,094,712
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,766,137	0	565,000	9,201,137	0
United States of America	38,833,333	29,813,037	(379,704)	9,400,000	0
Uzbekistan	252,652	0	0	0	252,652
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157,897,921</b>	<b>84,574,557</b>	<b>10,677,485</b>	<b>40,609,870</b>	<b>22,036,009</b>

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
1991-1999 Summary Status of Contributions  
As at 7 December 2000

<b>Party</b>	<b>Agreed</b>	<b>Cash Payments</b>	<b>Bilateral</b>	<b>Promissory Notes</b>	<b>Outstanding</b>
Australia	20,328,195	19,677,557	650,638	0	0
Austria	10,980,467	10,848,677	131,790	0	0
Azerbaijan	710,888	0	0	0	710,888
Belarus	2,048,747	0	0	0	2,048,747
Belgium	14,142,033	14,033,553	108,480	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	897,207	897,207	0	0	0
Canada	42,050,343	37,847,337	4,051,346	0	151,660
Cyprus	148,670	148,670	0	0	0
Czech Republic	4,182,013	4,182,013	0	0	0
Denmark	9,354,747	9,149,747	205,000	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	7,978,542	7,329,255	545,360	0	103,927
France	83,918,804	50,147,937	6,583,470	20,572,620	6,614,777
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	122,261,352	82,137,034	11,324,473	28,799,845.04	0
Greece	5,033,055	5,033,055	0	0	0
Hungary	2,192,660	2,192,660	0	0	0
Iceland	406,439	406,439	0	0	0
Ireland	2,656,258	2,656,258	0	0	0
Israel	3,049,302	3,049,302	0	0	0
Italy	62,693,212	32,829,081	0	0	29,864,131
Japan(*)	183,584,951	175,179,192	2,733,500	0	5,672,259
Kuwait	286,549	286,549	0	0	0
Latvia	139,131	14,975	0	0	124,156
Liechtenstein	135,481	135,481	0	0	0
Lithuania	279,421	14,975	0	0	264,446
Luxembourg	885,421	885,421	0	0	0
Malta	28,052	28,052	0	0	0
Monaco	114,912	114,912	0	0	0
Netherlands	21,177,623	18,260,644	0	2,916,979	0
New Zealand	3,251,512	3,251,512	0	0	0
Norway	7,523,928	7,523,928	0	0	0
Panama	16,915	16,915	0	0	0
Poland	2,335,359	2,335,359	0	0	0
Portugal	3,224,189	2,718,886	0	0	505,303
Russian Federation	79,343,795	0	0	0	79,343,795
Singapore	531,221	459,245	71,976	0	0
Slovakia	1,411,145	1,411,145	0	0	0
Slovenia	61,290	61,263	0	0	27
South Africa	3,793,691	3,763,691	30,000	0	0
Spain	29,555,473	29,555,473	0	0	0
Sweden	16,037,888	15,607,038	430,850	0	0
Switzerland	15,786,088	15,509,588	276,500	0	0
Tajikistan	65,746	0	0	0	65,746
Turkmenistan	235,757	0	0	0	235,757
Ukraine	6,980,687	785,600	0	0	6,195,087
United Arab Emirates	559,639	559,639	0	0	0
United Kingdom	69,395,086	45,147,985	565,000	23,682,101	0
United States of America	290,251,569	270,034,378	10,817,191	9,400,000	0
Uzbekistan	332,255	79,603	0	0	252,652
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,132,357,708</b>	<b>876,307,230</b>	<b>38,525,574</b>	<b>85,371,545</b>	<b>132,153,359</b>
Disputed Contributions	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,140,455,975</b>	<b>876,307,230</b>	<b>38,525,574</b>	<b>85,371,545</b>	<b>140,251,626</b>

## TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Status of Contributions for 1997 - 1999

As at 7 December 2000

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions
Australia	8,158,353	8,158,353	0	0	0
Austria	4,768,227	4,753,065	15,162	0	0
Azerbaijan	647,706	0	0	0	647,706
Belarus	1,612,377	0	0	0	1,612,377
Belgium	5,553,744	5,445,264	108,480	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	68,000	68,000	0	0	0
Canada	17,102,223	14,953,009	1,997,554	0	151,660
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1,332,440	1,332,440	0	0	0
Denmark	3,955,149	3,955,149	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	3,403,908	2,858,061	441,920	0	103,927
France	35,320,710	2,874,846	5,258,467	20,572,620	6,614,777
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	49,845,885	11,076,863	9,969,177	28,799,845	0
Greece	2,094,711	2,094,711	0	0	0
Hungary	771,735	771,735	0	0	0
Iceland	165,372	165,372	0	0	0
Ireland	1,157,604	1,157,604	0	0	0
Israel	1,474,566	1,474,566	0	0	0
Italy	28,650,705	0	0	0	28,650,705
Japan(*)	85,083,909	76,678,150	2,733,500	0	5,672,259
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	139,131	14,975	0	0	124,156
Liechtenstein	55,125	55,125	0	0	0
Lithuania	279,421	14,975	0	0	264,446
Luxembourg	385,869	385,869	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	55,125	55,125	0	0	0
Netherlands	8,750,937	5,833,958	0	2,916,979	0
New Zealand	1,322,976	1,322,976	0	0	0
Norway	3,086,946	3,086,946	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1,860,435	1,860,435	0	0	0
Portugal	1,515,909	1,010,606	0	0	505,303
Russian Federation	24,530,184	0	0	0	24,530,184
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	454,773	454,773	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	592,583	592,583	0	0	0
Spain	13,023,048	13,023,048	0	0	0
Sweden	6,766,473	6,335,623	430,850	0	0
Switzerland	6,670,005	6,636,105	33,900	0	0
Tajikistan	65,746	0	0	0	65,746
Turkmenistan	179,154	0	0	0	179,154
Ukraine	5,555,291	0	0	0	5,555,291
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	29,298,411	5,051,310	565,000	23,682,101	0
United States of America	116,499,999	106,458,703	641,296	9,400,000	0
Uzbekistan	332,255	79,603	0	0	252,652
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>472,587,120</b>	<b>290,089,925</b>	<b>22,195,306</b>	<b>85,371,545</b>	<b>74,930,344</b>

**NB:** (\*) Outstanding contribution withheld for bilateral cooperation.

## Annex II

**PROJECTS THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED PROGRESS AND ARE RECOMMENDED FOR  
REMOVAL FROM LIST OF PROJECTS WITH IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS**

Agency	Project number	Project Title	Planned Date of Completion
Germany	MAR/ARS/27/INV/11	Investment project for phasing out CFCs at Chem Tech Stella Industries, Port Luis	Dec-00
IBRD	ARG/REF/18/INV/40	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the production of mobile air conditioning systems at Sistemaire, S.A.	Nov-00
IBRD	CPR/REF/20/INV/176	Conversion of manufacturing facilities from CFC-11 foaming agent to cyclopentane and CFC-12 refrigerant to HFC-134a at Gansu Changfeng Baoan Industry Co. Ltd.	Aug-00
IBRD	IDS/FOA/11/INV/12	Elimination of CFC-11 in the manufacture of polyurethane foams at P.T. Foamindo Industri Uretan	Dec-00
IBRD	IDS/FOA/13/INV/16	Elimination of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at P.T. Erlangga Trimanunggal Kusumah	Dec-00
IBRD	IDS/FOA/15/INV/19	Elimination of CFC-11 in the manufacture of polyurethane foam sheet at Positive Foam Industry	Dec-00
IBRD	IDS/FOA/23/INV/73	Elimination of CFC-12 in the manufacture of extruded polyethylene foam sheet at PT. Tara Guna Foam	Feb-01
IBRD	IDS/FOA/23/INV/77	Flexible boxfoam. Technical assistance program for SMEs at Indonesian Foam Association (AFI)	Feb-01
IBRD	IDS/FOA/23/INV/78	Technical assistance programme for SMEs for flexible polyurethane foam at Indonesian Foam Association (AFI)	Feb-01
IBRD	IDS/REF/15/TAS/29	Reduction of CFC-12 emission during service of MAC by use of recycling equipment	Dec-01
IBRD	IND/FOA/18/INV/56	Phase out of CFCs in the manufacture of molded PUF at PUR Polyurethane Products P. Ltd.	Dec-00
IBRD	IND/HAL/18/INV/60	Conversion from halon-1211 to ABC dry chemical power (ABC-DCP) and carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) in portable extinguishers at Real Value Appliances Ltd.	Dec-00
IBRD	IND/REF/19/INV/89	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Rabi-Run Refrigeration P., Ltd.	Jun-00
IBRD	IND/REF/22/INV/110	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigeration Components and Accessories	Dec-00
IBRD	IND/REF/22/INV/124	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigerators and Home Appliances P. Ltd.	Dec-00
IBRD	IND/REF/23/INV/152	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkar Refrigeration Industries	Sep-00
IBRD	MAL/REF/19/INV/90	Phase-out of CFC-12 MAC manufacturing equipment and conversion of HFC-134a MAC manufacturing equipment at UCM Industrial Corporation Berhad	Mar-00
IBRD	THA/FOA/27/INV/112	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid foam at Willich Sales & Contracting Co. Ltd.	Jun-00
IBRD	THA/REF/07/TAS/07	CFC recycling in MAC	Dec-01
UNDP	CPR/REF/23/INV/225	Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Jilin Jinouer Electric Appliances Group Co.	Dec-00
UNDP	EGY/FOA/22/INV/64	Phaseout of the remaining ODS consumption in the foam sector (11	Dec-00



<b>Agency</b>	<b>Project number</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Planned Date of Completion</b>
		enterprises)	
UNDP	EGY/REF/20/INV/58	Elimination of CFC-11 and 12 in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at El-Mohandes	Jun-00
USA	CPR/REF/16/INV/116	Haier Refrigerator Factory	Dec-99

