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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 18-20 July 2001

**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE
SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW**

Introduction

1. The Sub-Committee on Project Review of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol met in Montreal, from 16 to 18 July 2001.
2. The meeting was attended by representatives of Colombia, Germany, India, Japan (Chair), Malaysia, Tunisia and the United States of America.
3. In accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Sub-Committee, the following attended the meeting as observers:
 - (a) representatives from Australia, Finland and Jordan;
 - (b) representatives of the implementing agencies, the Ozone Secretariat and the Treasurer.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

4. The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan), at 10 a.m. on Monday, 16 July 2001.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

5. The Sub-Committee adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/23/1, with an amendment to include discussion of a project proposal for a foam sector ODS phase-out plan for Mexico under agenda item 5:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Introductory remarks
4. Organization of work
5. Issues identified during project review
6. Bilateral cooperation
7. Work programme amendments:
 - (a) Work programme amendments of UNDP
 - (b) Work programme amendments of UNEP
 - (c) Work programme amendments of UNIDO
 - (d) Work programme amendments of the World Bank
8. Investment projects
9. Policy paper: The use of 13 per cent allowance for support costs (Decision 32/31)
10. Other matters
11. Adoption of the report
12. Closure of the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 3: INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

6. The Chief Officer welcomed the members of the Sub-Committee on Project Review. He said that the agenda of the current meeting would focus mainly on issues identified during project review and on investment projects and amendments to the 2001 work programmes submitted by the implementing and bilateral agencies. The total value of the 216 projects and activities received including sectoral strategies and plans for submission to the 34th Meeting was over US \$217 million and the requested funding at the current meeting amounted to almost US \$101 million, including tranches for sector plans and methyl bromide projects.

7. He said that the review by the Secretariat had resulted in a recommendation for blanket approvals of 144 projects in the amount of US \$33.4 million. Twenty-one investment projects and other activities with a total value of US \$26.4 million had been withdrawn or deferred, including projects which did not provide adequate information or the eligibility of which was in doubt. Fifty-one investment projects were submitted for individual consideration, with a total value, as submitted, of US \$47.8 million. Forty-five of those projects had issues related to inconsistencies in sectoral and/or national ODS consumption data, or pertaining to the fumigant or process agent sectors, but their costs had been agreed upon with the relevant implementing agency. There were only six projects, including two new sectoral plans, for which the Secretariat and the relevant implementing agency had not agreed the costs, amounting to US \$35.1 million, which were being submitted for individual consideration.

8. He reported that the funds available for commitment from the Multilateral Fund currently stood at US \$79.5 million and, depending on the Sub-Committee's recommendations in certain of the cases, it might be possible to fund all of the projects recommended for approval at the current meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 4: ORGANIZATION OF WORK

9. Following the suggestion of the Chair, the Sub-Committee decided to organize its work in accordance with the annotated provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/23/1/Add.1/Rev.1.

AGENDA ITEM 5: ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING PROJECT REVIEW**(a) Undertakings from countries (Decision 33/2 (c), (e), (f))**

10. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 4 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that the Executive Committee had requested implementing agencies to obtain undertakings from governments in relation to, inter alia, sustained reductions in sectoral consumption and obligations to cease using CFCs when the projects had been completed (Decision 33/2).

11. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Request the implementing agencies to comply fully with Decision 33/2 (c), (e), and (f) and include the undertakings from governments in relation to sustained reductions in sectoral consumption and obligations to cease using CFCs in their projects submitted to the 35th and later meetings;
- (b) Approve project proposals submitted to the current meeting for which governments had met the conditions set out in Decision 33/2;
- (c) Approve projects submitted to the current meeting for which governments had not met their obligations to provide complete information, on the understanding that disbursement of funding for those projects would be contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.
- (d) Defer final consideration of the format for reporting the undertakings until the 35th Meeting, while allowing countries with outstanding commitments pursuant to paragraph (c) above to use the existing format and to submit outstanding projects to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting.

(b) Project duration (Decision 33/2 (b))

12. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 5 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that the issue was related to achieving shorter implementation times for foam projects using HCFC-141b technology.

13. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee, in keeping with the requirements of Decision 33/2:

- (a) Request the Secretariat and the implementing agencies to review the duration of individual foam projects with a view to shortening the time for the completion of HCFC-141b conversions, and report their findings to the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance at its 15th Meeting; and
- (b) Request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider the issue at its 15th Meeting, in the context of business plans.

(c) Funding for technology transfer and trials (Decision 33/2 (j) and (k))

14. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 6 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that the issue was related to funding of technical assistance and trials in foam projects (Decision 33/2 (j) and (k)).

15. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recognized the need for technical assistance funds for the implementation of projects and recommended that the Executive Committee request the Secretariat and the implementing agencies to continue to review the funding level and/or implementation modality for technical assistance and trials in project proposals, in order

to ensure full compliance with Decision 33/2 (j) and (k) and report to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting.

(d) Extension of Decision 33/2 to other sectors

16. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 7 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that the issue was related to the provision in other sectors of undertakings on consumption and on cessation of CFC use similar to those required by Decision 33/2 for the foam sector.

17. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee take up the matter of extension of Decision 33/2, as outlined in paragraph 7 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19, to other sectors in the context of its discussions on strategic planning, under item 7 of its agenda.

(e) Enterprise consumption and country data

18. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 8 to 11 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that the issue was related to the continuing discrepancies between data on consumption of ODS provided in project documents and the data provided to the Secretariat by countries about the total consumption in the relevant sector.

19. The view was expressed that accurate data on consumption levels, project phase-out levels, and remaining amounts to be phased out were needed in order for the Executive Committee to have an understanding of which countries faced difficulties in meeting their commitments and to plan for the future. It was suggested that, once projects had been approved to phase out 100 per cent or more of the remaining reported ODS consumption in a sector, before any further projects could be approved a definitive report had to be provided delineating all further consumption in that sector. Based on those data, future phase-out projects could be submitted, preferably in the form of a sectoral umbrella project to phase out the remaining ODS consumption in the sector.

20. The view was also expressed that Article 5 countries faced a number of difficulties in providing accurate data on consumption and phase-out. Moreover, to achieve phase-out it was uncertain whether Article 5 countries could undertake umbrella projects to encompass all remaining enterprises in a given sector, particularly the larger countries. In that connection it was necessary to examine what other types of projects might be applicable to enable phase-out targets to be met.

21. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Request the Secretariat and the implementing agencies not to submit project proposals which showed inconsistencies between project data and the latest reported sectoral consumption data;

- (b) Request the Secretariat to prepare, for submission to the Sub-Committee on Project Review at each meeting, a list of project proposals received by the Secretariat for which inconsistencies in reported data existed, listing inter alia latest sectoral consumption data, project ODS consumption data, date of establishment of production capacity, remaining consumption in the sector concerned and project costs;
 - (c) Approve the project proposals submitted to the current meeting, on the understanding that projects submitted to future meetings would be in compliance with the request in (a) above and that, at its first meeting in 2002 the Executive Committee, could consider those projects which had been dropped from the 2001 business plans;
 - (d) For those countries with data discrepancies, projects remaining in the 2001 allocation could be presented once issues were clarified, to the March 2002 meeting, and would be counted against the 2001 business plans.
- (f) Projects not in business plans

22. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 12 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that some projects had been submitted at values much higher than those in the 2001 business plans, or for levels of phase-out lower than those in the 2001 business plans.

23. Following a discussion, and noting the levels of flexibility provided in previous decisions, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee request the Sub-Committee on Monitoring, Evaluation and Finance to consider requesting implementing agencies:

- (a) To make every effort to submit projects in accordance with approved business plans;
- (b) To replace projects in a business plan or contingency list only when confirmation was provided that:
 - (i) the government concerned had been informed in writing by the implementing agency of the reasons why its project or projects had been deferred or deleted from the agency's business plan;
 - (ii) the replacement project or projects would be essential to enable a country to meet a compliance commitment and any delay in their approval and implementation would result in the country being in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

(g) Consumption arising from CFC-11 contained in pre-mixed foam chemicals

24. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 13 to 15 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19). He pointed out that the issue was related to CFC-11 contained in pre-blended chemicals imported by Article 5 countries for use in the manufacture of foam. The issue had been discussed at the 25th Meeting of the Implementation Committee, where attention had been drawn to Decision I/12 A of the First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. That decision made it clear that pre-blended polyols were to be regarded as a product under the terms of the Montreal Protocol, which in turn meant that CFCs in polyols should not be counted as consumption by the importing country.

25. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee consider the issue at its 35th Meeting, in the light of any relevant consideration of the matter by the Implementation Committee.

(h) Mexico: Foam sector ODS phase-out plan

26. The attention of the Sub-Committee was drawn to the above project in Mexico, which had not originally been placed on the agenda of the current meeting and which had been considered by the Executive Committee at its 32nd and 33rd Meetings. The project was the subject of two Executive Committee Decisions (32/54 and 33/48). The Chief Officer reported that the Secretariat had received a letter from UNDP, containing the views of the Government of Mexico, inter alia seeking to have Decision 33/48 rescinded. He said that no additional information relevant to the requirements of Decision 33/48 had been submitted to the Secretariat to enable it to include the project in the agenda for the current meeting.

27. The representative of UNDP presented the comments of the Government of Mexico with respect to Decisions 32/54 and 33/48 which called upon that country, inter alia, to provide concrete assurances that the project would provide for a permanent reduction in the national aggregate consumption of CFCs, even though that concept was still to be discussed and had not yet been agreed. For that reason, the above mentioned decisions delayed the Sub-Committee on Project Review's consideration of this project, which was a priority for Mexico.

28. Two delegations noted that, while they would discuss issues contained in the project, because the project had not been formally submitted before the meeting, neither Party would be able to take a final decision at the current meeting.

29. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee defer consideration of the above project, pending consideration of the concept of "aggregate permanent national consumption" within the context of the discussion on strategic planning in the Executive Committee.

AGENDA ITEM 6: BILATERAL COOPERATION (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/33/20 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

30. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20, and to its Corr.1 and Add.1, on bilateral cooperation. He said that a total of 28 requests totalling US \$6,740,004 for bilateral cooperation had been submitted by the Governments of Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland and Sweden. The Secretariat had recommended 24 of the projects for blanket approval and four for individual consideration.

31. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the requests for approval of bilateral cooperation, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20, and Corr.1 and Add.1, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

Syria: Sector phase-out programme: establishing a halon bank and umbrella project for 63 manufacturers (French and German components)

32. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that the project would achieve sustainable reductions in the consumption of halons in the Syrian Arab Republic and there would be no further requests for funding for halon projects.

Brazil: Pilot project: training programme for the refrigeration maintenance sector (Government of Germany)

33. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 41 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20 and paragraphs 41 (bis) and 41 (ter) of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20/Corr.1. He said that the Secretariat had reported that funding of the above project could amount to double counting, on account of the activities already funded in Brazil, noting that an RMP was under preparation by UNDP.

34. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that:

- (a) The project would be implemented within a short time-frame and would contribute to the preparation and implementation of the RMP for Brazil currently under preparation by UNDP; and
- (b) The Government of Germany and UNDP would work closely together in the implementation of their respective activities in the refrigeration servicing sector in Brazil.

Romania: Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture (Government of Italy)

35. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, in accordance with the

agreement between the Government of Romania and the Executive Committee, contained in Annex II to the present report.

Region ASP: Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia and Pacific region (Government of Japan)

36. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 69 to 77 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20.

37. The representative of Japan explained that the objective of the project was to support the development of a national compliance strategy in a selected Article 5 country from the South Asian region. It would involve work by both a regional consultant and a national consultant, and would entail country consultations with relevant national and international stakeholders, including government implementing agencies, business and industry, and NGOs. Those consultations would facilitate the development and implementation of robust national compliance strategies, which would include *inter alia* a national framework and implementation modalities to strengthen national managerial capacities.

38. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

Region ASP: Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption (Government of Sweden)

39. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 83 and 84 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20 and to paragraphs 83 (bis) and 84 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20/Corr.1.

40. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that this was a one-time project, not the first in a sequence of projects requiring further funding in the future.

Region ASP: Workshop on RMP update for LVCs (Government of Sweden)

41. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 85 and 86 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/20.

42. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee defer consideration of the proposed project to a future meeting.

43. At the conclusion of its discussions on this agenda item, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee request the Treasurer to offset the costs of the above bilateral projects, as follows:

- (a) US \$328,167 against the balance of Australia's bilateral contributions for 2001;

- (b) US \$585,221 against the balance of France's bilateral contributions for 2001;
- (c) US \$1,083,479 against the balance of Germany's bilateral contributions for 2001;
- (d) US \$3,374,489 against the balance of Italy's bilateral contributions for 2000 and 2001;
- (e) US \$167,805 against the balance of Japan's bilateral contributions for 2001;
- (f) US \$113,000 against the balance of Poland's bilateral contributions for 2001;
- (g) US \$305,000 against the balance of Sweden's bilateral contributions for 2001.

AGENDA ITEM 7: WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS

(a) Work programme amendments of UNDP

44. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/21 containing the 2001 work programme amendments of UNDP.

45. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve UNDP's 2001 work programme amendments, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/21, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

Bangladesh: Renewal of institutional strengthening

46. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee not approve renewal of the institutional strengthening project, and express to the Government of Bangladesh its observations indicated in Annex III to the present report.

Cuba: Renewal of institutional strengthening

India: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Nigeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening

47. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report; and express to the Governments concerned its observations indicated in Annex III to the present report.

(b) Work programme amendments of UNEP

48. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/22 containing the 2001 work programme amendments of UNEP.

49. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve UNEP's 2001 work programme amendments, as contained in document

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/22, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

Global: Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment

50. Following a discussion, during which the Sub-Committee requested UNEP to review its proposal to include any additional elements needed to fully implement the tracking system and to avoid the need for additional funding in the future, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the project at the level of funding of US \$40,000 on the understanding that it was a one-time project and that no further funding would be requested for this activity.

Global: Global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase-out

51. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the first phase of this project, for the development of a communications strategy, at a level of funding of US \$60,000 on the basis that:

- (a) The project outreach would be less broad;
- (b) The project would focus on the needs of the Article 5 countries.

Bolivia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Lao PDR: Institutional strengthening project

Sudan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

52. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report; and express to the Governments concerned its observations indicated in Annex III to the present report.

China: Policy training for local authorities in China (first tranche for 2001)

53. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/22, regarding policy training for local authorities in China.

54. The Sub-Committee held a discussion on the project in the context of the Ozone Policy Training Strategy for Local Authorities in China, the implementation of the production sector phase-out in the CFC sector by the World Bank, and the strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector being implemented by Japan.

55. Following that discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project in principle at a total level of funding US \$810,000,

representing 60 per cent of the amount originally requested, and approve funding for the first tranche at a level of US \$275,000.

56. The Sub-Committee noted that the funding being provided by this project would be supplemented by technical assistance funding and activities. The Government of China should identify the remaining 40 per cent of the funding originally requested from funding already approved and from future funding to be approved for the sectoral approaches. In that regard, the Sub-Committee urged the World Bank and UNDP to work with China and UNEP. The Sub-Committee also noted that the bilateral project on the strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector being prepared by Japan would not include any additional training for customs officials.

Cameroon: Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication

Nigeria: Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication

Senegal: Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication

57. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 16 to 19 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/22.

58. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

Africa region: Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluation under the Multilateral Fund

Asia region: Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluation under the Multilateral Fund

59. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 20 to 22 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/22.

60. Following a discussion, during which UNEP was requested to re-examine the projects, inter alia, by decreasing their duration and examining the possibility of holding them back-to-back with other meetings; and to clearly identify the target audiences for the workshops, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the individual cost of US \$80,000 each.

Global: Regional crop manual on alternatives for horticultural crops and strawberries

61. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 24 to 27 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/22.

62. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee defer consideration of the above project, pending a report to be submitted by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in accordance with Decision IX/5 on alternatives to methyl

bromide use in Article 5 countries, expected to be submitted to the Meeting of the Parties in 2002.

(c) Work programme amendments of UNIDO

63. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/23 containing the 2001 work programme amendments of UNIDO.

64. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve UNIDO's 2001 work programme amendments, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/23, at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

Egypt: Renewal of institutional strengthening

65. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report; and express to the Government of Egypt its observations indicated in Annex III to the present report.

(d) Work programme amendments of the World Bank

66. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/24 containing the 2001 work programme amendments of the World Bank.

67. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the World Bank's 2001 work programme amendments, as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/24, with the amendment below, at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

China: Project preparation for the process agent sector plan

68. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraph 3 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/24.

69. The representative of the Secretariat explained that, following discussions with the World Bank, it had been agreed that the additional funding needed to prepare a strategy for the process agent sector in China encompassing all the applications currently listed in Decision X/14 of the Meeting of the Parties should be recommended to the Sub-Committee at a level of US \$142,000, less US \$20,000 already disbursed in Phase I for expenditures that were not eligible for funding under the rules of the Executive Committee.

70. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at a level of US \$122,000, on the understanding that, if the Parties were to further examine the issue of process agents and include additional applications, the World Bank would be able to submit new proposals for project preparation in China for those applications.

Jordan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

71. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report; and to express to the Government of Jordan its observations indicated in Annex III to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 8: INVESTMENT PROJECTS

(a) Projects recommended for blanket approval

72. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/23/2/Rev.1.

73. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the projects submitted for blanket approval as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/23/2/Rev.1, at the level of funding given in Annex I to the present report, with the conditions included in the corresponding Project Evaluation Sheets, where applicable.

Refrigerant management plans: Monitoring activities

74. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding given in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.

Jordan solvents: Conversion of metal cleaning processes from TCA to TCE degreasing at the King Hussein Workshop, Zarqa

75. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding given in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that the approval of the project did not set a precedent for future conversion of the technology concerned, and that investigation of options for the retrofit of existing equipment would continue.

Yemen: Phase-out of CFC 12 in the manufacture of aerosols by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Al-Thowra Industrial Complex Industrial (AIC)

Yemen: Phase-out of CFC 11, 12 and 14 in the manufacture of aerosols by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Arabia Felix Industries Ltd.

76. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding given in Annex I to the present report.

Colombia: Conversion of CFC-12 to R-134a technology in the production of mobile air-conditioning (MAC) systems at Thermo-coil, Auto Aires and Servi Aires

Malaysia: Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HFC 134a in the manufacturing of mobile air-conditioning systems at Sanden International (M) Sdn. Bhd

Mexico: Conversion of CFC-12 to R-134a technology in the production of mobile air-conditioning (MAC) systems at Airtemp

77. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding given in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that the Governments concerned would indicate the dates by which production of CFC MAC compressors would cease in their countries.

HCFC technologies

78. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the Executive Committee request that the Secretariat, in relation to all future projects which involved conversion to HCFC-141b, include in the meeting documentation the letter from the Government concerned, explaining the reasons for the choice of the technology, as per Decisions 23/20 and 27/13.

(b) Projects for individual consideration

Argentina: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at 4 foam manufacturers (Umbrella) (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/25)

Argentina: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid foam insulation panels at Frio Star (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/25)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam and rigid integral skin foam at Piatex (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Transen (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible moulded foam and rigid integral skin foam, and to HCFC-141b for rigid, flexible integral skin and phenolic foam at J Dal Ponte (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for surfboards at Jedda (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Juntafacil (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Korta Calhas (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Isoeste (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible moulded foam at Paranoa (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Isar (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible moulded foam and to HCFC-141b for flexible integral skin foam at Rosil (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible integral skin foam, flexible moulded foam at Royal Rubber (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for electrical resistance floats at Taurus (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Thermoblock (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Ornati-Luce (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Danko (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Injetec (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid and flexible micro-cellular foam at Hidroplas (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Grupo ACO (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for truck bodies and panels at nine enterprises (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase-out of CFC-11 consumption by conversion to HCFC-141b technology at Danica Co. in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for ice cream makers and coolers at three enterprises (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based and HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid and flexible integral skin foam at VM (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid and flexible integral skin foam at Air Micro (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Isoprice (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Beneplast (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid foam for cold room panels, as well as freezers and coolers at Central Equipment (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Brazil: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam, rigid foam and HR flexible moulded foam at Carolinas (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/26)

Jordan: Replacement of CFC-11 and CFC-12 with HCFC-141b and HFC-134a in the production of commercial refrigeration equipment at the second medium size commercial refrigerator manufacturers group (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/32)

Jordan: Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at sixth group of small size of Jordanian Commercial Refrigerator Manufacturers (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/32)

Jordan: Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in manufacturing commercial refrigeration equipment at fifth group of small size

Jordanian commercial refrigerator manufacturers (UNIDO)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/32)

Libya: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride (MC) in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Hilal Africa (UNDP)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/34)

Libya: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride (MC) in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Tasharoukiate Essadek (UNDP)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/34)

79. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to Annex I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/23/Add.1/Rev.1. He pointed out that the main issue associated with those projects was related to apparent inconsistencies between consumption data provided in projects and sector or country data provided to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. He also indicated that the issue had already been considered under agenda item 5 (paragraphs 8 to 11 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/19).

80. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, consistent with paragraph 11 (c) of this report and on the understanding that future projects would be subject to the draft recommendation made in paragraph 21 above.

China: Sector plan for the phase out of CFC-11 in the foam sector (World Bank)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/27)

81. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to pages 14 to 17 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/27.

82. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Defer consideration of the project;
- (b) Request the Secretariat and the World Bank, together with interested members of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, as well as representatives of other implementing agencies as observers, to continue discussions with a view to presenting a proposal, together with a draft agreement, by the time of the 35th Meeting, with such discussions being facilitated as appropriate by Germany.

Morocco: Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in tomato production (first tranche) (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/38 and 34/38/Add.1)

83. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/38 and Add.1.

84. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, in

accordance with the agreement between the Government of Morocco and the Executive Committee, contained in Annex IV to the present report.

Uganda: Phase-out of methyl bromide in cut flowers (UNIDO)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/46)

85. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/46.

86. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Uganda and the Executive Committee, contained in Annex V to the present report.

Lebanon: Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production (first tranche) (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/33 and 34/33/Add.1)

Lebanon: Sectors phase-out of methyl bromide in vegetable, cut flower and tobacco production (first tranche) (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/33 and 34/33/Add.1)

87. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 1 to 17 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/33.

88. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, and in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Lebanon and the Executive Committee, contained in Annex VI to the present report, and to request UNDP and UNIDO to closely coordinate the implementation of the two projects.

89. In approving this project, one delegation noted that, in future, it might not be possible to fund total phase-outs in all countries in advance of the Protocol requirements.

Syria: Phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in grain storage (first tranche) (UNIDO)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/44)

90. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 13 to 23 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/44.

91. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report in accordance with the agreement between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Executive Committee, contained in Annex VII to the present report.

Uruguay: Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture: tomatoes and cut flowers
(UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/47)

92. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 1 to 11 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/47.

93. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Uruguay and the Executive Committee, contained in Annex VIII to the present report.

India: Conversion of chlorinated rubber manufacture from carbon tetrachloride to non-ODS process at Rishirop Organics Pvt. Ltd. (World Bank)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30)

94. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 31 to 48 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30, regarding a project to phase out 248.8 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride used as a process agent in the production of chlorinated rubber at Rishirop Organics Pvt. Ltd. The Secretariat had resumed its technical review of the project on the basis of Decision 33/14, and there were still a number of cost issues outstanding, in particular, in relation to taking proper account of the replacement of the existing production facility with a new plant, and in relation to the duration of incremental operating costs.

95. One delegation called for a thorough examination of the possibility of infringement on a patent taking place in the future, given that the issue related to patent had implications that were beyond this single project. He noted that a Japanese company had applied for a domestic patent in India before Rishirop Rubber International (RRI) applied for a domestic patent in December 1998. Some other delegations stated their view that the issue related to patent had already been settled. The representative of the World Bank informed the Sub-Committee that RRI had obtained a provisional patent (No. 18/Bom/99 dated 8 January 1999) from the Indian authorities and that an international consultant had studied the issue and concluded that the two processes in question were different.

96. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, on the basis of a 20 per cent reduction in capital costs to account for a provision of a new plant, and including calculation of incremental operating costs for a period of 1 year, with the following understanding:

- (a) Disbursement of the technology transfer fee will be withheld until such time as a patent has been issued and in the light of the paper on intellectual property issues to be submitted to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting by the Secretariat, following its consultation with relevant international agencies pursuant to Decision 33/14;

- (b) Sustained reductions of 248.8 ODP tonnes will be maintained in CTC consumption in the process agent sector in India, notwithstanding any possible problems in achieving phase-out in this project;
- (c) Any export to non-Article 5 countries by the enterprise will not exceed 10 per cent for the duration of the incremental operating cost period, that is, one year;
- (d) The Contracting Parties, the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agency concerned will bear no responsibility, should the application of the chosen technology prove unsuccessful.

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process agent to ethylene dichloride at Chiplun Fine Chemicals Ltd., Ratnagiri (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30)

97. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to pages 25 to 26 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30, regarding a project to phase out 16.7 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride used as a process agent in the production of ibuprofen. The Secretariat advised that the conditions stipulated in Decision 32/60 concerning submission of the project appeared to have been properly addressed, including provision of data, cost-effectiveness and the duration of incremental operating costs.

98. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report.

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process agent to monochlorobenzene at FDC Limited, Roha (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30)

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process agent to monochlorobenzene at GRD Chemicals Ltd., Indore, M.P. (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30)

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process agent to monochlorobenzene at M/S Benzo Chemical Industries, Tarapore (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30)

India: Conversion of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) as process agent to monochlorobenzene (MCB) at Pradeep Shetye Ltd., Alibagh (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30)

99. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to pages 27 to 30 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30, regarding four projects to phase out 209 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride used as a process agent in the production of bromohexine. Consistent with practice in the process agent sector, the Secretariat had referred the project for individual consideration. As required, a profile of the bromohexine sub-sector had been submitted by UNIDO, the incremental costs of the projects had been agreed as indicated in paragraph 73 of UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/30, and the Government of India had confirmed that it would not seek funding for any additional projects for the conversion of bromohexine production.

100. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, on

the understanding that the Government of India would not seek funding for any additional projects for the conversion of bromohexine production.

Turkey: Refrigeration ODS phase-out sector plan (World Bank)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/45)

101. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 1 to 22 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/45, regarding the phase-out of ODSs in the refrigeration sector in Turkey. He pointed out that the complete sector plan had been included in full in the documentation. At the invitation of the Chair, the representative of the Secretariat said that the Secretariat had undertaken a preliminary review of the sector plan, focusing on the basic elements and eligibility of proposed components and taking into account the existing policies and guidelines of the Fund. Because a number of cost elements were not eligible under Fund rules and the project was not based on the most up-to-date official consumption figures, the Secretariat had determined that the proposal needed to be revised, but had not yet received a revised submission from the World Bank. The Secretariat had continued to discuss the concept and broader issues of the project with the implementing agency and, while agreement had now been reached in principle on a broad level of funding for the project, additional work was needed to finalize details and to draft a performance agreement.

102. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project in principle at a level of funding of about US \$9 million, on the understanding that the Secretariat, the World Bank and interested Executive Committee members would continue discussions to finalize project implementation details and a draft performance agreement and would submit those to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting.

China: Incremental operating cost: Replacement of CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in manufacturing of polyurethane rigid spray foam for insulation at 26 enterprises (UNIDO)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/27)

China: Phasing out CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at six companies and phasing out CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology at one company (umbrella project) (UNIDO)
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/27)

103. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 1 to 8 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/27, regarding two projects to phase out CFCs in the foam sector. The first of the projects was an umbrella project for 26 enterprises prepared by UNIDO. The capital cost of this project had been approved by the Executive Committee at its 32nd Meeting, but incremental operating costs had been deferred to permit further work on the prices of chemicals used in calculation of the costs. The second of the projects was a new umbrella project for seven enterprises. The capital costs had been agreed with the implementing agency but the Secretariat had advised that there were still problems with the incremental operating costs arising from the price of chemicals.

104. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the incremental operational cost component of the Umbrella project for 26 enterprises, as well as the new Umbrella project for 7 enterprises, at the levels of funding indicated in Annex I to the present report, on the understanding that the prices of chemicals used in the

determination of incremental operating costs would not be taken as a precedent in the consideration of future projects and activities in the sector.

China: Replacement of CFC-11 foaming agent with cyclopentane and CFC-12 refrigerant with HFC-134a in manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Shangling Electric Appliance (Group) Co. Ltd. (World Bank)

105. The Chair drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to paragraphs 26 to 41 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/27, regarding a project to phase out CFCs in the refrigerator sector.

106. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approved the above project at a cost of US \$1.4 million to phase out the remaining consumption of CFC at the enterprise.

AGENDA ITEM 9: POLICY PAPER: THE USE OF 13 PER CENT ALLOWANCE FOR SUPPORT COSTS (Decision 32/31)

107. The representative of UNEP drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/52 and Add.1.

108. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Consider in greater depth, at its 35th Meeting, the issue of support costs, particularly with regard to the possibility of:
 - (i) increasing the support costs paid to implementing agencies for administering smaller projects, without increasing the overall proportion of resources for such costs;
 - (ii) ensuring that any adjustment of support costs would be fully in line with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations system;
- (b) Request the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to prepare an issue paper in consultation with the UNEP Treasurer and UNEP/DTIE.

109. One delegation expressed extreme concern regarding the level of support costs being used for purely administrative purposes and suggested that his delegation would work with other interested Parties to bring the issue before the UNEP Governing Council.

AGENDA ITEM 10: OTHER MATTERS

110. No other matters were raised for discussion.

AGENDA ITEM 11: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

111. The present report was adopted on Wednesday, 18 July 2001 on the basis of the draft report contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/23/L.1.