## Annex III

**PROJECTS THAT HAVE EXPERIENCED SOME PROGRESS AND ARE  
RECOMMENDED FOR CONTINUED MONITORING**

Agency	Project Number	Project Title
France	IRA/REF/24/INV/34	Conversion to non-CFC facilities of 4 companies producing cars and wagons with MAC umbrella project
France	LEB/REF/23/TAS/21	Implementation of an ODS recovery and recycling network
France	MAU/REF/14/TAS/05	Conversion of CFC-based commercial refrigeration installations in the fishing industry
France	MOR/REF/23/TAS/17	Implementation of an ODS recovery and recycling network
IBRD	ARG/REF/19/INV/43	Elimination of CFC in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators at Adzen S.A. C.I.F.
IBRD	ARG/REF/23/INV/69	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators at Lobato San Luis S.A.
IBRD	IND/REF/19/INV/92	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Chandra Frig Co. P., Ltd.
IBRD	IND/REF/22/INV/123	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Hindustan Refrigeration Industries
IBRD	JOR/FOA/15/INV/22	Umbrella project for conversion to CFC-free technology at three flexible polyurethane foam factories at Arab Foam, Jordan Plastics, National Foam
IBRD	JOR/SEV/28/INS/51	Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase II)
IBRD	MAL/FOA/17/INV/59	Elimination of ODS in the process of EPE/EPS foam sheet at Star Foam Paper Products Sdn. Bhd.
IBRD	THA/FOA/27/INV/111	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Siam Steel International PLC
UNDP	ARG/FOA/15/INV/14	Elimination of the use of CFC in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels at Cinter, S.R.L.
UNDP	ARG/FOA/18/INV/33	Elimination of the use of CFC's in the manufacture of sandwich panels and spray foams at Montisol Argentina S.A. and Art Nouveau Puntana, S.A.
UNDP	ARG/FOA/20/INV/48	Conversion to non-CFC technology in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstocks) at Suavestar S.A.
UNDP	ARG/FOA/22/INV/57	Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of sandwich polyurethane panels and spray foams at Calofrig Asilaciones Jacobi S.A.I.C.
UNDP	ARG/REF/23/INV/60	Elimination of the use of CFCs in the manufacture of commercial refrigerators and display cabinets at Trevi
UNDP	BOL/REF/20/TAS/04	Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant
UNDP	CPR/FOA/17/INV/126	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of XPS foam at Handan No. 7
UNDP	CPR/FOA/22/INV/202	Elimination of CFC-12 in the manufacture of EPS foam sheet at Zhejiang Wanpeng Clique Co., Ltd.
UNDP	CPR/REF/19/INV/167	Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Guingdao Haier General Freezer Company
UNDP	CPR/SOL/19/INV/169	Elimination of CFC-113 used in the production line at Shanghai Sixth Radio Factory
UNDP	CPR/SOL/19/INV/171	Elimination of the use of CFC-113 and methyl chloroform in the color picture tube cleaning processes at the Shanghai Novel CPT. Corp. Factory
UNDP	CPR/SOL/19/INV/172	Elimination of the use of TCA in the Baoshi Electronics Corporation Shijazhuang Manufacturing Operations
UNDP	CPR/SOL/20/INV/186	Elimination of ODS (CFC 113) used in the production line at Shanghai No 8 Radio Factory
UNDP	CPR/SOL/22/INV/195	Elimination of CFC-113 used in the production line at Shanghai Railway Communication Equipment Factory

Agency	Project Number	Project Title
UNDP	EGY/FOA/12/INV/28	Conversion to CFC free-technology at El Fateh
UNDP	EGY/REF/20/INV/59	Elimination of CFC-11 and 12 in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Amiral
UNDP	GLO/REF/24/TAS/159	Global MAC project: Phase III
UNDP	IDS/FOA/23/INV/71	Conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of flexible cold cured moulded and integral skin PUF at PT Archigamma
UNDP	IND/ARS/19/DEM/69	Conversion of 5 aerosol filling installations to manual filling equipment using HAP
UNDP	IND/FOA/19/INV/71	Phase out of CFCs in the manufacture of rigid PUF insulated thermoware at Bharat Plastic Products
UNDP	MAL/ARS/19/INV/85	Umbrella project to phase out ODS at SMEs in the aerosol sector
UNDP	MAL/REF/18/INV/73	Umbrella project for elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at 4 small enterprises: Lim Yew, Exquisite, FMC, Noblelane
UNDP	MEX/FOA/20/INV/49	Umbrella project for conversion to CFC-free technology in the manufacture of polyurethane shoe soles (seven enterprises)
UNDP	MOR/FOA/22/INV/08	Phase-out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Richbond S.A. in Morocco
UNDP	MOR/FOA/22/INV/10	Phase-out of CFC in the manufacture of flexible foam (slabstock) at Dolidol S.A. in Morocco
UNDP	PAN/FOA/22/INV/09	Elimination of CFCs in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foam sheet at Productos Moldeados America S.R. Ltda. (Plasticos Modernos)
UNDP	PER/REF/15/INV/06	Elimination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Industrias Lenche S.A. (Inlensa)
UNDP	PRC/REF/20/TAS/04	Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants
UNDP	THA/SEV/09/INS/09	Institutional strengthening of the Ozone Layer Protection Unit
UNDP	VEN/REF/17/INV/40	Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Industrias Nutal, C.A.
UNDP	VEN/REF/18/INV/43	Elimination of CFCs 11 and 12 in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Coresmalt Valencia, C.A.
UNDP	VEN/REF/19/INV/49	Elimination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of bottle coolers, freezers and water coolers at Hielomatic, C.A.
UNEP	BAH/REF/26/TRA/05	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainers programme in the refrigeration sector
UNEP	BAH/REF/26/TRA/06	Implementation of the RMP: Customs training
UNEP	BAH/SEV/19/INS/02	Institutional strengthening for the phase-out of ODSs under the Montreal Protocol
UNEP	DOM/REF/25/TRA/14	Implementation of the RMP: Training programme for customs officers
UNEP	DOM/REF/25/TRA/17	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainers programme in the refrigeration sector
UNEP	DOM/SEV/17/INS/04	Establishment of the National Commission for the Ozone (Cogo)
UNEP	ELS/REF/25/TRA/07	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainers programme in the refrigeration sector
UNEP	ELS/REF/25/TRA/08	Implementation of the RMP: Customs training
UNEP	GAM/SEV/19/TRA/03	Training of customs officers
UNEP	GEO/REF/23/TRA/05	Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers in the refrigeration servicing sector
UNEP	GLO/REF/19/TRA/97	Training modules for national training courses on good practices in refrigeration
UNEP	GLO/SEV/21/TAS/130	Develop a handbook on the practical use of policy instruments
UNEP	GUA/REF/21/TRA/13	National train the trainer programme on refrigeration management plan and good practices in refrigeration
UNEP	GUA/REF/27/TRA/18	Implementation of the RMP: Custom officers training programme
UNEP	GUA/SEV/28/INS/22	Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase III)
UNEP	GUY/REF/23/TRA/06	Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers for good refrigeration servicing practices
UNEP	MOL/REF/25/TRA/03	Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainers programme for good practices in the refrigeration sector
UNEP	MOL/REF/25/TRA/04	Implementation of the RMP: Training on monitoring and control of CFC and CFC using equipment
UNEP	MOR/SEV/19/INS/03	Creation of Ozone Unit

Agency	Project Number	Project Title
UNEP	MOZ/SEV/15/INS/03	Institutional strengthening
UNEP	PER/REF/21/TRA/21	National train the trainer programme on refrigeration management plan and good practices in refrigeration
UNEP	PER/REF/27/TRA/23	Implementation of the RMP: Custom officers training programme
UNEP	PRC/SEV/17/INS/02	Creation of an Ozone Bureau
UNEP	SUD/SEV/28/INS/12	Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase II)
UNEP	SWA/SEV/15/INS/03	Institutional strengthening
UNEP	URT/SEV/20/INS/07	Institutional strengthening for the phase out of ODS and the establishment of a National Ozone Office
UNEP	VIE/SEV/28/INS/27	Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase II)
UNEP	ZIM/SEV/28/INS/20	Renewal of institutional strengthening (phase II)
UNIDO	IRA/FOA/22/INV/20	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Safoam Co.
UNIDO	IRA/FOA/22/INV/21	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Urethane Systems Company (USC)
UNIDO	IRA/FOA/22/INV/22	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Shizar Co.
UNIDO	IRA/FOA/23/INV/29	Phasing out of CFC-11 from flexible slabstock foam manufacturing at Mashhad Foam
UNIDO	MOR/FUM/22/DEM/11	Four alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in horticulture: steam pasteurization, non-soil cultivation, solarization, and low-dose chemicals, in combination with an Integrated Pest Management
UNIDO	MOR/REF/25/INV/24	Replacement of CFC-12 with HFC-134a for commercial refrigeration at Alom Du Nord
UNIDO	MOR/REF/25/INV/25	Replacement of CFC-12 with HFC-134a for commercial refrigeration at Batinox
UNIDO	PAK/REF/23/INV/17	Phasing out ODS at the freezer factory of Hirra Farooq's (Pvt) Ltd.
UNIDO	ROM/SEV/17/INS/04	Creation of an Ozone Secretariat
UNIDO	SUD/REF/19/INV/06	Phasing out of ODS at three small domestic refrigerator factories in Sudan (Coldair Refrigerator Factory, Modern Refrigerator and Metal Furniture Co., Sheet Metal Industries Co. Refrigerator Factory)
UNIDO	THA/FUM/25/DEM/97	Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in grain storage (rice, maize, tapioca, feed grains and pulses)
UNIDO	TUN/ARS/22/INV/21	Phasing out CFCs at Sogepar
UNIDO	TUR/FOA/23/INV/30	Phasing out CFC-11 at Isbir Termoset Plastic San. A.S., Ankara, Turkey
UNIDO	VEN/FOA/25/INV/64	Phasing out CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at Tecnofrigo in the production of rigid PU panels

## Annex IV

## APPROVED BUDGET FOR THE FUND SECRETARIAT FOR YEARS 2001, 2002 AND 2003

			APPROVED	APPROVED	APPROVED	
			2001	2002	2003	
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT					
1100	Project Personnel ( Title & Grade)					
	01	Chief Officer	D. 2	122,000	125,660	129,430
	02	Deputy Chief Officer ( Economic Cooperation)	P. 5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	03	Deputy Chief officer ( Technical Cooperation)	P. 5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	04	Economic Affairs Officer	P.4/P.5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	05	Environmental Affairs Officer	P.4/P.5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	06	Project Management Officer	P.4/P.5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	07	Project Management Officer	P.4/P.5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	08	Information Management Officer	P. 3	81,000	83,430	85,933
	09	Admin & Fund Management Officer	P. 4	95,000	97,850	100,786
	10	Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	P. 5	110,000	113,300	116,699
	11	Executive Assistant to Chief Officer	P.2	55,000	56,650	58,350
1199	Sub-Total			1,123,000	1,156,690	1,191,391
1200	Consultants					
	01	Technical and project review		150,000		
1299	Sub-Total			150,000		-
1300	Administrative Support Personnel					
	01	Admin Assistant	G.8	45,000	45,900	46,818
	02	Meeting Services Assistant	G.7	41,000	41,820	42,656
	03	Programme Assistant	G.8	45,000	45,900	46,818
	04	Senior Secretary (Deputy Chief, EC)	G.6	37,000	37,740	38,495
	05	Senior Secretary (Deputy Chief, TC)	G.6	37,000	37,740	38,495
	06	Computer Operations Assistant	G.7/G.8	45,000	45,900	46,818
	07	Secretary (Prog. Officers -2)	G.6	37,000	37,740	38,495
	08	Secretary/Clerk, Administration	G.5	32,000	32,640	33,293
	09	Registry Clerk	G.4	26,000	26,520	27,050
	10	Database Assistant	G.8	45,000	45,900	46,818
	11	Secretary, Monitoring & Evaluation	G.5/G.6	36,000	36,720	37,454
	Sub-Total			426,000	434,520	443,210
1320	Meeting Services: ExCom (3) & Sub-Committees (6)			500,000		
1399	TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT COST			926,000	434,520	443,210
1600	Mission Costs			160,000		-
19	COMPONENT TOTAL			2,359,000	1,591,210	1,634,601

		APPROVED	APPROVED	APPROVED
		2001	2002	2003
20	CONTRACTUAL COMPONENT			
2100	SUB-CONTRACTS			
01	Information Materials	30,000		
29	COMPONENT TOTAL	30,000		
30	MEETING PARTICIPATION COMPONENT			
3300	Travel & DSA for A.5 delegates to ExCom Mtg.			
01	Travel of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson	30,000		
02	Executive Committee (3) & Sub-Committees (6)	225,000		
03	Informal Sub-Group Meetings	30,000		
39	COMPONENT TOTAL	285,000		
40	EQUIPMENT COMPONENT			
4100	Expendables			
01	Office Stationery	15,000		
02	Software	9,000		
	Sub-Total	24,000		
4200	Non-Expendable Equipment			
01	Computers, printers	10,000		
02	Others	5,000		
	Sub-Total	15,000		
4300	Rental of office premises	307,000		
49	COMPONENT TOTAL	346,000		

	APPROVED	APPROVED	APPROVED
	2001	2002	2003
50 MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT			
51 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment			
01 Computers and printers, etc.	12,000		
02 Maintenance of office premises	9,000		
03 Rental of photocopiers	15,000		
04 Telecommunication equipment	9,000		
05 Network maintenance	9,000		
Sub-total	54,000		
52 Reporting Costs			
01 Executive Committee meetings			
02 Others	20,000		
Sub-total	20,000		
53 Sundries			
01 Communications	40,000		
02 Freight Charges	15,000		
03 Bank Charges	5,000		
04 Staff training (carried over)	38,000		
Sub-total	98,000		
54 01 Hospitality costs	10,000		
59 COMPONENT TOTAL	182,000		
GRAND TOTAL	3,202,000	1,591,210	1,634,601
Programme Support Costs ( 13% ) (on budget lines 11 and 13.01 to 13.09 )	201,370	206,857	212,498
Less Cost covered by Government of Canada	(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)
<b>COST TO MULTILATERAL FUND</b>	<b>3,053,370</b>	<b>1,448,067</b>	<b>1,497,099</b>

**Annex V**

**CRITERIA AND RATING SCHEME FOR OVERALL ASSESSMENT**

**(from Section II of Project Completion Report)**

<b>Part A: Assessment of Quantitative Project Performance Data</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Pre-conditions for Completion*	ODS phase-out as approved	0 or 20	
	Conversion completed (no more CFC in use, ODS-free production has started)	0 or 20	
	Certified equipment destruction	0 or 20	
Delays	On time	15	
	6 to 12 months delay	0	
	More than 12 months delay	-15	
Cost-effectiveness of MLF Funding	Better than approved by 5% or more	5	
	As approved, or better by up to 5%	0	
	Less cost-effective than approved	-5	
<b>Subtotal A</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Part B: Qualitative Rating of Project Performance**</b>			
Project Preparation	Quality of project design	5, 3 or 1	
Technology Choice	Conversion technology	5, 3 or 1	
	Type of equipment	5, 3 or 1	
	Supplier	5, 3 or 1	
Management of Risks	Safety / health protection	5, 3 or 1	
	Maintenance of equipment	5, 3 or 1	
	Maintaining product quality	5, 3 or 1	
	Preventing return to ODS use	5, 3 or 1	
<b>Subtotal B</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Total Score</b>	Highly satisfactory	100 to 120	<b>0</b>
	Satisfactory	75 to 99	
	Less satisfactory	48 to 74	

\* The overall rating will be calculated only if the pre-conditions for completion, as defined by the Executive Committee in Decision 28/2, are met and documented (applicable for projects completed after July 1999).

\*\* Please rate the project performance with regard to quality/appropriateness using the following scale for each category: Highly satisfactory: (5); Satisfactory: (3); Less satisfactory: (1).



## Annex VI

**SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING PROJECT COMPLETION  
REPORTS (PCRS) IN 2001\***

	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
<b>UNDP</b>	31 Mar 01	UNDP will concentrate on foam PCRs until 15 <sup>th</sup> February 2001, and will deliver the outstanding solvent PCRs until 31 <sup>st</sup> January 2001 and the three aerosol PCRs and one halon PCR by end-February 2001. After that, the remaining PCRs would be primarily in the foam and refrigeration sectors.	30	10
	30 Jun 01		30	10
	30 Sept 01		30	10
	31 Dec 01		29	10
	<b>Total</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>UNEP</b>	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Jan 01	TAS		20
	31 Jan 01	Training		2
	<b>Total</b>			<b>22</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Jan 01	Foam	7	
	31 Mar 01	Aerosol**	2	
	31 Mar 01	Refrigeration	22	
	31 Jul 01	Refrigeration	2	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>	
<b>IBRD</b>	Schedule	Sector	Investment PCRs	Non-Investment PCRs
	31 Jan 01	Foam (13)*** Solvent (2) Compressor (3)	18	
	31 Feb 01	Halon (0) Refrigeration (5) All Sectors (5)	10	
	31 Mar 01	All Sectors	10	
	31 Apr 01	Aerosol (3) All Sectors (10)	13	
	31 May 01	All Sectors	6	
	31 Jun 01	TAS (2) INS (2)		4
	31 Jul 01	Foam (1) All Sectors (7) TAS (1)	8	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>

\*The table shows expected PCRs for projects completed as of 31 December 1999 and takes into account the number of outstanding PCRs as of 31 October 2000. The Implementing Agencies will, in addition to the above schedule, submit PCRs in 2001 for projects completed through 2000 and up to June 30, 2001.

\*\*The completion reports on two other aerosol projects in Kenya are pending until warehouse issues are cleared.

\*\*\*Some of these foam projects will have PCRs ready for submission before January 2000.

## Annex VII

### RECOMMENDATIONS FROM TRAINING EVALUATION

It is recommended:

1. that all future non-investment activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector in low-volume countries (such as training of technicians in good services practices and customs training) should continue to be part of the Refrigerant Management Plan in order to place them in the context of a comprehensive plan for sector phase-out. For non low-volume countries, projects such as training of technicians and training of customs officers would be prepared in the framework of a national long-term strategy for the refrigeration sector and considered in accordance with Decision 31/48, part C. When preparing new RMPs, as well as during implementation of approved RMPs, training activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector and customs officers should build on the results of any earlier training activities. Consideration should be also given to strengthen the relevant industry associations and to involve them more closely in project preparation and implementation.
2. that during the compliance period, the capacity of NOUs for development of national policies and regulations regarding monitoring and controlling consumption and trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment should continue to be enhanced.
3. that countries are encouraged to develop a certification system to recognize those trainees who have successfully participated in training programmes through appropriate regulations or other policies. Such regulations are most effective when they are developed with active industry participation and create common certification requirements across the country, either through national legislation or regulations consistent across states/provinces.
4. that national and regional activities should be planned and implemented in a complementary way. Regional workshops/seminars should focus on issues of common interest and should address priority requests in the region. National training programmes should respond to the specific requirements of countries concerned.
5. that a list of relevant past and planned training events, bilateral and multilateral, should be made available by UNEP as part of its information exchange activities to all Parties. It would enable the Parties to consult such information on a timely basis and eliminate the possible duplication of similar events worldwide.
6. that project proposals should include baseline data and indicators by which the results of the project could be assessed. Adequate monitoring systems should be developed to facilitate subsequent reporting on the results of training activities, and each project should foresee a budget line and adequate time for monitoring and reporting.
7. that the PCR format for non-investment projects used for reporting on training projects should be revised. The PCR should correspond to the related indicators defined for the approved project and should include information on the results and follow-up of training projects.
8. that the model of charging participants' fees for training of technicians, as included in the relevant German (GTZ) bilateral projects, in order to make training programmes

sustainable should be closely monitored. If successful, countries should be encouraged to adopt it for future projects.

9. that national training handbooks, similar to the ones prepared for 10 African countries by GTZ, should be produced as part of the training materials for other countries as well, taking into account previous training materials developed.

10. that innovative solutions should be developed to reach out with training to the informal sector.

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>	
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>		
<b>ALGERIA</b>						
<b>FOAM</b>						
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>						
Conversion of Matelas Souf to LCD technology	Germany	95.0	\$561,379	\$71,752	\$633,131	5.88
Conversion of SOFTPM, Choupot Oran, to LCD technology	Germany	80.0	\$498,400	\$64,792	\$563,192	6.23
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>						
<b>Commercial</b>						
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at the RCA (Societe de Refrigeration et de Conditionnement de l'air)	UNIDO	27.3	\$351,768	\$45,730	\$397,498	12.00
<b>Total for Algeria</b>		<b>202.3</b>	<b>\$1,411,547</b>	<b>\$182,274</b>	<b>\$1,593,821</b>	
<b>ANGOLA</b>						
<b>SEVERAL</b>						
<b>Country programme/country survey</b>						
Preparation of country programme	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
<b>Total for Angola</b>			<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$7,800</b>	<b>\$67,800</b>	
<b>ARGENTINA</b>						
<b>FOAM</b>						
<b>Rigid</b>						
Phasing out CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b as a blowing agent in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foams at 7 companies (Aislaciones y Servicios Maximo; Baduco D and D; Bolatti; Hi-Tec Poliuretano Alberto; Najera Jose; Stefanelli Vincer; SRL)	UNIDO	46.1	\$329,495	\$42,834	\$372,329	7.15
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at 9 enterprises (Produmerc; Produnova; Carlos Masciotta; Elido Palermo; Carlos Castillo; Estanislao Kowcz; Constructora Vimac; Gaspar Adragna; Placido Sandoval)	UNDP	44.8	\$320,332	\$41,643	\$361,975	7.15
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>						
<b>Domestic</b>						
Replacement of CFC-11 by HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for domestic refrigerators and sandwich panels at MTH S.R.L.	IBRD	7.1	\$82,695	\$10,750	\$93,445	11.67
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>						
Training of customs officers	UNEP		\$175,000	\$22,750	\$197,750	
<i>No further customs training project proposals would be approved</i>						
Training programme for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III)	UNEP		\$300,000	\$39,000	\$339,000	
<i>This project will mark the end of the training for service technicians. Further training requirements, if any, would be expected to be minimal</i>						
<b>Total for Argentina</b>		<b>97.9</b>	<b>\$1,207,522</b>	<b>\$156,978</b>	<b>\$1,364,500</b>	

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>BENIN</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Plastique Elastomeres du Benin (P.E.B.)	UNDP	27.3	\$143,027	\$18,594	\$161,621 5.24
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: Training of custom officials	Canada		\$59,900	\$7,787	\$67,687
Implementation of the RMP: Training of environmental inspectors and investigators	Canada		\$57,000	\$7,410	\$64,410
Implementation of the RMP: Development of code of good practice for technicians	Canada		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Implementation of the RMP: Training of technicians in good refrigeration practices	Canada		\$144,000	\$18,720	\$162,720
	<b>Total for Benin</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>\$413,927</b>	<b>\$53,811</b>	<b>\$467,738</b>
<b>BRAZIL</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid foam at Plastiron	UNDP	32.4	\$131,768	\$17,130	\$148,898 4.07
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Jose Sola	UNDP	34.9	\$150,369	\$19,548	\$169,917 4.31
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Frigs	UNDP	64.9	\$311,056	\$40,437	\$351,493 4.79
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Termobras	UNDP	60.9	\$294,590	\$38,297	\$332,887 4.84
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Refri-Leste	UNDP	27.0	\$136,840	\$17,789	\$154,629 5.07
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and water technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Ser Therm	UNDP	57.1	\$359,791	\$46,773	\$406,564 6.30
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid foam at Rytapak	UNDP	27.0	\$211,410	\$27,483	\$238,893 7.83
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based technology in the manufacture of integral skin foams (shoesoles) at Megaflex	UNDP	41.5	\$205,568	\$26,724	\$232,292 4.95
<b>Polystyrene/polyethylene</b>					
Conversion from CFC-12 to isobutane technology in the manufacture of extruded polyethylene foam at Thermo-flex	UNDP	15.0	\$123,300	\$16,029	\$139,329 8.22