AGENDA ITEM 12: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

112. The meeting rose at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday, 18 July 2001.

Annex I

Projects and activities recommended for approval

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/34/18

Annex I Page 1

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
ALGERIA					
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation to replace methyl bromide in fumigation of dates in ten units	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
Total for Algeria			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
ANGOLA					
SEVERAL					
Country programme/country survey					
Transfer of country programme preparation to Germany	UNEP		(\$60,000)	(\$7,800)	(\$67,800)
Country programme preparation	Germany		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
Total for Angola					
ARGENTINA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at 4 foam manufacturers (Artestamp, Pasissan, Forever, Termica)	UNDP	54.9	\$352,896	\$45,876	\$398,772 6.43
<i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid foam insulation panels at Frio Star	UNDP	18.9	\$147,987	\$19,238	\$167,225 7.83
<i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Total for Argentina		73.8	\$500,883	\$65,115	\$565,998
BOLIVIA					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project	UNEP		\$60,670	\$7,887	\$68,557
Total for Bolivia			\$60,670	\$7,887	\$68,557
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA					
FOAM					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of two investment projects in the flexible foam sector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
Total for Bosnia and Herzegovina			\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
BRAZIL					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Korta Calhas <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	75.7	\$151,812	\$19,736	\$171,548 2.00
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for surfboards at Jedda <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	54.0	\$148,272	\$19,275	\$167,547 2.74
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Transen <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	18.9	\$61,940	\$8,052	\$69,992 3.28
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Isoeste <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	64.9	\$237,296	\$30,848	\$268,144 3.66
Phase-out of CFC-11 consumption by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Danica Co. <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNIDO	146.6	\$616,625	\$77,829	\$694,454 4.21
Conversion from CFC-11 to HFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Danko <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	41.4	\$199,684	\$25,959	\$225,643 4.82

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)	
			Project	Support		
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for ice cream makers and coolers at three enterprises (A.V. Bertollo, Citrocar, Systherm)</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	25.5	\$135,345	\$17,595	\$152,940	5.31
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for truck bodies and panels at 9 enterprises (ABC Furgoes, Fricam Refri, Junges, Rafaeli, Refri Santos, Rondofrio, Tresmaiese, Trevosul Refrig, Verde Lago Furgoes)</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	72.1	\$450,479	\$58,562	\$509,041	6.25
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Thermoblock</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	41.1	\$260,592	\$33,877	\$294,469	6.34
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for electrical resistance floats at Taurus</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	12.0	\$88,075	\$11,450	\$99,525	7.34
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Isar</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	23.0	\$174,320	\$22,662	\$196,982	7.58
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Isoprice</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	16.2	\$126,846	\$16,490	\$143,336	7.83
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Grupo ACO</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	22.2	\$174,139	\$22,638	\$196,777	7.83

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid foam for cold room panels, freezers and coolers at Central Equipment</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	15.1	\$118,233	\$15,370	\$133,603 7.83
<p>Integral skin</p> <p>Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid and flexible integral skin foams at Air Micro</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	17.3	\$56,490	\$7,344	\$63,834 3.26
<p>Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Ormati-Luce</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	14.1	\$46,292	\$6,018	\$52,310 3.28
<p>Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Injetec</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	11.7	\$43,334	\$5,633	\$48,967 3.70
<p>Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Juntafacil</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	12.2	\$55,204	\$7,177	\$62,381 4.52
<p>Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based and HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid and flexible integral skin foam at VM</p> <p><i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i></p>	UNDP	13.7	\$83,902	\$10,907	\$94,809 6.12

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded foam at Paranoa <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	13.0	\$84,660	\$11,006	\$95,666 6.51
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible integral skin and flexible molded foams at Royal Rubber <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	15.3	\$120,795	\$15,703	\$136,498 7.92
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Beneplast <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	11.7	\$135,176	\$17,573	\$152,749 11.55
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded foam and to HCFC-141b for flexible integral skin foam at Rosil <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	5.2	\$87,672	\$11,397	\$99,069 16.86
Multiple-subsectors					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded foam and rigid integral skin foam, and to HCFC-141b for rigid, flexible integral skin and phenolic foams at J. Dal Ponte <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	97.6	\$384,134	\$49,937	\$434,071 3.85
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid and flexible microcellular foams at Hidroplas <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	33.0	\$166,211	\$21,607	\$187,818 5.12

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam, rigid foam and HR flexible molded foam at Carolinas <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	49.7	\$237,597	\$30,888	\$268,485 5.20
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam and rigid integral skin foam at Piatex <i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	15.0	\$83,075	\$10,800	\$93,875 5.78
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Umbrella project for five enterprises converting from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a at EZ Industria, Hidraumatic, Menoncin, Unifrio and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a at Croydon	UNIDO	33.1	\$469,452	\$61,029	\$530,481 14.47
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of one investment project in the commercial refrigeration sector	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
Training programme/workshop					
Pilot project: Training programme for the refrigeration maintenance sector <i>The project would be implemented within a short time-frame and would contribute to the preparation and implementation of the RMP for Brazil currently under preparation by UNDP; and the Government of Germany and UNDP would work together closely in the implementation of their respective activities in the refrigeration servicing sector in Brazil.</i>	Germany		\$247,400	\$32,162	\$279,562
Total for Brazil		971.3	\$5,270,052	\$682,774	\$5,952,826
BURKINA FASO					
FUMIGANT					
Training programme/workshop					
Workshop to raise awareness on use of methyl bromide in tobacco cultivation	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring the activities in the RMP <i>Approved on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>	UNDP		\$16,350	\$2,126	\$18,476
Total for Burkina Faso			\$46,350	\$6,026	\$52,376

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
CAMEROON					
FUMIGANT					
Technical assistance/support					
Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication	UNEP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
Total for Cameroon			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC					
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring the activities of the RMP project, including registration of refrigeration service technicians, distributors and importers of CFCs <i>Approved on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>	France		\$26,250	\$3,413	\$29,663
Implementation of the RMP: Development and implementation of a tax/incentive programme	France		\$5,500	\$715	\$6,215
Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainers programme for refrigeration technicians in good management practices and a training programme to address technicians in the informal sector	France		\$60,900	\$7,917	\$68,817
Implementation of the RMP: Training programme for customs officers	France		\$77,440	\$10,067	\$87,507
Total for Central African Republic			\$170,090	\$22,112	\$192,202
CHINA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Incremental operating cost for replacement of CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in manufacturing of polyurethane rigid spray foam for insulation at 26 enterprises <i>Approved on the understanding that the prices of chemicals used in the determination of incremental operating costs would not be taken as a precedent in the consideration of future projects and activities in the sector.</i>	UNIDO		\$2,042,859	\$234,714	\$2,277,573
Polystyrene/polyethylene					
Phase out of CFC-12 in the manufacture of extruded polystyrene foams to butane at 9 enterprises (umbrella)	UNIDO	750.0	\$2,808,338	\$318,917	\$3,127,255 3.74
Multiple-subsectors					
Phasing out CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at six companies (Hongyu, Longan, Songliao, Tianyun, Xinyang and Yizheng) and phasing out CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology at one company (Yinkian) <i>Approved on the understanding that the prices of chemicals used in the determination of incremental operating costs would not be taken as a precedent in the consideration of future projects and activities in the sector.</i>	UNIDO	191.6	\$1,087,764	\$129,654	\$1,217,418 5.68

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
PROCESS AGENT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation for the process agent sector plan	IBRD		\$122,000	\$15,860	\$137,860
<i>Approved on the understanding that, if the Parties were to further examine the issue of process agents and include additional applications, the World Bank would be able to submit new proposals for project preparation in China for those applications.</i>					
REFRIGERATION					
Domestic					
Replacement of CFC-11 foaming agent with cyclopentane and CFC-12 refrigerant with HFC-134a in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Shangling Electric Appliance (Group) Co. Ltd.	IBRD	490.5	\$1,400,000	\$164,000	\$1,564,000 2.85
<i>Approved to phase out the remaining consumption of CFC at the enterprise.</i>					
SEVERAL					
Training programme/workshop					
Policy training for local authorities (first tranche for 2001)	UNEP		\$275,000	\$35,750	\$310,750
<i>Approve the project in principle as a total level of funding US \$810,000, representing 60% of the amount originally requested. It was noted that the funding being provided by this project would be supplemented by technical assistance funding and activities. The Government of China should identify the remaining 40% of the funding originally requested from funding already approved and from future funding to be approved for the sectoral approaches. In that regard, the World Bank and UNDP were urged to work with China and UNEP. The bilateral project on the strategy for the refrigeration servicing sector being prepared by Japan would not include any additional training for customs officials.</i>					
	Total for China	1,432.1	\$7,735,961	\$898,896	\$8,634,857
COLOMBIA					
REFRIGERATION					
MAC					
Conversion of CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the production of MAC systems at Thermo-coil, Calaires, Auto Aires, and Servi Aires	IBRD		\$1,358,647	\$159,451	\$1,518,098
<i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would indicate the dates by which production of CFC MAC compressors would cease in the country.</i>					
	Total for Colombia		\$1,358,647	\$159,451	\$1,518,098
CONGO					
REFRIGERATION					
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation in the refrigeration sector	UNDP		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
	Total for Congo		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
CUBA					
AEROSOL					
Filling plant					
Phaseout of CFC-12 in the manufacture of insecticides and technical aerosols by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at CIDT aerosol plant	UNDP	28.2	\$124,220	\$16,149	\$140,369 4.40

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of the institutional strengthening under Montreal Protocol (phase III)	UNDP		\$114,666	\$14,907	\$129,573
	Total for Cuba	28.2	\$238,886	\$31,055	\$269,941
EGYPT					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	UNIDO		\$175,000	\$22,750	\$197,750
	Total for Egypt		\$175,000	\$22,750	\$197,750
GUINEA					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project	UNEP		\$33,333	\$4,333	\$37,666
	Total for Guinea		\$33,333	\$4,333	\$37,666
GUYANA					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project	UNEP		\$43,400	\$5,642	\$49,042
	Total for Guyana		\$43,400	\$5,642	\$49,042
INDIA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCF-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam spray and insitu insulation at 14 enterprises	UNDP	178.4	\$759,165	\$93,508	\$852,673 4.26
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at SR Polymers and Printers	UNDP	19.6	\$95,002	\$12,350	\$107,352 4.84
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Roome Plastics P., Ltd.	UNDP	18.1	\$100,546	\$13,071	\$113,617 5.56
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Apollo Steelcrafts	UNDP	13.7	\$76,925	\$10,000	\$86,925 5.63
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at 17 small and medium-sized enterprises	UNDP	55.8	\$417,740	\$54,306	\$472,046 7.49
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Solvay Moulding P., Ltd.	UNDP	26.1	\$196,885	\$25,595	\$222,480 7.55
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Essa Aircons Ltd.	UNDP	13.9	\$108,837	\$14,149	\$122,986 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Caryaire Equipments India P., Ltd.	UNDP	17.0	\$133,509	\$17,356	\$150,865 7.83