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>	
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>		
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b>						
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam and to HCFC-141b for rigid polyurethane foam at Poliumetka	UNDP	24.5	\$136,183	\$17,704	\$153,887	5.61
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>						
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>						
Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	UNDP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
<b>SEVERAL</b>						
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>						
Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase III)	UNDP		\$270,000	\$35,100	\$305,100	
	<b>Total for Brazil</b>	<b>385.2</b>	<b>\$2,430,875</b>	<b>\$316,014</b>	<b>\$2,746,889</b>	
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>						
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>						
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>						
Implementation of the RMP: Incentive programme for the commercial and industrial refrigeration end-user sector	UNDP	3.0	\$132,250	\$17,193	\$149,443	44.08
	<b>Total for Burkina Faso</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>\$132,250</b>	<b>\$17,193</b>	<b>\$149,443</b>	
<b>CHILE</b>						
<b>FUMIGANT</b>						
<b>Methyl bromide</b>						
Demonstration and phase-out project for methyl bromide soil fumigation for fruit tree production and replant	UNDP	76.2	\$805,000	\$98,550	\$903,550	10.56
<i>UNDP will disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phaseout schedule indicated in the agreement between the Government and the Committee; if Chile does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement, UNDP will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met. Also, UNDP will submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat</i>						
<b>SEVERAL</b>						
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>						
Renewal of institutional strengthening	IBRD		\$143,500	\$18,655	\$162,155	
	<b>Total for Chile</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>\$948,500</b>	<b>\$117,205</b>	<b>\$1,065,705</b>	
<b>CHINA</b>						
<b>FOAM</b>						
<b>Rigid</b>						
Replacement of CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in manufacturing of polyurethane rigid spray foam for insulation at 26 enterprises	UNIDO	891.4	\$3,295,600	\$372,516	\$3,668,116	3.70
<i>Only capital cost approved at the 32nd Meeting</i>						

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>General</b>					
Halon sector 2001 annual programme <i>The 10% agency fee includes an independent technical audit.</i> <i>1,980 ODP tonnes of halon-1211 (production sector) will be phased out.</i>	IBRD	1,389.0	\$4,500,000	\$450,000	\$4,950,000 3.24
<b>OTHER</b>					
<b>Tobacco fluffing</b>					
2001 Annual work programme of the tobacco sector plan	UNIDO	90.0	\$2,000,000	\$180,000	\$2,180,000 22.22
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to cyclopentane technology and CFC-12 by conversion to isobutane (600a) technology in the manufacture of domestic freezers at Qingdao Haier No. 2 Freezer Plant	UNDP	180.8	\$788,359	\$96,720	\$885,079 3.27
Replacement of CFC-11 and CFC-12 with cyclopentane and isobutane in the production of refrigerators at Little Swan Electric (Jingzhou) Co. Ltd.	UNIDO	211.9	\$2,392,316	\$273,155	\$2,665,471 11.28
<b>Technical assistance/support</b> Project to develop a strategy for the refrigeration sector in China (support costs)	Japan			\$45,500	\$45,500
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase IV)	UNDP		\$300,000	\$39,000	\$339,000
<b>Total for China</b>		<b>2,763.2</b>	<b>\$13,276,27</b>	<b>\$1,456,891</b>	<b>\$14,733,166</b>
<b>COLOMBIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Retroactive funding for the conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded and integral skin foam at Espumlatex-Promicolda	UNDP	11.5	\$82,020	\$4,921	\$86,941 7.13
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and water based technology in the manufacture of various polyurethane foam applications at 25 small enterprises centered around their systems house Espumlatex	UNDP	38.4	\$332,768	\$43,260	\$376,028 8.67
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and water based technology in the manufacture of various polyurethane foam applications at Olaflex with a technical assistance programme covering 10 small customers	UNDP	15.0	\$191,833	\$24,938	\$216,771 11.76
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
<b>Total for Colombia</b>		<b>64.9</b>	<b>\$646,621</b>	<b>\$78,319</b>	<b>\$724,940</b>

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>COMOROS</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$18,533	\$2,409	\$20,942
<b>Total for Comoros</b>			<b>\$18,533</b>	<b>\$2,409</b>	<b>\$20,942</b>
<b>CONGO</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: Customs training programme	UNEP		\$69,400	\$9,022	\$78,422
Implementation of the RMP: Assistance for information-sharing	UNEP		\$16,000	\$2,080	\$18,080
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$41,950	\$5,454	\$47,404
<b>Total for Congo</b>			<b>\$127,350</b>	<b>\$16,556</b>	<b>\$143,906</b>
<b>CONGO, DR</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Assistance in developing the RMP project proposal	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Institutional strengthening project	UNEP		\$64,540	\$8,390	\$72,930
<b>Total for Congo, DR</b>			<b>\$124,540</b>	<b>\$16,190</b>	<b>\$140,730</b>
<b>COSTA RICA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance for RMP survey and preparation	UNDP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
<b>Total for Costa Rica</b>			<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$5,200</b>	<b>\$45,200</b>
<b>EGYPT</b>					
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Banking</b>					
Halon management bank programme	UNDP	754.0	\$405,000	\$52,650	\$457,650
<i>Importation of halons will be banned at the time of the establishment of a reclamation centre for halons and that no more fire extinguisher manufacturers are consuming halon in the country</i>					
<b>Total for Egypt</b>			<b>754.0</b>	<b>\$405,000</b>	<b>\$52,650</b>
<b>EL SALVADOR</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$44,600	\$5,798	\$50,398
<b>Total for El Salvador</b>			<b>\$44,600</b>	<b>\$5,798</b>	<b>\$50,398</b>



**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>GABON</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$30,400	\$3,952	\$34,352
<b>Total for Gabon</b>			<b>\$30,400</b>	<b>\$3,952</b>	<b>\$34,352</b>
<b>GAMBIA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Project preparation for additional activities for Gambia RMP	Germany		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
<b>Total for Gambia</b>			<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$1,300</b>	<b>\$11,300</b>
<b>GEORGIA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase II)	UNEP		\$46,700	\$6,071	\$52,771
<b>Total for Georgia</b>			<b>\$46,700</b>	<b>\$6,071</b>	<b>\$52,771</b>
<b>GHANA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: Customs training programme	UNEP		\$81,000	\$10,530	\$91,530
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring of the activities	UNDP		\$15,455	\$2,009	\$17,464
Implementation of the RMP: Mobile air conditioning recovery and recycling of CFC-12	UNDP	11.7	\$98,902	\$12,857	\$111,759 8.50
Implementation of the RMP: Incentive programme for the commercial/industrial refrigeration end-user sector	UNDP	4.0	\$198,000	\$25,740	\$223,740 49.50
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase IV)	UNDP		\$107,000	\$13,910	\$120,910
<b>Total for Ghana</b>			<b>15.7</b>	<b>\$500,357</b>	<b>\$65,046</b>
<b>HAITI</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Country programme/country survey</b>					
Preparation of country programme	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
<b>Total for Haiti</b>			<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>\$7,800</b>	<b>\$67,800</b>
<b>HONDURAS</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$44,000	\$5,720	\$49,720
<b>Total for Honduras</b>			<b>\$44,000</b>	<b>\$5,720</b>	<b>\$49,720</b>

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>	
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>		
<b>INDIA</b>						
<b>FOAM</b>						
<b>Integral skin</b>						
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam and from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Sawhney Seating Systems	UNDP	28.0	\$241,619	\$31,410	\$273,029	8.63
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Sun Steering Wheels Ltd.	UNDP	15.6	\$144,379	\$18,769	\$163,148	9.23
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Netplast Ltd.	UNDP	18.0	\$177,224	\$23,039	\$200,263	9.85
<b>HALON</b>						
<b>Banking</b>						
National halon management and banking programme <i>Disbursement would not take place until a commitment had been given by the Government that regulations facilitating the ban on the production and import of new halon would be established within six months after the reclamation centre had been set up</i>	Australia	213.6	\$245,700		\$245,700	
National halon management and banking programme <i>Disbursement would not take place until a commitment had been given by the Government that regulations facilitating the ban on the production and import of new halon would be established within six months after the reclamation centre had been set up</i>	Canada	213.6	\$245,700	\$24,570	\$270,270	
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>						
<b>Commercial</b>						
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sandlas Air-Con Systems P. Ltd.	UNDP		23.3	\$228,517	\$29,707	\$258,2249.80
Umbrella project for the conversion of three commercial refrigeration enterprises in New Delhi	UNIDO	27.3	\$328,894	\$42,756	\$371,650	12.04
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b>						
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Nine Enterprises	UNDP		53.5	\$789,425	\$96,837	\$886,262
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>						
Preparation of a national strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants in the servicing sector <i>All stakeholders would be consulted and an agreed strategy will be developed</i>	Germany		\$240,200	\$31,226	\$271,426	
Preparation of a national strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants in the servicing sector <i>All stakeholders would be consulted and an agreed strategy will be developed</i>	Switzerland		\$70,796	\$9,204	\$80,000	

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Technical assistance to Ozone Cell, MOEF during the preparation of a refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sector strategy <i>All stakeholders would be consulted and an agreed strategy will be developed</i>	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
<b>PROCESS AGENT</b>					
<b>Process conversion</b>					
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to trichloromethane at M/S Alpha Drugs India Ltd., Patiala	UNIDO	69.7	\$145,866	\$23,339	\$169,205 2.09
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Doctors Organic Chemicals Ltd., Tanuku	UNIDO	94.6	\$320,899	\$41,717	\$362,616 3.39
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Svis Labs Ltd., Ranipet	UNIDO	54.2	\$249,367	\$32,418	\$281,785 4.60
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process solvent to ethylene dichloride at Satya Deeptha Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Humnabad	UNIDO	27.9	\$260,133	\$33,817	\$293,950 9.32
	<b>Total for India</b>	<b>839.5</b>	<b>\$3,718,719</b>	<b>\$442,710</b>	<b>\$4,161,429</b>
<b>INDONESIA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Extension of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	UNDP		\$208,650	\$27,125	\$235,775
	<b>Total for Indonesia</b>		<b>\$208,650</b>	<b>\$27,125</b>	<b>\$235,775</b>
<b>IRAN</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Nobough Industrial Co.	UNDP	31.8	\$248,736	\$32,336	\$281,072 7.83
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to n-pentane technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam products at Iran Polyurethane Manufacturing Co.	UNDP	51.8	\$796,230	\$97,585	\$893,815 15.38
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Extension of the institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	UNDP		\$133,470	\$17,351	\$150,821
	<b>Total for Iran</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>\$1,178,436</b>	<b>\$147,272</b>	<b>\$1,325,708</b>
<b>JORDAN</b>					
<b>AEROSOL</b>					
<b>Filling plant</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-12 in the manufacture of hair lacquers by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Jordan Tunisian Chemical Company	UNIDO	12.0	\$52,800	\$6,864	\$59,664 4.40

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Extinguisher/fixed system</b>					
Terminal halon 1211 and halon 1301 phaseout umbrella project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers in Jordan converting to ABC powder, CO2, HFC-227ea and inert gases as substitutes	IBRD	421.8	\$563,000	\$71,930	\$634,930 1.33
<i>With the understanding that this is a terminal project for the halon sector in Jordan</i>					
	<b>Total for Jordan</b>	<b>433.8</b>	<b>\$615,800</b>	<b>\$78,794</b>	<b>\$694,594</b>
<b>KENYA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase III)	UNDP		\$116,667	\$15,167	\$131,834
	<b>Total for Kenya</b>		<b>\$116,667</b>	<b>\$15,167</b>	<b>\$131,834</b>
<b>KOREA, DPR</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$95,040	\$12,355	\$107,395
	<b>Total for Korea, DPR</b>		<b>\$95,040</b>	<b>\$12,355</b>	<b>\$107,395</b>
<b>LIBYA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride (MC) in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Garabouli Unit	UNDP	40.3	\$109,810	\$14,275	\$124,085 2.72
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride (MC) in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Ben Ghazi Unit	UNDP	31.4	\$124,860	\$16,232	\$141,092 3.98
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride (MC) in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Sebha Unit	UNDP	26.0	\$128,097	\$16,653	\$144,750 4.93
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Electrical Household Appliance-Tajura by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	UNDP	15.3	\$119,802	\$15,574	\$135,376 7.83
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b>					
Project preparation in the foam sector	UNDP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Phasing out ODS in the production of refrigerators and freezers at Electrical Household Appliances Manufacturing	UNIDO	53.4	\$558,113	\$71,392	\$629,505 10.45
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Creation of the National Ozone Unit	UNIDO		\$157,000	\$20,410	\$177,410
	<b>Total for Libya</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>\$1,227,682</b>	<b>\$158,436</b>	<b>\$1,386,118</b>

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>MACEDONIA</b>					
<b>AEROSOL</b>					
<b>Filling plant</b>					
Phase-out of CFC 11/12 in the manufacture of aerosols by conversion to HFC and hydrocarbon propellants at Alkaloid A.D.	UNIDO	25.0	\$110,000	\$14,300	\$124,300 4.40
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Phase-out of methyl bromide in tobacco seedling and horticulture production sector	UNIDO	27.2	\$1,075,207	\$128,273	\$1,203,480 39.47
<i>UNIDO will disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phaseout schedule indicated in the agreement between the Government and the Committee; if Macedonia does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement, UNIDO will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met. Also, UNIDO will submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat</i>					
<b>Total for Macedonia</b>		<b>52.2</b>	<b>\$1,185,207</b>	<b>\$142,573</b>	<b>\$1,327,780</b>
<b>MALAWI</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Phaseout of all non-essential and non-QPS methyl bromide (release of first tranche)	UNDP	110.9	\$400,000	\$52,000	\$452,000 27.03
<i>UNDP will disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phaseout schedule indicated in the agreement between the Government and the Committee; if Malawi does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement, UNDP will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met. Also, UNDP will submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat</i>					
<b>Total for Malawi</b>		<b>110.9</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>	<b>\$452,000</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Tung Kiong Factories Sdn. Bhd.	UNIDO	18.9	\$202,075	\$26,270	\$228,345 10.72
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Three Enterprises	UNDP	34.9	\$505,184	\$65,570	\$570,754 14.49
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Eleven Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	UNDP	64.8	\$960,658	\$115,672	\$1,076,330 15.21

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Extension of the institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	UNDP		\$215,000	\$27,950	\$242,950
	<b>Total for Malaysia</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>\$1,882,917</b>	<b>\$235,462</b>	<b>\$2,118,379</b>
<b>MALI</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: monitoring the activities in the refrigerant management plan	UNDP		\$15,455	\$2,009	\$17,464
Implementation of the RMP: national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants	UNDP	6.3	\$102,658	\$13,346	\$116,004 16.29
	<b>Total for Mali</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>\$118,113</b>	<b>\$15,355</b>	<b>\$133,468</b>
<b>MONGOLIA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: Training of custom officers, ODS inspectorate and NOU staff	UNEP		\$77,200	\$10,036	\$87,236
Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme for refrigeration service technicians	UNEP		\$65,970	\$8,576	\$74,546
	<b>Total for Mongolia</b>		<b>\$143,170</b>	<b>\$18,612</b>	<b>\$161,782</b>
<b>MOROCCO</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Interfer by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	UNDP	10.1	\$78,973	\$10,266	\$89,239 7.83
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Engequife by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	UNDP	7.2	\$56,391	\$7,331	\$63,722 7.83
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Phase out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	UNIDO	155.0	\$2,189,729	\$250,870	\$2,440,599 14.13
<i>UNIDO will disburse the funds approved in tranches according to the proposed methyl bromide phase out schedule indicated in the agreement between the Government and the Committee; if Morocco does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the agreement, UNIDO will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche of funding until such time as the required reduction has been met. Also, UNIDO will submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the project to the Fund Secretariat</i>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance for cold storage ( training and demonstration project)	France		\$114,337	\$5,717	\$120,054
<i>The project will part of the RMP project under current preparation</i>					
	<b>Total for Morocco</b>	<b>172.3</b>	<b>\$2,439,430</b>	<b>\$274,185</b>	<b>\$2,713,615</b>

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>NIGERIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam at MAC-VICO (Nig.) Limited by conversion to methylene chloride	Japan	28.4	\$105,209	\$13,677	\$118,886 3.70
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam at Eastern Wrought Iron Limited by conversion to methylene chloride	Japan	27.1	\$109,345	\$14,215	\$123,560 4.03
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam at Martchem Industries Limited by conversion to methylene chloride	Japan	38.4	\$175,121	\$22,766	\$197,887 4.56
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a, and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Akocen Nigeria Ltd.	UNIDO	12.1	\$157,894	\$20,526	\$178,420 13.03
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Coldcare Nigeria Ltd.	UNIDO	11.4	\$173,200	\$22,516	\$195,716 15.15
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a, and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Bosmak Nigeria Ltd.	UNIDO	10.8	\$154,245	\$20,052	\$174,297 14.32
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance to prepare a refrigeration management plan (RMP)	UNDP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000
	<b>Total for Nigeria</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>\$975,014</b>	<b>\$126,752</b>	<b>\$1,101,766</b>
<b>OMAN</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Creation of the National Ozone Unit	UNIDO		\$79,000	\$10,270	\$89,270
	<b>Total for Oman</b>		<b>\$79,000</b>	<b>\$10,270</b>	<b>\$89,270</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Pakistan Airconditioning Engineering Co. P. Ltd. (PAECO)	IBRD	19.7	\$176,681		\$22,969\$199,6508.95
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Mumtaz Engineers	IBRD	13.9	\$204,736	\$26,616	\$231,352 14.69
	<b>Total for Pakistan</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>\$381,417</b>	<b>\$49,584</b>	<b>\$431,001</b>

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>PARAGUAY</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: Train of trainers and training of refrigeration service technicians	UNEP		\$168,020	\$21,843	\$189,863
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring and control of ODS and ODS based equipment, and training of customs officers and other inspection officers	UNEP		\$44,920	\$5,840	\$50,760
Implementation of the RMP: Policy dialogue programme on complementary policy and enforcement	UNEP		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Implementation of the RMP: national programme for recovery and recycling of CFC-12 refrigerant	UNDP	23.0	\$285,158	\$37,071	\$322,229 12.37
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$44,200	\$5,746	\$49,946
<b>Total for Paraguay</b>		<b>23.0</b>	<b>\$552,298</b>	<b>\$71,799</b>	<b>\$624,097</b>
<b>SRI LANKA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: monitoring the activities	UNDP		\$15,455	\$2,009	\$17,464
Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainers and training of refrigeration service technicians including	UNEP		\$219,000	\$28,470	\$247,470
Implementation of the RMP: Customs training programme	UNEP		\$87,000	\$11,310	\$98,310
Implementation of the RMP: Incentive programme for the commercial and industrial end-user refrigeration	UNDP	5.0	\$250,000	\$32,500	\$282,500 50.00
<b>Total for Sri Lanka</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>\$571,455</b>	<b>\$74,289</b>	<b>\$645,744</b>
<b>SYRIA</b>					
<b>AEROSOL</b>					
<b>Filling plant</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-12 in the manufacture of insecticides by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Cheikh Ghazal Insecticide Plant	UNIDO	36.0	\$87,298	\$11,349	\$98,647 2.42
Phase-out of CFC-12 in the manufacture of hair lacquers by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Mahmoud Hamida	UNIDO	10.5	\$46,200	\$6,006	\$52,206 4.40
Phase-out of CFC-11 and 12 in the manufacture of hair lacquers by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Badran and Co.	UNIDO	15.6	\$68,640	\$8,923	\$77,563 4.40
Phase-out of CFC-11 and 12 in the manufacture of hair sprays by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Khadji and Zahka	UNIDO	11.0	\$48,400	\$6,292	\$54,692 4.40
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the production of rigid foam panels at Bassam Baghdad	UNIDO		16.4	\$126,862	\$16,492\$143,3547.73



**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Project preparation/technical assistance in soil fumigants (methyl bromide)	Germany		\$37,200	\$4,836	\$42,036
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Al-Raed Refrigeration	UNDP	13.9	\$211,800	\$27,534	\$239,334 15.21
<b>Total for Syria</b>		<b>103.4</b>	<b>\$626,400</b>	<b>\$81,432</b>	<b>\$707,832</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (sprayfoam and blocks) at Isotech	IBRD	22.7	\$144,943	\$18,843	\$163,786 6.38
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Extinguisher/fixed system</b>					
Terminal halon 1211 and halon 1301 phaseout project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers in Thailand converting to ABC powder, CO2, HFC-227ea and inert gases	IBRD	436.0	\$568,000	\$72,480	\$640,480 1.30
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Umbrella project to convert CFC-12 commercial refrigeration to HCFC-134a, and CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent for foam insulation at 224 small and medium sized enterprises	IBRD	200.0	\$881,486	\$106,963	\$988,449 13.15
<i>Subject to the following conditions: (a) that no more funding will be requested for conversion of manufacturers of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment in Thailand; and (b) that starting from January 2001 onwards, the ODP consumption data in the refrigeration sector reported by Thailand will take into account a reduction of 200 ODP tonnes resulting from the phase out achieved by this project</i>					
<b>Total for Thailand</b>		<b>658.7</b>	<b>\$1,594,429</b>	<b>\$198,286</b>	<b>\$1,792,715</b>
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase II)	UNDP		\$44,000	\$5,720	\$49,720
<b>Total for Trinidad and Tobago</b>			<b>\$44,000</b>	<b>\$5,720</b>	<b>\$49,720</b>
<b>TUNISIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Societe de Construction Industrialisee (SCI) by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	IBRD	8.3	\$64,700	\$8,411	\$73,111 7.70