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Lear Insulation Engineering P., Ltd.	UNDP	10.6	\$82,567	\$10,734	\$93,301 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Nandadeep Fibrotech P., Ltd.	UNDP	11.3	\$88,526	\$11,508	\$100,034 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Poly Glass Fibre Industries P., Ltd.	UNDP	17.1	\$134,238	\$17,451	\$151,689 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Polyrub Industries	UNDP	12.5	\$97,953	\$12,734	\$110,687 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Bhatia Plastics	UNDP	11.1	\$87,070	\$11,319	\$98,389 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Prince Plastoware Ltd.	UNDP	9.4	\$74,010	\$9,621	\$83,631 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at UNC Plast Industries	UNDP	11.4	\$89,607	\$11,649	\$101,256 7.83
Integral skin					
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Flexo Foam P., Ltd.	Italy	19.4	\$185,241	\$24,081	\$209,322 9.57
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Malvika Polymers	Italy	20.0	\$196,610	\$25,559	\$222,169 9.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Nu-Foam Rubber Industries P., Ltd.	UNDP	15.6	\$160,150	\$20,820	\$180,970 10.23
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Sutlej Coach Products P., Ltd.	Italy	18.0	\$187,400	\$24,362	\$211,762 10.41
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Viking Engineers P. Ltd.	UNDP	13.3	\$144,900	\$18,837	\$163,737 10.94
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Oto Industries P., Ltd.	Italy	12.7	\$139,716	\$18,163	\$157,879 11.00
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation for the phase out of ODS use in the flexible moulded foam sub-sector in 5 enterprises	Germany		\$23,750	\$3,088	\$26,838
PROCESS AGENT					
Process conversion					
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process agent to monochlorobenzene at Pradeep Shetye Ltd., Alibagh	UNIDO	133.9	\$279,001	\$36,270	\$315,271 2.08
<i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would not seek funding for any additional projects for the conversion of bromohexine production.</i>					

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process agent to monochlorobenzene at M/S Benzo Chemical Industries, Tarapore <i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would not seek funding for any additional projects for the conversion of bromohexine production.</i>	UNIDO	23.0	\$136,786	\$17,782	\$154,568 5.95
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process agent to monochlorobenzene at FDC Limited, Roha <i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would not seek funding for any additional projects for the conversion of bromohexine production.</i>	UNIDO	34.1	\$238,371	\$30,988	\$269,359 6.99
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process agent to monochlorobenzene at GRD Chemicals Ltd., Indore, M.P. <i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would not seek funding for any additional projects for the conversion of bromohexine production.</i>	UNIDO	17.9	\$127,667	\$16,597	\$144,264 7.12
Conversion of chlorinated rubber manufacture from carbon tetra chloride to non-ODS process at Rishiroop Organics Pvt. Ltd. <i>Approved on the basis of a 20% reduction in capital costs to account for a provision of a new plant, and including calculation of incremental operating costs for a period of 1 year, with the following understanding: (a) disbursement of the technology transfer fee will be withheld until such time as a patent has been issued and in the light of the paper on intellectual property issues to be submitted to the Executive Committee at its 35th Meeting by the Secretariat, following its consultation with relevant international agencies pursuant to Decision 33/14; (b) sustained reductions of 248.8 ODP tonnes will be maintained in CTC consumption in the process agent sector in India, notwithstanding any possible problems in achieving phase-out in this project; (c) any export to non-Article 5 countries by the enterprise will not exceed 10 per cent for the duration of the incremental operating cost period, that is, one year; (d) the Contracting Parties, the Executive Committee, the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agency concerned will bear no responsibility, should the application of the chosen technology prove unsuccessful.</i>	IBRD	248.8	\$2,074,300	\$238,173	\$2,312,473 8.34
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process agent to ethylene dichloride at Chiplun Fine Chemicals Ltd., Ratnagiri	UNIDO	16.7	\$155,830	\$20,258	\$176,088 9.32
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at 5 enterprises (Ahmedabad Low Temp, Kalkura Cooling Machines, Mechelec Steel Products, Polfrost Aircon and Shri Ambica Engineering)	UNDP	22.0	\$323,627	\$42,072	\$365,699 14.73
SOLVENT					
CTC					
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as cleaning solvent to trichloroethylene at Sapna Coils Ltd., Palghar	UNIDO	22.8	\$245,024	\$31,853	\$276,877 10.76
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as cleaning solvent to trichloroethylene at Engineer Industries, Mazgaon	UNIDO	20.2	\$238,776	\$31,041	\$269,817 11.84
Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as cleaning solvent to trichloroethylene at Sapna Engineering, Mazgaon	UNIDO	14.5	\$240,435	\$31,257	\$271,692 16.62

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	UNDP		\$287,100	\$37,323	\$324,423
	Total for India	1,078.8	\$7,927,264	\$993,874	\$8,921,138
IRAN					
FOAM					
Flexible slabstock					
Conversion of the use of CFC to LCD in the manufacture of flexible foam at Iranogharb	Germany	62.0	\$386,260	\$50,214	\$436,474 6.23
Integral skin					
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded and integral skin polyurethane foams at Abre Sanati Iran	UNDP	47.5	\$344,407	\$44,773	\$389,180 7.25
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of one investment project in the rigid foam sector	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
REFRIGERATION					
Domestic					
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	28.3	\$230,066	\$29,909	\$259,975 8.12
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	30.0	\$248,646	\$32,324	\$280,970 8.30
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	19.8	\$199,627	\$25,952	\$225,579 10.07
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	20.5	\$212,320	\$27,602	\$239,922 10.34
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Parsa Sazan Co.	UNDP	20.0	\$212,845	\$27,670	\$240,515 10.62
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	16.8	\$191,092	\$24,842	\$215,934 11.37
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Ideal Sardsir Co.	UNDP	16.2	\$187,907	\$24,428	\$212,335 11.60
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	11.4	\$156,286	\$20,317	\$176,603 13.76
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Yakhchalsazi Anzabi Co.	UNDP	10.1	\$138,935	\$18,062	\$156,997 13.76
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Mersun Co.	UNDP	11.8	\$162,891	\$21,176	\$184,067 13.76

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Rezvan Co.	UNDP	13.2	\$182,182	\$23,684	\$205,866 13.76
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Sepand Afroz Co.	UNDP	12.6	\$172,881	\$22,475	\$195,356 13.76
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	10.2	\$140,036	\$18,205	\$158,241 13.76
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	10.0	\$137,985	\$17,938	\$155,923 13.76
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	10.8	\$148,525	\$19,308	\$167,833 13.76
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	31.1	\$428,197	\$55,666	\$483,863 13.76
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	13.0	\$178,784	\$23,242	\$202,026 13.94
Commercial					
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	27.4	\$209,425	\$27,225	\$236,650 7.64
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at the Zarifan Mashad Co.	UNIDO	22.0	\$200,550	\$26,072	\$226,622 9.12
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at the Tehran Shirak Co.	UNIDO	20.5	\$202,836	\$26,369	\$229,205 9.90
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at the Roshan Ind. Group	UNIDO	18.6	\$203,960	\$26,515	\$230,475 11.00
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at the Avaj Sarma Co.	UNIDO	15.2	\$176,477	\$22,942	\$199,419 11.62
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at the Donyaye Mojdeh Co.	UNIDO	15.4	\$191,020	\$24,833	\$215,853 12.38
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at the Takran Mobbarad Co.	UNIDO	9.6	\$119,864	\$15,582	\$135,446 12.47

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at the Novin Enjemad Co.	UNIDO	10.1	\$138,702	\$18,031	\$156,733 13.76
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sanaye Part	UNDP	8.2	\$114,770	\$14,920	\$129,690 14.01
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at the Gasso Co.	UNIDO	11.7	\$158,232	\$20,570	\$178,802 14.13
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Ojan Cooling Industries	UNDP	7.5	\$110,863	\$14,412	\$125,275 14.76
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation in the domestic refrigeration sector	UNDP		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Preparation of 12 investment projects in the commercial refrigeration sector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
Project preparation in the commercial refrigeration sector	UNDP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
	Total for Iran	561.6	\$5,951,571	\$773,704	\$6,725,275

JORDAN

REFRIGERATION

Commercial

Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in manufacturing commercial refrigeration equipment at 5th group of SMEs (Abdoulah Factory, Emad Addin Al-Sareegy, Ma-nna, Al-Mansour, Al-Ostath, Raed)	UNIDO	26.0	\$244,954	\$31,844	\$276,798 9.41
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Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee.

Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at 6th group of SMEs (Abu-Khalaf, Al-Taghwa, Farough Refrigeration, Dawudiah Workshop, Makka Refrigeration and Teck-Tack Workshop)	UNIDO	24.4	\$286,523	\$37,248	\$323,771 11.78
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Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee.

Replacement of CFC-11 and CFC-12 with HCFC-141b and HFC-134a in the production of commercial refrigeration equipment at the second medium size commercial refrigerator manufacturers group (Abu Azmi, Hasouni Refrigeration and Majdi)	UNIDO	26.4	\$342,652	\$44,545	\$387,197 13.00
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Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee.

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
SOLVENT					
TCA					
Conversion of metal cleaning processes from TCA solvent to TCE degreasing at the King Hussein Workshop, Zarqa <i>Approved on the understanding that the approval of the project did not set a precedent for future conversion of the technology concerned, and that activities on options for the retrofit of existing equipment would continue.</i>	UNIDO	6.4	\$191,316	\$24,871	\$216,187 29.89
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of the institutional strengthening project	IBRD		\$133,333	\$17,333	\$150,666
Total for Jordan		83.1	\$1,198,778	\$155,841	\$1,354,619
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC					
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers in good refrigerant management practices (phase I); national technicians training project (phase II)	France		\$78,750	\$10,237	\$88,987
Implementation of the RMP: Development of import/export licensing system	Sweden		\$55,000		\$55,000
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring the activities contained in the RMP <i>Approved on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>	UNEP		\$17,500	\$2,275	\$19,775
Implementation of the RMP: Customs training programme	France		\$81,542	\$10,600	\$92,142
Implementation of the RMP: Recovery and recycling, training and demonstration project <i>The sub-project cannot proceed until incentives or regulatory measures are in place.</i>	France		\$40,800	\$2,040	\$42,840
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Establishment of the Ozone Unit for implementing the phase-out of ODS under the Montreal Protocol	UNEP		\$66,000	\$8,580	\$74,580
Total for Lao People's Democratic Republic			\$339,592	\$33,732	\$373,324
LEBANON					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Sectors phase-out of methyl bromide in vegetable, cut flower and tobacco production (first tranche)	UNDP	25.8	\$800,000	\$98,000	\$898,000 31.00
Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production (first tranche)	UNIDO	6.0	\$350,000	\$45,500	\$395,500 58.33
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Phasing out CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at 4th group of enterprises	UNIDO	18.8	\$279,672	\$36,357	\$316,029 14.92
Total for Lebanon		50.5	\$1,429,672	\$179,857	\$1,609,529

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
LIBYA					
FOAM					
Flexible slabstock					
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Tasharoukiate Essadek	UNDP	32.0	\$129,109	\$16,784	\$145,893 4.03
<i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Hilal Africa	UNDP	22.0	\$113,727	\$14,785	\$128,512 5.17
<i>Approved based on the decision that, where there were inconsistencies in the data, no future projects could be submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee; and disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Total for Libya		54.0	\$242,836	\$31,569	\$274,405
MALAWI					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Second payment under the national programme for the phaseout of all non-essential and non-quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide	UNDP	20.9	\$1,000,000	\$120,000	\$1,120,000 47.85
Total for Malawi		20.9	\$1,000,000	\$120,000	\$1,120,000
MALAYSIA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Composites Truck Body Sdn., Bhd.	UNIDO	8.1	\$63,280	\$8,226	\$71,506 7.80
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
REFRIGERATION					
MAC					
Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HFC 134a in the manufacturing of MAC system at Sanden International (M) Sdn., Bhd.	IBRD	120.0	\$807,280	\$48,440	\$855,720
<i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would indicate the dates by which production of CFC MAC compressors would cease in the country.</i>					
Total for Malaysia		128.1	\$870,560	\$56,666	\$927,226
MEXICO					
REFRIGERATION					
MAC					
Conversion of CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the production of MAC systems at Airtemp	IBRD		\$1,651,430	\$191,657	\$1,843,087
<i>Approved on the understanding that the Government would indicate the dates by which production of CFC MAC compressors would cease in the country.</i>					

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Total for Mexico			\$1,651,430	\$191,657	\$1,843,087
MOROCCO					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in tomato production (first tranche)	UNIDO	109.8	\$400,000	\$52,000	\$452,000 3.64
Total for Morocco		109.8	\$400,000	\$52,000	\$452,000
NICARAGUA					
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of a project for the phase-out of methyl bromide in soil fumigation	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
Total for Nicaragua			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
NIGERIA					
FOAM					
Flexible slabstock					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam by conversion to methylene chloride at Bibafoam Ind., Ltd.	UNDP	26.0	\$114,685	\$14,909	\$129,594 4.41
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Phasing out CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam by conversion to methylene chloride at Rima Foam Products Ltd.	UNDP	23.0	\$119,036	\$15,475	\$134,511 5.18
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam by conversion to methylene chloride at Apaco Foam and Chemical Ind., Ltd.	UNDP	27.7	\$147,018	\$19,112	\$166,130 5.31
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam by conversion to methylene chloride at Atuchukwu Chemical Ind., Ltd.	UNDP	22.2	\$118,488	\$15,403	\$133,891 5.34
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam by conversion to methylene chloride at Harmony Foam Nigeria Ltd.	UNDP	22.3	\$126,531	\$16,449	\$142,980 5.67
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam by conversion to methylene chloride at Gasfa Industries Nig., Ltd. (Meka Foam)	UNDP	40.5	\$238,843	\$31,050	\$269,893 5.90
<i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>					

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Rigid					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems at Global Plastic Industries, Ltd. <i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	4.7	\$36,801	\$4,784	\$41,585 7.83
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam by conversion to a combination of water and HCFC-141b based systems at Adig Plastics Ltd. <i>Disbursement of funding is contingent on receipt of information as required under Decision 33/2.</i>	UNDP	14.3	\$112,050	\$14,567	\$126,617 7.83
FUMIGANT					
Technical assistance/support					
Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication	UNEP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
HALON					
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation/technical assistance for the halon sector	Germany		\$19,420	\$2,525	\$21,945
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase II)	UNDP		\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000
	Total for Nigeria	180.7	\$1,257,872	\$163,524	\$1,421,396
OMAN					
HALON					
Preparation of project proposal					
Project preparation/technical assistance for the halon sector	Germany		\$17,000	\$2,210	\$19,210
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects in the RMP in particular the recovery and recycling <i>Approved on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
Implementation of the RMP: Customs training programme	UNIDO		\$42,000	\$5,460	\$47,460
Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers in good refrigerant management practices	UNIDO		\$178,000	\$23,140	\$201,140
Implementation of the RMP: Recovery and recycling project <i>UNIDO is requested not to disburse the approved funds for the recovery and recycling project until the price of CFC-12 is at least at US \$4.00/kg.</i>	UNIDO	13.0	\$230,000	\$29,900	\$259,900 17.69
	Total for Oman	13.0	\$487,000	\$63,310	\$550,310

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
PARAGUAY					
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Terminal umbrella project to phase out CFC-11 and CFC-12 consumption in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment by replacement with HCFC-141b and HFC-134a at 11 SMEs	UNDP	9.1	\$410,379	\$53,349	\$463,728 45.20
Total for Paraguay		9.1	\$410,379	\$53,349	\$463,728
QATAR					
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring and evaluation of sub-projects in the RMP in particular the recovery and recycling	UNIDO		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
<i>Approved on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>					
Implementation of the RMP: Training of customs and Ozone Unit in monitoring and control of ODS	UNIDO		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500
Implementation of the RMP: Training of trainers and technicians training in good refrigerant management practices	UNIDO		\$105,000	\$13,650	\$118,650
Implementation of the RMP: National recovery and recycling project	UNIDO	13.0	\$295,000	\$38,350	\$333,350 22.69
<i>UNIDO is requested not to disburse the approved funds for the recovery and recycling project until the price of CFC-12 is at least at US \$4.00/kg.</i>					
Total for Qatar		13.0	\$470,000	\$61,100	\$531,100
ROMANIA					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Phase out of methyl bromide in horticulture	Italy	93.9	\$630,517	\$79,357	\$709,874 6.72
<i>The Government of Italy should disburse the funds allocated in tranches according to the proposed MB phase-out schedule indicated in the project proposal; if Romania does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the proposal, the Multilateral Fund, through Government of Italy will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met.</i>					
Total for Romania		93.9	\$630,517	\$79,357	\$709,874
SENEGAL					
FUMIGANT					
Technical assistance/support					
Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication	UNEP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
Total for Senegal			\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
SUDAN					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project	UNEP		\$112,200	\$14,586	\$126,786
	Total for Sudan		\$112,200	\$14,586	\$126,786
SYRIA					
FOAM					
Flexible slabstock					
Conversion from CFC-11 to methylene chloride in the production of flexible slabstock foam at Al-Muzayek	UNIDO	33.7	\$106,789	\$13,883	\$120,672 3.17
<i>The Government agreed not to submit any more projects in the flexible foam sub-sector for funding under the Multilateral Fund.</i>					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in grain storage (first tranche)	UNIDO	5.0	\$300,000	\$39,000	\$339,000 60.00
<i>UNIDO is requested to disburse the funds allocated in tranches according to the proposed MB phase out schedule indicated in the project proposal; if Syria does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the proposal, the Multilateral Fund, through UNIDO will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met.</i>					
HALON					
Banking					
Sector phase out program: Establishing a halon bank and umbrella project for 63 manufacturers	Germany	205.0	\$161,000	\$20,930	\$181,930
<i>The Government of Syria confirmed that legislation prohibiting the import of newly produced halons would be in place within six months after the halon bank was operational, the halon bank will be sustained through the commitments of the Government and the military, and Syria would not request any further funding for halon projects. The project was also approved on the understanding that it would achieve permanent sustainable reductions in the consumption of halons.</i>					
Sector phase out program: Establishing a halon bank and umbrella project for 63 manufacturers	France	205.0	\$161,000	\$8,050	\$169,050
<i>The Government of Syria confirmed that legislation prohibiting the import of newly produced halons would be in place within six months after the halon bank was operational, the halon bank will be sustained through the commitments of the Government and the military, and Syria would not request any further funding for halon projects. The project was also approved on the understanding that it would achieve permanent sustainable reductions in the consumption of halons.</i>					
REFRIGERATION					
Commercial					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Refrigeration House Co.	UNDP	17.5	\$253,653	\$32,975	\$286,628 14.45
	Total for Syria	466.3	\$982,442	\$114,837	\$1,097,279