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Societe Nouvelle de Coupe Industrielle (SNCI) by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	IBRD	20.3	\$156,235	\$20,311	\$176,546 7.78
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Bafes by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	IBRD	11.7	\$91,477	\$11,892	\$103,369 7.83
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Coldeq by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	IBRD	8.8	\$68,917	\$8,959	\$77,876 7.83
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Soften by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems	IBRD	7.5	\$59,079	\$7,680	\$66,759 7.83
<b>Total for Tunisia</b>		<b>56.6</b>	<b>\$440,408</b>	<b>\$57,253</b>	<b>\$497,661</b>
<b>TURKEY</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-11 consumption by conversion to HCFC-141b technology at Purtiz Co. in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes	UNIDO	52.8	\$301,094	\$39,142	\$340,236 5.70
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 into all-water technology for flexible molded and integral skin foams at Urosan	IBRD	39.5	\$291,641	\$37,913	\$329,554 7.38
Umbrella project. Conversion from CFC-11 into all-water technology for flexible molded and HCFC-141b for integral skin foams at 11 enterprises	IBRD	48.5	\$398,378	\$51,789	\$450,167 8.21
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening	IBRD		\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000
<b>Total for Turkey</b>		<b>140.8</b>	<b>\$1,191,113</b>	<b>\$154,845</b>	<b>\$1,345,958</b>
<b>VENEZUELA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Phasing out CFC-12 with HFC-134a and CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at seven commercial refrigeration companies (umbrella project)	UNIDO	32.3	\$403,590	\$52,467	\$456,057 12.48
<b>Total for Venezuela</b>		<b>32.3</b>	<b>\$403,590</b>	<b>\$52,467</b>	<b>\$456,057</b>
<b>WESTERN SAMOA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Implementation of the RMP: Training of customs officials and NOU staff	UNEP		\$53,500	\$6,955	\$60,455
Implementation of the RMP: Training of refrigeration service technicians	UNEP		\$48,800	\$6,344	\$55,144
<b>Total for Western Samoa</b>			<b>\$102,300</b>	<b>\$13,299</b>	<b>\$115,599</b>

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>REGION: AFR</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Refrigeration and global environment evaluation of equipment modernization study	France		\$15,000	\$750	\$15,750
<i>The resources would be used only for ozone-related issues; the results of the study would be made available to the Committee as well as to the countries involved; and no further funding would be requested from the Multilateral Fund as a result of the study, unless such requests were fully consistent with decision 31/48 and all other Executive Committee requirements</i>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Network</b>					
African regional network (French-speaking, English-speaking) (2001) (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$464,000	\$60,320	\$524,320
<b>Total for Region: AFR</b>			<b>\$479,000</b>	<b>\$61,070</b>	<b>\$540,070</b>
<b>REGION: ASP</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Network</b>					
West Asian regional network (2001) (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$124,000	\$16,120	\$140,120
South East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia regional networks (2001) (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$225,000	\$29,250	\$254,250
<b>Total for Region: ASP</b>			<b>\$349,000</b>	<b>\$45,370</b>	<b>\$394,370</b>
<b>REGION: LAC</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Network</b>					
South American, Central American, and the Caribbean regional networks (2001) (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$429,000	\$55,770	\$484,770
<b>Total for Region: LAC</b>			<b>\$429,000</b>	<b>\$55,770</b>	<b>\$484,770</b>
<b>GLOBAL</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Project preparation advance (2001)	UNIDO		\$139,500	\$18,135	\$157,635
Project preparation advance (2001)	UNDP		\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Prioritized sectoral data from worldwide sources in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$121,000	\$15,730	\$136,730
Advisory and expert group meetings for 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750
Translation, in French and Spanish, of the approved manual on Customs Officer Training on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Canada		\$36,000	\$1,440	\$37,440
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>					
Global enabling activity for customs training	UNEP		\$165,400	\$21,502	\$186,902
Support to national activities for 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900

**List of projects and activities approved for funding**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>Information exchange</b>					
Publish the OzonAction newsletter and special supplements in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$280,000	\$36,400	\$316,400
Regional awareness raising and South-South assistance (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$191,000	\$24,830	\$215,830
Provide direct query-response service in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$86,000	\$11,180	\$97,180
Deliver OzonAction Newsletter and other information through world wide web home page site in 2001 (WB 2001)	UNEP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
Maintain contact database of experts and mailing list for OzonAction programme publications in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$45,000	\$5,850	\$50,850
Provide international halon bank management information clearinghouse services in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$76,000	\$9,880	\$85,880
Conduct outreach at conferences and workshops in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$55,000	\$7,150	\$62,150
Disseminate awareness material, technical, and policy information in 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$346,000	\$44,980	\$390,980
<b>Programme administration</b>					
Travel for 2001 (WP 2001)	UNEP		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750
	<b>Total for Global</b>		<b>\$1,960,900</b>	<b>\$251,677</b>	<b>\$2,212,577</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7,555.1</b>	<b>\$45,488,152</b>	<b>\$5,505,104</b>	<b>\$50,993,256</b>

## Summary

Sector	Tonnes ODP	Funds Approved (US\$)		
		Project	Support	Total
<b>BILATERAL COOPERATION</b>				
Foam	268.9	\$1,449,454	\$187,202	\$1,636,656
Fumigant		\$37,200	\$4,836	\$42,036
Halon	427.3	\$491,400	\$24,570	\$515,970
Refrigeration		\$721,233	\$128,914	\$850,147
Several		\$36,000	\$1,440	\$37,440
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>696.2</b>	<b>\$2,735,287</b>	<b>\$346,962</b>	<b>\$3,082,249</b>
<b>INVESTMENT PROJECT</b>				
Aerosol	110.1	\$413,338	\$53,734	\$467,072
Foam	1,971.7	\$10,685,397	\$1,321,523	\$12,006,920
Fumigant	369.3	\$4,469,936	\$529,693	\$4,999,629
Halon	3,000.8	\$6,036,000	\$647,060	\$6,683,060
Other	90.0	\$2,000,000	\$180,000	\$2,180,000
Refrigeration	1,070.6	\$11,274,909	\$1,398,228	\$12,673,137
Process agent	246.4	\$976,265	\$131,291	\$1,107,556
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6,858.9</b>	<b>\$35,855,845</b>	<b>\$4,261,529</b>	<b>\$40,117,374</b>
<b>WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT</b>				
Foam		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Refrigeration		\$1,175,870	\$152,863	\$1,328,733
Several		\$5,691,150	\$739,850	\$6,431,000
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>\$6,897,020</b>	<b>\$896,613</b>	<b>\$7,793,633</b>
Summary by Parties and Implementing Agencies				
Australia	213.6	\$245,700		\$245,700
Canada	213.6	\$552,600	\$61,227	\$613,827
France		\$129,337	\$6,467	\$135,804
Germany	175.0	\$1,347,179	\$173,906	\$1,521,085
Japan	93.9	\$389,675	\$96,158	\$485,833
Switzerland		\$70,796	\$9,204	\$80,000
IBRD	2,654.9	\$8,595,468	\$972,161	\$9,567,629
UNDP	2,163.1	\$13,499,039	\$1,716,237	\$15,215,276
UNEP		\$4,853,173	\$630,912	\$5,484,085
UNIDO	2,040.9	\$15,805,185	\$1,838,831	\$17,644,016
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7,555.1</b>	<b>\$45,488,152</b>	<b>\$5,505,104</b>	<b>\$50,993,256</b>

## Annex IX

### AGREED CONDITIONS FOR FUNDING VMETHYL BROMIDE PHASE OUT PROJECT IN CHILE

The Executive Committee agrees to approve US\$805,000 as the total funds that will be available to achieve the commitments noted in this document for the phase-out of methyl bromide in the tree replant and tree nursery sectors in Chile, subject to the following understandings and considerations.

As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, the methyl bromide baseline for Chile has been established at 212.5 ODP tonnes. Chile has also reported a consumption of 107.1 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide for 1999. An assessment based on 1998 data determined that the tree replant sector accounts for 58.8 ODP tonnes and the tree nursery sector accounts for 17.4 ODP-tonnes, for a total of 76.2 ODP tonnes.

Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Chile exceeds subsequent phase out requirements of the Montreal Protocol. Specifically, Chile commits to reduce its total national consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels:

2001-2002	198.0 ODP tonnes
2002-2003	170.0 ODP tonnes
2005-2006	121.8 ODP tonnes

Chile commits to ensure that this consumption will be eliminated permanently by introducing relevant control measures. The project will work with stakeholders to develop a sectoral action plan to ensure that phase-out in the tree replant and tree nursery sectors will be sustainable. In addition, Chile may submit projects for other sectors to add to the methyl bromide reductions noted above.

UNDP shall report back annually on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project. Following initial disbursement of 20 per cent in the first year, Funding for the project will be disbursed by UNDP in line with the following yearly budget breakdown:

2001	20 per cent of the funds
2002	20 per cent of the funds
2003	20 per cent of the funds
2004	20 per cent of the funds
2005	20 per cent of the funds

Funding disbursement will be conditional on meeting the project milestones and the reduction schedule listed above. In case of unjustified delays UNDP will inform the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and will cancel any further release with funds until all problems are solved and the schedule is brought back on track. If unjustified delays continue, the project may be cancelled.

## Annex X

### AGREED CONDITIONS FOR PHASE-OUT OF METHYL BROMIDE IN MACEDONIA

The Executive Committee agrees to approve US \$1,075,207 as the total funds that will be available to achieve commitments noted in this document for the phase reduction in the use of methyl bromide in Macedonia subject to the following understandings and considerations:

As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, Macedonia had consumption of 27.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 1999. In accordance with the data submitted to the Secretariat by Macedonia for the years 1995-1998, Macedonia has a methyl bromide baseline of 12.2 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, Macedonia must reduce its 1999 consumption of methyl bromide by at least 15.0 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Protocol's 2002 freeze obligation and by at least 17.4 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Protocol's 2005, 20 per cent reduction.

Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Macedonia meets that requirement, and exceeds subsequent phase out requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

Specifically, Macedonia commits to reduce its total national consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels during the 12-month period of the following listed years:

2001-2002	12.2 ODP tonnes
2002-2003	9.7 ODP tonnes
2003-2004	7.8 ODP tonnes
2004-2005	zero

In addition, Macedonia commits to sustain this phase-out of methyl bromide through the use of bans in the use of methyl bromide for all non-exempt methyl bromide uses. The specific reductions in consumption noted above will be those achieved through this project. Since this project constitutes a sector phase out, there will be no additional projects that will be submitted for the methyl bromide sector.

UNIDO shall report back to the Executive Committee annually on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project, as well as on annual costs related to the use of the floating system inputs being purchased with the project funds.

Following initial disbursement of 30 per cent in the year 2000-2001, funding for later years in the project will be disbursed by UNIDO in accordance with the following schedule, and with the understanding that a subsequent year's funding will not be disbursed until the Executive Committee has favourably reviewed the prior years progress report.

2002 – 2003	25 per cent of funds
2003 – 2004	25 per cent of funds
2004 – 2005	20 per cent of funds

Finally, UNIDO agrees to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.

## Annex XI

### AGREED CONDITION FOR FUNDING METHYL BROMIDE PHASE-OUT PROJECT IN MALAWI

The Executive Committee agrees to approve US \$2,999,824 as the total project funds that will be available forthwith to achieve commitments noted in this document for a total phase out in the use of methyl bromide in Malawi (85 per cent non-QPS use of methyl bromide in tobacco). The total methyl bromide phase out will proceed subject to the following understandings and considerations below. It is to be noted, however, that 15 per cent non-QPS use of methyl bromide in grain storage will be replaced by phosphine to be converted by Government on their own with assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom.