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
UGANDA					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Phase-out of methyl bromide in cut flowers	UNIDO	12.0	\$228,800	\$29,744	\$258,544 19.90
Total for Uganda		12.0	\$228,800	\$29,744	\$258,544
URUGUAY					
FUMIGANT					
Methyl bromide					
Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture (tomatoes and cut flowers)	UNIDO	24.0	\$469,370	\$61,018	\$530,388 19.56
<i>UNIDO is requested to disburse the funds allocated in tranches according to the proposed MB phase out schedule indicated in the project proposal; if Uruguay does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in the proposal, the Multilateral Fund, through UNIDO will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche until such time as the required reduction has been met.</i>					
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Demonstration and training project for the use of hydrocarbons as refrigerants	UNEP		\$65,000	\$8,450	\$73,450
Implementation of the RMP: Incentive programme for the commercial/industrial refrigeration end-user sector	UNDP	6.0	\$154,934	\$20,141	\$175,075 25.82
Total for Uruguay		30.0	\$689,304	\$89,610	\$778,914
VENEZUELA					
FOAM					
Rigid					
Phasing out CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b as a blowing agent in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foams (Umbrella No. 1) (Frimac, Frizer, El Control, Incumaca, Frive, Lungar, Profibra, Recovenca, Refriven, Requiven, Tefiven and Vanger)	UNIDO	62.8	\$438,017	\$56,942	\$494,959 6.98
<i>The Government of Venezuela is requested to submit a status report of the foam sector indicating the current consumption of ODS, progress of the phase out of ODS and a plan to complete the phase out of the remaining consumption in the sector as a prerequisite for further funding of projects in the sector.</i>					
REFRIGERATION					
Training programme/workshop					
Training of customs officers	UNEP		\$120,000	\$15,600	\$135,600
<i>The project will be a component of any future RMP project for Venezuela.</i>					
SEVERAL					
Technical assistance/support					
Review of ODS license system and Decree 3220 related to control of these substances	UNEP		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
<i>The project will be a component of any future RMP project for Venezuela.</i>					
Total for Venezuela		62.8	\$638,017	\$82,942	\$720,959

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
VIETNAM					
REFRIGERATION					
Refrigerant management plan					
Implementation of the RMP: Train the trainer programme in the refrigeration servicing sector	UNEP		\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000
Implementation of the RMP: Workshop for finalisation of regulations	UNEP		\$4,350	\$566	\$4,916
Implementation of the RMP: Customs training programme	Poland		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000
Implementation of the RMP: Monitoring the activities in the RMP	UNDP		\$21,600	\$2,808	\$24,408
<i>Approved on the understanding that the funds for monitoring and evaluation should be provided by the concerned implementing or bilateral agency directly to the countries to implement the specified monitoring and evaluation activities.</i>					
Implementation of the RMP: MAC recovery and recycling of CFC-12 refrigerant	UNDP	5.8	\$50,500	\$6,565	\$57,065 8.71
Implementation of the RMP: Programme for recovery and recycling of CFC-12 refrigerant	Australia	17.0	\$290,413	\$37,754	\$328,167 17.08
Total for Vietnam		22.8	\$666,863	\$86,693	\$753,556
YEMEN					
AEROSOL					
Filling plant					
Phase-out of CFC 12 in the manufacture of aerosols by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Al-Thowra Industrial Complex	UNIDO	82.7	\$179,508	\$23,336	\$202,844 2.17
Phase-out of CFC-11, CFC-12 and CFC-114 in the manufacture of aerosols by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Arabia Felix Industries Ltd.	UNIDO	96.6	\$366,804	\$34,676	\$401,480 3.80
FUMIGANT					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation for phase-out investment project for methyl bromide sector	Germany		\$44,000	\$5,720	\$49,720
Total for Yemen		179.3	\$590,312	\$63,732	\$654,044
YUGOSLAVIA					
FOAM					
Preparation of project proposal					
Preparation of one investment project in the flexible foam sector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
Preparation of one investment project in the rigid foam sector	UNIDO		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
REFRIGERATION					
Domestic					
Replacement of CFC-11 with cyclopentane foam blowing agent and CFC-12 with HFC-134a refrigerant in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Obod Elektroindustrija	Italy	94.9	\$1,683,135	\$180,348	\$1,863,483 13.14

List of projects and activities recommended for approval

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Commercial					
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 7 enterprises (Jugostroj, Frigozika, Prva Petoletka, ELAD, BS Inzenjering, Soko and Alfa Klima)	UNIDO	59.6	\$755,162	\$93,068	\$848,230 12.67
Total for Yugoslavia		154.5	\$2,468,297	\$277,316	\$2,745,613
ZIMBABWE					
SEVERAL					
Institutional strengthening					
Renewal of institutional strengthening project	UNEP		\$114,033	\$14,824	\$128,857
Total for Zimbabwe			\$114,033	\$14,824	\$128,857
REGION: AFR					
FUMIGANT					
Training programme/workshop					
Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluated under the Multilateral Fund	UNEP		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
Total for Region: AFR			\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
REGION: ASP					
FUMIGANT					
Training programme/workshop					
Regional workshop on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluated under the Multilateral Fund	UNEP		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
SEVERAL					
Technical assistance/support					
Regional cooperation for monitoring and control of ODS consumption	Sweden		\$250,000		\$250,000
<i>Approved on the understanding that this was a one-time project, not the first in a sequence of projects requiring further funding in the future.</i>					
Assistance for the implementation of strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the Asia and Pacific region	Japan		\$148,500	\$19,305	\$167,805
Total for Region: ASP			\$478,500	\$29,705	\$508,205
GLOBAL					
SEVERAL					
Technical assistance/support					
Study on development of ODS phase-out strategy for SMEs	UNEP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000
Global public awareness and education campaign to sustain the phase out (first tranche)	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
<i>Approved on the understanding that: US \$60,000 would be disbursed for the initial study; the project outreach would be less broad; and it would focus on the needs of the Article 5 countries.</i>					
Document/video/diskette					
Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment	UNEP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
<i>Approved on the understanding that it was a one-time project and that no further funding would be requested for this activity.</i>					
Total for Global			\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000
GRAND TOTAL		5,829.5	\$47,284,511	\$5,773,521	\$53,058,032

Summary

Sector	Tonnes ODP	Funds Approved (US\$)		
		Project	Support	Total
BILATERAL COOPERATION				
Foam	132.1	\$1,118,977	\$145,467	\$1,264,444
Fumigant	93.9	\$674,517	\$85,077	\$759,594
Halon	410.0	\$358,420	\$33,715	\$392,135
Refrigeration	111.9	\$2,747,130	\$308,253	\$3,055,383
Several		\$458,500	\$27,105	\$485,605
TOTAL:	747.9	\$5,357,544	\$599,617	\$5,957,161
INVESTMENT PROJECT				
Aerosol	207.5	\$670,532	\$74,161	\$744,693
Foam	2,795.3	\$16,024,455	\$1,986,884	\$18,011,339
Fumigant	203.5	\$3,548,170	\$445,262	\$3,993,432
Process agent	474.4	\$3,011,955	\$360,068	\$3,372,023
Refrigeration	1,337.1	\$15,175,719	\$1,853,032	\$17,028,751
Solvent	63.8	\$915,551	\$119,022	\$1,034,573
TOTAL:	5,081.6	\$39,346,382	\$4,838,429	\$44,184,811
WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT				
Foam		\$65,000	\$8,450	\$73,450
Fumigant		\$320,000	\$41,600	\$361,600
Process agent		\$122,000	\$15,860	\$137,860
Refrigeration		\$238,850	\$31,051	\$269,901
Several		\$1,834,735	\$238,516	\$2,073,251
TOTAL:		\$2,580,585	\$335,476	\$2,916,061
Summary by Parties and Implementing Agencies				
Australia	17.0	\$290,413	\$37,754	\$328,167
France	205.0	\$532,182	\$53,039	\$585,221
Germany	267.0	\$958,830	\$124,649	\$1,083,479
Italy	258.9	\$3,022,619	\$351,870	\$3,374,489
Japan		\$148,500	\$19,305	\$167,805
Poland		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000
Sweden		\$305,000		\$305,000
IBRD	859.3	\$7,546,990	\$834,915	\$8,381,905
UNDP	2,039.5	\$16,217,650	\$2,087,111	\$18,304,761
UNEP		\$1,626,486	\$211,443	\$1,837,929
UNIDO	2,182.9	\$16,595,841	\$2,048,236	\$18,644,077
GRAND TOTAL	5,829.5	\$47,284,511	\$5,773,521	\$53,058,032

Annex II**AGREED CONDITIONS FOR PHASE-OUT OF METHYL BROMIDE IN ROMANIA
(DRAFT)**

1. The Executive Committee agrees to approve in principle US \$630,517 as the total funds that will be available to achieve commitments noted in this document for the phased reduction in the use of methyl bromide in Romania, subject to the following understandings and considerations.

2. As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, Romania had a consumption of 93.9 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 1998. In accordance with the data submitted to the Ozone Secretariat by Romania for the years 1995-1998, Romania has a methyl bromide baseline of 111.49 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, Romania has achieved compliance with the Protocol's 2002 freeze obligation.

3. Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Romania will exceed subsequent phase-out requirements of the Montreal Protocol. Specifically, Romania commits to a permanent national reduction in aggregate 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	93.9 ODP tonnes
2002	84.5 ODP tonnes (reduction of 9.4 ODP tonnes)
2003	56.4 ODP tonnes (reduction of 28.1 ODP tonnes)
2004	28.5 ODP tonnes (reduction of additional 27.9 ODP tonnes)
2005	0.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of the last 28.5 ODP tonnes)

4. In addition, Romania commits to sustain this phase-out of methyl bromide by banning its use as a soil fumigant, completely banning production of methyl bromide for soil fumigation and, if necessary and when required, producing methyl bromide only for storage and/or quarantine and pre-shipment applications. The specific reductions in consumption noted above would be those achieved through this project. Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project, will ensure that Romania exceeds subsequent phase-out requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

5. The Government of Italy shall report annually to the Executive Committee on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project, as well as on annual costs related to the equipment being purchased with the project funds. The Government of Italy agrees to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.

Annex III

Views expressed by the Executive Committee on renewals of institutional strengthening projects submitted to the 34th Meeting

Bangladesh

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Bangladesh and notes that the CFC consumption reported by the Government of Bangladesh for 1999 was 813 ODP tonnes, while the baseline for compliance has been established at 580 ODP tonnes and, therefore, the country is not in compliance with the 1999 freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that 595 ODP tonnes of CFCs are used in the aerosol sector, although in July 1995 Bangladesh received assistance from the Fund to phase out consumption of 124 tonnes of CFCs in one enterprise in this sector. However, as at the 34th Meeting, the project has not been completed and CFC consumption in this enterprises has increased to 595 tonnes. Furthermore, the Committee notes the delay in the implementation of the RMP project which was approved in November 1999, and the legislative and policy measures to implement the recovery and recycling sub-project are not yet in place. The Committee is concerned that because of the delays in the implementation of the above projects, Bangladesh is not in compliance with the freeze provision of the Montreal Protocol. Finally, the Committee decided not to approve the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project until the Government of Bangladesh reports its ODS consumption data for the year 2000, until the CFC phase out in the aerosol sector is completed and the implementation of the RMP project commences.