As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, Malawi had a consumption of 129 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 1999 covering fumigation, grain storage and other controlled uses. In accordance with this data submitted to the Ozone Secretariat by Malawi for the years 1995-1998, Malawi has a methyl bromide baseline of 112.7 ODP tonnes. Reduction in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Malawi meets that requirement, and will totally phase out all non-QPS use of methyl bromide by December 2004.

Specifically, Malawi commits to reduce total national consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels during the 12-month period of the following listed years:

December 2000:	freeze level of 129 ODP;
December 2001:	109.7 ODP tonnes (reduction of 19.3 ODP tonnes from 2000 level);
December 2002:	90 ODP tonnes (reduction of 20.9 ODP tonnes from 2001 level);
December 2003:	49.3 ODP tonnes (reduction of 41.1 ODP tonnes from 2002 level);
December 2004:	zero ODP tonnes (reduction of 49.3 ODP tonnes from 2003 level).

In addition, Malawi commits to sustain the reduction and total national phase out of methyl bromide noted above through bans and legislative measures in the use of methyl bromide. The specific reductions in consumption noted above will be those achieved through this project. Since this project constitute a sector phase out, there will be no additional projects that will be submitted for the methyl bromide sector.

UNDP shall report back to the Executive Committee annually on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project, as well as on annual costs related to the implementation of the phase out indicated in the project document. Following initial disbursement in the year 2000-2001, funding for later years in the project will be required from the MLF in accordance with the following schedule, with the understanding that additional grants will be approved by the Executive Committee based on prior years progress report and if Malawi does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the proposal, UNDP will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met.

Mid-2001:	US \$1,000,000
Mid-2002:	US \$ 750,000
Mid-2003:	US \$1,249,824

Finally, UNDP agrees to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.



## Annex XII

### AGREED CONDITIONS FOR FUNDING METHYL BROMIDE PHASE-OUT PROJECT IN MOROCCO

The Executive Committee agrees to approve US \$2,189,729 as the total funds that will be available to achieve the commitments noted in this document for the phased reduction in the use of methyl bromide in Morocco subject to the following understandings and considerations:

As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, Morocco had consumption of 767.4 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 1999. In accordance with the data submitted to the Secretariat by Morocco for the years 1995-1998, Morocco has a methyl bromide baseline of 695.8 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, Morocco must reduce its 1999 consumption of methyl bromide by at least 71.6 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Protocol's 2002 freeze obligation and by at least 210.8 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Protocol's 2005, 20 per cent reduction. Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, the project previously approved for the production of banana and the forthcoming project for the production of tomatoes, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Morocco meets that requirement.

Morocco commits to reduce total national consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels during the 12-month period of the following listed years:

2001	744 tonnes	(767.4 – 23.4 tonnes).
2002	728.4 tonnes	(reduction of 15.6 tonnes from 2001 level).
2003	705 tonnes	(reduction of 20.4 tonnes from 2002 level).
2004	662.8 tonnes	(reduction of 42.2 tonnes as in project document).
2005	612 tonnes	(reduction of 50 tonnes as in project document).

In addition, upon successful completion of the project, Morocco commits to sustain this phaseout of methyl bromide through the use of adequate regulations and the specific reductions in consumption noted above will be those achieved through this project. Morocco may have additional projects approved that will add to the reductions noted above and subsequently allow compliance of both the 2002 freeze and the 20 per cent reduction budget of 2005.

In the context of the extensive training that is being carried out in the implementation of this project, UNIDO agrees to educate related farmers on ways to limit the use of metam sodium through the enhanced use of IPM techniques. UNIDO shall also report back to the Executive Committee annually on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project, as well as on annual costs related to metam sodium and the use of the steam boilers being purchased with the project funds. Following initial disbursement of 25% in the year 2001, funding for later years in the project will be dispersed by UNIDO in accordance with the following schedule, and with the understanding that a subsequent year's funding will not be dispersed until the Executive Committee has favorably reviewed the prior years progress report:

2001	25% of the funds
2002	25% of the funds
2003	25% of the funds
2004	25% of the funds

Finally, UNIDO agrees to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.

**Annex XIII****AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE PHASE-OUT STRATEGY FOR THE TOBACCO SECTOR (SECTOR PLAN) IN CHINA**

1. The Executive Committee has decided to approve in principle a total of US \$11 million for the implementation of a tobacco sector plan for CFC-11 phase out in China (Decision 30/54). By this approval, the Government of China commits, that in exchange of the funds agreed in paragraph 2 below, the consumption of CFC-11 in the tobacco industry will be completely phased out by the year 2007 according to the following schedule:

**Table 1. CFC-11 phase-out schedule for the tobacco sector (tonnes)**

Year	Amount to be phased-out	Consumption limit
2001	90	1,000
2002	120	880
2003	180	700
2004	200	500
2005	200	300
2006	150	150
2007	150	0

2. The Executive Committee agrees in principle that the funds will be provided on the basis of an annual work programme to be submitted at the first Executive Meeting of each year, in accordance with, and in the exact amounts contained in, the following schedule:

**Table 2. Annual Programme Payments (US\$ 1,000,000)**

Year	CFC-11 phaseout	Technical assistance	Total
2001	1.7	0.3	2.0
2002	1.7	0.3	2.0
2003	1.7	0.3	2.0
2004	1.7	0.1	1.8
2005	1.7	0.0	1.7
2006	1.5	0.0	1.5
Total	10.0	1.0	11.0

3. Payments indicated in Table 2 (other than the initial tranche for 2001) are conditional upon maintenance and verification of the consumption limits indicated in Table 1 and upon China meeting the other requirements of this agreement including provision of satisfactory

annual progress reports and work programmes and verification of closure of CFC-based expansion lines and essential equipment disposals included in each annual programme.

4. To enable China to commence the tobacco sector phase-out programme, the Executive Committee decides at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting to approve funding of US \$2.0 million for the annual work programme for year 2001.

5. The Government of China agrees:

- (a) that the funds indicated in Table 2, are the total that will be available to China to enable its full compliance with the CFC-11 reductions and consumption limits indicated in Table 1, and that no additional Multilateral Fund resources will be allocated to phase-out CFC-11 in the tobacco sector in China;
- (b) that consistent with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol, the Sector plan and this agreement, it will ensure accurate monitoring of the phase-out and, through the implementing agency, will provide annual progress reports on the implementation of the Sector Plan to the first meeting of the Executive Committee each year;
- (c) to permit and facilitate the conduct of independent technical audits administered by the implementing agency, and as may be directed by the Executive Committee, to verify that the CFC-11 phase out schedule in the tobacco sector agreed in Table 1 is being met, plants closed and equipment disposed of as indicated in annual programmes;
- (d) that if the Executive Committee meets its obligations under this agreement, but the Government of China does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in Table 1 and the other requirements outlined in this agreement, the implementing agency and the Multilateral Fund will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche of funding outlined in Table 2 until such time as the required reduction has been met;
- (e) to accept and implement the remedial actions specified in the Sector Plan, including: withdrawal of quotas, conditional release of funds, reductions in annual programme funding and return of funds to the Multilateral Fund, in the event of failure to meet the CFC-11 reduction targets or other performance indicators;
- (f) in particular, that if the CFC-consumption limit in any year is not met, the following years' annual programme will contain remedial action to ensure that the combined two-year CFC consumption limit is met. If the CFC consumption limits for the two-year period cannot be met, funds for annual programmes in the following years may be reduced.

6. The Executive Committee wishes to provide China with maximum flexibility in using the agreed funds to meet the reduction requirements agreed in Table 1 above. The Executive

Committee is of the understanding that during implementation, as long as it is otherwise consistent with this agreement, the funds provided to China pursuant to this agreement may be used in any manner that China believes will achieve the smoothest possible CFC-11 phase out.

7. UNIDO has agreed to be the implementing agency for this project at a fee of nine per cent of the project funds allocated in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

8. As implementing agency, UNIDO agrees to be responsible for:

- (a) assisting China in the preparation of each annual work programme;
- (b) reviewing annual work programmes, interacting with SEPA, PMO and STMA and, if found acceptable submitting each year's annual work programme to the Executive Committee on behalf of SEPA;
- (c) establishing working and reporting arrangements with SEPA and/or STMA;
- (d) verifying that the conditions under which budgeted funds are released in each annual programme are accomplished and releasing of the funds to a special ODS account established by SEPA;
- (e) participating in the selection of consultants for the technical assistance and endorsing candidates selected;
- (f) having access to bidding for proposals and participating as an observer in the technical and financial evaluation of these proposals conducted by STMA;
- (g) conducting all necessary audits and verifications, including:
  - (i) verifying that the phase-out targets and project activities have been met;
  - (ii) verifying the dismantling of CFC-11 tobacco expansion lines and the destruction of CFC-based essential expansion equipment;
  - (iii) ensuring that independent audits of the implementation of each annual programme and a financial audit of the ODS phaseout are undertaken by appropriate independent experts; and
- (h) reporting to the Executive Committee on implementation progress.

## Annex XIV

### REVISED STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES FOR PROJECTS IN THE METHYL BROMIDE SECTOR

#### Introduction and background

1. The intent of the revised strategy is to assist the Executive Committee in allocating resources to the methyl bromide (MB) sector for the next twenty-four months. At the end of that time the strategy and guidelines should be reviewed.
2. Since the adoption of the current (interim) strategy and guidelines for investment projects in the MB sector, the Executive Committee has allocated resources for the preparation of 53 projects in 43 Article 5 countries, of which 41 demonstration projects for soil fumigation and storage (commodities) and structural fumigation, and three investment projects were approved: two for phasing out MB in tobacco seedbeds and another for storage of peanuts. In addition, the Committee also approved related support activities for global coverage. The total MB consumption in these countries is estimated at 8,500 ODP tonnes, equivalent to 87 per cent of total consumption in Article 5 countries (as reported to the Ozone Secretariat in 1997).
3. As of October 1999, 65 Article 5 countries have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The baseline for compliance with the Montreal Protocol regarding the consumption and production of MB (average of 1995-1998) has been determined for 62 Article 5 countries (some of which have not yet ratified the Copenhagen Amendment), with the following distribution:

Consumption (ODP tonnes)	Number of countries
0	18
>0 and <5	17
>5 and <30	8
>30 and <100	5
>100 and <200	6
>200 and <500	4
>500 and <1,360	4
Total	62

4. The demonstration projects under implementation on soil fumigation cover 12 different crops, five of which have world-wide distribution, including, tomatoes, tobacco, cucurbits, flowers and strawberries. While 13 different alternative technologies are currently under demonstration, only five of them have been proposed in more than 10 applications: low-dose chemicals, soil solarization, non-soil cultivation, steam pasteurisation and bio-fumigation, all in combination with an IPM programme.

5. The demonstration projects in storage applications cover 8 different commodities and structures and 11 alternative fumigation processes, including integrated commodity management (ICM). However, only four technologies (phosphine alone; phosphine in combination with heat and carbon dioxide; and diatomaceous earth) are the most commonly chosen.

### **Copenhagen Amendment**

6. The MB 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 this amendment should be urged to do so and should be informed about the availability to Parties of funding to support reduction projects for the phase out of MB. In order to facilitate faster ratification of this amendment, funding for activities which enhance national capacity building, such as funding for information transfer and policy development, could be made available to countries which have not yet ratified the amendment, provided that a letter has been received from the appropriate agency of that country, indicating its intent to complete the ratification within a period of twelve months.

7. In order to facilitate faster ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment, UNEP's regional networks should concentrate on the issue during their meetings.

### **Determination of MB consumption data**

8. Accurate data on consumption of MB is necessary to: (i) calculate the baseline (average consumption over the period 1995-1998), (ii) assess the ability of Article 5 Parties to meet their obligations under the Protocol (the 2002 freeze and the 20 per cent reduction by 2005), and (iii) determine the technical and financial requirements to meet those obligations.

9. In order to overcome the difficulties in data collection and to assess the baseline, it is recommended to have a comparison of consumption data from several sources of information including: import data collected from customs department and importers; data gathered by the Ministry of Agriculture (pesticide regulatory body); data reported to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; data reported in implementing agencies surveys; data from MBTOC; and estimation on quantities used based on total area fumigated for a particular crop at an average MB application rate.

10. The Implementing and Bilateral Agencies together with their in-country counterparts should make every effort to collect data on the consumption of MB and the history and pattern of its uses in the concerned country.

### **Tools of intervention**

11. For countries that use little or no MB, the Fund should support information exchange activities and technical assistance programmes in order that these countries do not commence or increase their use or become dependent on this substance. The focus in these countries is to facilitate a policy dialogue to ensure implementation of policies banning the import and/or use of MB.

12. For countries which have rapidly accelerated their use, in addition to the policy dialogue and information exchange programmes, specific investment phaseout projects should be considered in order to ensure compliance with the control requirements of the Montreal Protocol. Demonstration projects, as defined under paragraph 23 (a) should be considered on a case-by case basis. This paragraph could also apply to those new users that face “special circumstances” as defined by the Executive Committee.

13. For countries that are traditional users of MB, the main tools of intervention should be the development of investment projects and the associated regulatory and policy activities to ensure sustainability of the phase out, taking into consideration that the majority of countries in this category are already benefiting from demonstration projects. Demonstration projects, as defined under paragraph 23 (a) should be considered on a case-by case basis.

### **Major use categories**

14. Controlled use of MB can be classified into two broad categories:

- (a) Soil disinfestation, which represents the largest global use consists of 75 per cent or more of total MB in Article 5 countries. The likely beneficiaries of investment projects for the phase out of MB in these applications in any country could range from a large number of small independent farmers to well structured, export-driven crops organised in Associations, like the tobacco sector. Some of these companies could be transnational.
- (b) Storage and structural uses, which amount to 20 to 25 per cent of total use of MB in Article 5 countries. In some Article 5 countries, however, the use of MB for storage dominates the country’s use profile, whereas in others use of MB in structural fumigation predominates. In general, fumigation of commodities and structures is performed by specialised service companies, several of them belonging to transnational corporations. These companies are considered to be well-organised and thus easy to reach. However, in some cases, MB is directly applied by the personnel working for the facility to be treated (e.g., silos, mills, warehouses). Thus, the target group for MB investment projects in this category could include owners of facilities and providers of fumigation services.

### **Priority areas**

15. The goal of projects in this sector should be the achievement of reductions in MB consumption and production to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol control provisions. Projects should strive to facilitate this goal, through a process that facilitates widespread understanding among stakeholders, users and related agencies on how the alternative technology(ies) may be applied to related uses. Where overall effectiveness can be enhanced or when viable in its own right, integrated pest management should be considered.

16. Consistent with the Multilateral Fund rules, the most cost-effective and sustainable MB alternative technology should be funded consistent with the national strategy of the Article 5

country concerned. The selection of alternative(s) technology(ies) should be decided by the country concerned and should involve, as pertinent, government agencies, farmers and farmers' associations, those involved in structural and storage pest control, exporters, research institutions and universities and NGOs. A crop and/or sub-sector-based approach for MB projects may be the most efficient way of eliminating MB.

#### Soil disinfestation

17. Because of their contribution to global use, the following crops, including seed beds and nursery crops, should be considered a priority in the development of projects: flowers, tobacco, tomato, strawberries and cucurbits. Nevertheless, investment projects and demonstration projects (as defined under paragraph 23(a)) in crops other than those listed may be considered in cases where their use in a country is significant and related reductions are deemed essential to ensure compliance with the upcoming control provisions. In that respect, projects for crops representing over 25% of a country MB consumption should be given a priority.

18. Article 5 countries which implemented demonstration project(s) may choose the most viable of the demonstrated technologies for the sustained phase out of its MB consumption.

19. Thus, while the viability of any alternative may be country, soil and/or crop dependant, the use of one or a combination of several of the following proven and viable alternative technologies for soil disinfestation may be considered: floating tray systems; substrates; steam pasteurisation; biofumigation; non-chemical and physical treatments such as solarization, organic amendments, crop rotation/fallow; resistant varieties and grafting; and low dose chemicals (chloropicrin, dazomet, metham sodium, 1-3-D, and other pesticides) which should be used in the most environmentally friendly manner possible.

20. Other technologies that have been demonstrated as appropriate alternatives to MB for particular crops/conditions should also be considered (in such cases, the burden is on the proponent to provide information on the demonstrated feasibility of the proposed alternative).

#### Storage and structural uses

21. Pending the completion of demonstration projects in a number of Article 5 countries, the most prominent alternative technologies to MB for storage and structural applications, are: heat treatment (particularly where a source of heat already exists in the facility to be treated); phosphine alone or phosphine in combination with carbon dioxide and heat to reduce the application rate; sulphuryl fluoride (mainly for wood and wood products); and, in good general management practices, through prevention, monitoring, surveillance and control. While non-chemical techniques would be preferable, chemical alternatives may be more effective in a certain country and/or storage and structural use contexts and may be essential to the phase out for some countries.



### **Project categories**

22. National governments should support project proposals on alternatives to MB by efforts at the national level to establish a policy framework which encourages and links implementation of projects with legislation. Monitoring and verification of the achievements of project milestones through objectively verifiable indicators in connection with fund disbursement should be instituted to ensure enforcement.

23. Project proposals could then be categorised as follows:

- (a) Demonstration projects: Given the limited time to meet the freeze on MB, where a demonstration project is shown to be necessary, due to the particular circumstances of the country/users, this should be included as part of an investment project. The commitment of the country concerned to implement policy measures directed to eliminating MB use (i.e., bans and import licensing) should be demonstrated in the project.
- (b) Investment projects: Projects whose primary objective is the reduction, and eventual elimination of MB consumption in sectors or for uses where there are clearly demonstrated efficacious alternative technologies. They should be accompanied 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 users shortly after the projects are completed (i.e., bans and import restrictions). 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 MB.
- (c) Non-investment projects: Projects focused on creating and disseminating information and/or educating stakeholders, and the provision of assistance, where needed, on the creation of policy instruments to restrict or ban the use and/or import of MB.

### **Possible model for project development**

24. The project development process should be open and transparent to enable all appropriate expertise in a country to participate. As distinct from the phase out of other ozone-depleting substances, the process for developing projects for the phase out of MB should take into account the following unique features:

- (a) MB is a very potent and very toxic fumigant, that can control a wide range of pests, diseases and weed seeds. As of today, there is no single cost-effective alternative capable for replacing it in all applications;

- (b) Adoption of new technologies in agricultural-related activities involves changes in traditional practices and attitudes, and covers a large number of end-users;
- (c) Risk associated with implementation of alternative technologies is inherently higher than in industrial processes due to climatic and pest/crop variability and needs to be carefully assessed and managed, taking into account that the target group is individual farmers who are legitimately risk-averse; and
- (d) Unlike other sectors where it may be sufficient to only change the manufacturing equipment to ensure phase out on a one off basis, phase out of MB must take place every crop cycle and/or pest control treatment. The issue of the possibility of backtracking, reverting to MB, must be addressed in the project (e.g., through import restrictions, bans on specific uses, imposition of taxes).

25. Where appropriate, workshops involving main stakeholders (such as MB importers, suppliers of alternative technologies, relevant government agencies, farmers and farmers' associations, fumigation companies using MB, research institutions/universities and NGOs), should be organised at the outset of activities in a country to decide on the most appropriate alternative technologies. The resource persons should be chosen as far as feasible from local experts or experts from close cultural areas to obviate any cultural barriers.

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

27. The institutional capacity should be in place to enable the alternative technology used in an investment project to be adopted nation-wide. It would also need to be demonstrated that the country concerned is committed to a package of policy measures directed to eliminating MB use (e.g., labelling of commodities produced without MB, taxes and levies on import of MB, mandatory registration by traders and farmers using MB, phase out schedule for MB) and to sustaining the alternative methodologies on a permanent basis or for as long as needed. Farmers should also be committed to sustainable reductions in MB use.

28. The stakeholders should participate in the implementation of the project, periodic review of results, final evaluation of projects and their potential, if necessary, for more widespread application within the country. A fact sheet summarizing the results of the project should be prepared (for widespread dissemination both within the country and to other countries), including a cost/benefit analysis.

29. Implementing or bilateral agencies should hold discussions with the competent government agencies, including the Ozone Unit, in the implementation of the project; and should work with relevant organisations such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), national and/or regional agricultural research and extension facilities, grain handling organizations, and others.

30. Extensive coordination of work and sharing of information among implementing and bilateral agencies will be essential in order to avoid costly duplication within projects and to

ensure the most effective and efficient delivery of technical and financial assistance by the Multilateral Fund.

### **Categories of incremental costs for the phase out of MB**

31. The Multilateral Fund covers the agreed incremental costs required for the phase out of the consumption and/or the production of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol. The incrementality of the costs arises from a comparison of the costs of applying the most cost effective, environmentally compatible and economically viable proven substitute technology with an existing baseline. The baseline, in this case, would include cost of MB and the technological set-up and infrastructure available for its application, which could be assessed.

#### Eligibility criteria

32. Countries that have not used any MB for controlled purposes during the 1995-1998 period will not be eligible for any investment project funding. However, consideration may be given for non-investment assistance to specifically put in place measures to disallow imports of MB in order to ensure compliance with the Protocol requirements.

33. The size of the eligible grant could be reduced depending on the degree of export to non Article 5 countries of the finished product. Where exports to non-Article 5 countries correspond to or are less than 25 per cent of the total finished product (e.g., flowers, vegetables, fruits, etc.), the total eligible grant shall not be discounted. The size of the eligible grant would be reduced by the participation of multinational corporations from Article 2 countries in the growing of crops, storage and treatment of commodities and structures. The implementing agencies should work with countries and include within their project proposals a specific commitment to permanently reduce aggregate national consumption of controlled methyl bromide from specific levels in specified time frames. Larger projects should continue to include provisions for phased funding following achievement and maintenance of specific national reduction milestones. The proposed project and related commitments will be considered by the Executive Committee.

#### Definition of categories of incremental costs

34. Incremental costs for MB investment projects should generally 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). However, certain specific considerations could be taken into account including:

- (a) The transfer of knowledge on the proposed alternative technology is an important component of any MB investment project; some account needs to be taken of the transfer of knowledge which has already started through the demonstration projects;
- (b) Few items of equipment and/or farm input materials might be needed for implementation of some alternative technologies to MB;

- (c) Depending on the technology chosen, incremental costs may include operating costs or may result in operating savings.

35. The specific considerations mentioned in the above paragraph may be reviewed by the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2002, in light of experience gained from investment projects.