Bolivia

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Bolivia to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Bolivia appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Bolivia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including the banning of imports of CFC-based equipment, the establishment of ODP imports control, and implementation of an investment project in the foam sector, and has already recovered and recycled about 14 tonnes of CFC-12. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Bolivia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Bolivia will start implementation of its RMP, complete the implementation of the foams projects and have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol.

Cuba

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Cuba and takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In

its submission, Cuba reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including implementation of the license and quota system to control imports and exports of ODS and ODS-based equipment; elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing of new domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment; follow up on implementation of activities under the RMP project and ongoing investment projects including the methyl bromide phase-out activities for tobacco seedlings. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Cuba to phase out ODSs. Over the next two years, Cuba intends to focus on the implementation of the RMP activities as well as on conversion of metered dose inhalers (MDI) to non-ODS technologies. Unless the RMP project is fully operational and the MDI sector is converted, Cuba may not be able to achieve compliance in 2005. The Executive Committee noted Cuba's concerns and will make the utmost effort to assist Cuba during this challenging period. The Executive Committee noted the new position of the Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Science and Technology, which will continue to have access to the highest levels of decision-making in the Government and ensure full compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations.

Egypt

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Egypt. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. However the Committee expresses its concern that the methyl bromide consumption in 1999 is higher than the baseline consumption. In its submission, Egypt reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken, including the complete phase-out of controlled substances in the foam and refrigeration sectors, and expects to complete the phase-out in the solvent sectors by mid-2002. In the aerosol sector a reduction of more than 60 per cent has been achieved and it is worthwhile to note that enterprises have switched to non-ODS alternatives on their own initiative. Egypt has given priority to the destruction of CFC-based equipment which has been replaced through Multilateral Fund-supported projects. Other important activities undertaken by Egypt are a decree imposing an import licensing system for ODS, and suspension of industrial licenses for activities using ODS. At a regional level, Egypt contributes to the establishment of a cooperation system between Arab countries. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the coming years, Egypt will continue with the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current level of ODS reduction to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's ODS phase-out schedules, including a 20 per cent reduction in the consumption of methyl bromide by 2005.

Guinea

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Guinea to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Guinea appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Guinea has taken a number of important initiatives to phase out its ODS consumption, including the preparation of a legislative text on ozone protection, the preparation and approval of the RMP project and the organization of demonstration workshops

on recovery and recycling techniques. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Guinea to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Guinea will have fully implemented its system to limit ODS imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, enforce the legislation drafted and implement the activities contained in its RMP, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Guyana

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request and takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Guyana to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Guyana is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Guyana reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption, including ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments, development of a licensing system, activities to raise awareness at different levels and successful implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Guyana to effectively reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Guyana will continue with its outstanding progress, will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs, will complete the pending activities under their RMP, and organize awareness-raising activities.

India

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for India and takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2000 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, India reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including preparation and processing of ODS phase-out projects, monitoring of gradual phase-out of CFC production, completion of 100 investment projects in various sectors phasing out 4,289 ODP tonnes, random inspections of completed projects, development and finalization of ODS regulations and implementation of awareness programmes. These and other activities reported are encouraging. The Executive Committee also notes that, over the next two years, India intends to focus on the preparation of its country programme update; continue implementation of the CFC production phase-out project and preparation of other projects or phase-out strategies in the solvent, commercial refrigeration, foam, aerosol and process agent sectors; implement the ODS regulation and control rules, licensing system and fiscal incentive; ratify the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol; introduce a freeze in the production and consumption of methyl bromide; and continue its ongoing activities in auditing, monitoring and implementation of investment projects. The Executive Committee notes India's proposed actions and will assist India during this challenging period. The Committee also notes the position of the Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and that it is working satisfactorily and will continue to have access to high levels of the decision-making in the Government to ensure full compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations.

Jordan

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Jordan. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Jordan appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Jordan reported on a number of initiatives it had undertaken during the third phase of its institutional strengthening project, including the mainstreaming of the Ozone Unit into the official structure of the General Corporation for the Environment Protection; supervision of the implementation of approved projects, and development of two terminal umbrella projects to assist Jordan to completely phase out halons and methyl bromide. The Committee also notes the increased awareness by Government officials, stakeholders and the public, through various activities. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Jordan to reduce the consumption of ODSs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Jordan will continue its progress in addressing ODS-related issues and will achieve the forthcoming reductions in ODS consumption established by the Montreal Protocol.

Nigeria

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Nigeria and notes with great concern that the 2000 CFC consumption reported by Nigeria to the Fund Secretariat is above its CFC baseline and, as a consequence, Nigeria would have difficulty complying with the CFC consumption freeze. This is occurring despite the fact that the Executive Committee has approved over US \$12.6 million in projects for Nigeria. In its submission, Nigeria reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including: setting up the National Advisory Ozone Committee and steps taken towards ratification of the London and other amendments to the Montreal Protocol; setting-up an ODS licensing system; organizing meetings with the technical Committee of the Foam Manufacturers Group; establishing an inventory of SMEs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors; undertaking training of technicians in the use of hydrocarbon as a drop-in refrigerant; and a number of public awareness activities. Over the next two years, the country intends: to finalize ratification of the amendments to the Protocol; to adopt a regulatory regime for the phase-out of ODSs and introduce a tariff-waiver for non-ODS-based equipment; to prepare investment projects in the aerosol, foam, halon and solvent sectors; to prepare a programme to limit methyl bromide uses; to start implementation of activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector; and to continue information dissemination and public awareness campaigns. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Nigeria 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.

Sudan

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request for Sudan. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Sudan to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its

CFC baseline and that Sudan is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Sudan reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption, including development of a licensing system, which has been put in place since February 2001, and a system to control imports of ODS-based equipment, implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the raising of awareness among them. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Sudan to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Sudan will continue implementing ODS phase-out policies and strategies, finalize the ongoing RMP projects, implement training for good practices in refrigeration, recovery and recycling and for customs officers, implement the investment project in the aerosol sector, consider feasible options to phase out HCFCs and methyl bromide, and continue undertaking public awareness campaigns, to enable Sudan to reduce its CFC consumption and successfully achieve the required 50 per cent cut by the year 2005 and complete phase-out by 2007.

Zimbabwe

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request for Zimbabwe. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Zimbabwe to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Zimbabwe is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Zimbabwe reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption, including the formulation of regulations on import/export and use of all ODS and formulation of a licensing system; completion of various projects on methyl bromide and recovery and recycling of ODS; establishment of a task force on refrigeration; and organization of awareness activities and the implementation of a training programme for refrigeration technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts Zimbabwe has undertaken to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Zimbabwe will continue working with different stakeholders to enforce the CFC control measures so as to achieve the reductions by 2005 and 2007 stipulated by the Montreal Protocol, as well as the freeze for methyl bromide and halon, and continue implementing public awareness activities.

Annex IV

**AGREED CONDITIONS FOR PHASE-OUT OF METHYL BROMIDE
IN MOROCCO (DRAFT)**

1. The Executive Committee:
 - (a) at its 29th Meeting, approved US \$1,006,652 as the total funds that will be available to Morocco to achieve the complete phase-out of methyl bromide (methyl bromide) used in cut flowers and banana production (61 ODP tonnes);
 - (b) at its 32nd Meeting, approved additional US \$2,189,729 as the total funds that will be available to Morocco to achieve the complete phase-out of methyl bromide used in strawberry crops (additional 151.6 ODP tonnes);
 - (c) at its 34th Meeting, approved in principle additional US \$3,957,844 as the total funds that will be available to Morocco to achieve the complete phase-out of methyl bromide used in tomatoes (additional 389.9 ODP tonnes).

2. As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, the methyl bromide baseline for compliance for Morocco is 695.8 ODP tonnes; the 1999 and 2000 methyl bromide consumption (reported to the Ozone Secretariat) was 409 and 870.2 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, Morocco must reduce its 2000 consumption of methyl bromide by at least 174.2 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Montreal Protocol's 2002 freeze obligation and by at least 313.6 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Protocol's 20 per cent reduction in 2005.

3. Through the implementation of the above investment projects, the Government of Morocco commits to a permanent national reduction in aggregate consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels:

Year	Maximum level of methyl bromide consumption by crop (ODP tonnes)				
	Strawberries	Bananas/flowers	Tomatoes	Total phased out	Consumption level
2001	23.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	744.0
2002	15.6	40.0	109.8	165.4	578.6
2003	20.4	21.0	52.9	94.3	484.3
2004	42.2	0.0	52.1	94.3	390.0
2005	50.0	0.0	77.9	127.9	262.1
2006	0.0	0.0	97.2	97.2	164.9

4. Upon completion of the projects, the maximum methyl bromide consumption in Morocco shall not exceed 164.9 ODP tonnes. Morocco also commits to permanently sustain the consumption levels indicated above through the use of import restrictions and other policies it may deem necessary. UNIDO shall report back annually to the Executive Committee on the progress achieved in meeting the reductions required by the tomatoes project.

5. Following an initial disbursement of US \$400,000 in the year 2001, funding for later years in the tomatoes 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 year's progress report:

2002	30 per cent of the funds
2003	30 per cent of the funds
2004	30 per cent of the funds

6. The Government of Morocco will have flexibility in implementing the project components which it deems more important in order to meet its phase-out commitment noted above. UNIDO agrees to manage the funding for the projects in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.

7. These agreed conditions between the Government of Morocco and the Executive Committee have taken into account the already approved methyl bromide phase out projects in cut flowers, banana production and strawberry crops and, therefore, supersede the agreed conditions at the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Annex V

AGREED CONDITIONS FOR PHASE-OUT OF METHYL BROMIDE IN CUT FLOWERS IN UGANDA (DRAFT)

1. The Executive Committee agrees to approve in principle US \$228,800 as the total funds that will be available to achieve commitments stipulated in this document for the phase-out of methyl bromide in Uganda, subject to the following understandings and considerations:

2. As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, the methyl bromide baseline for compliance for Uganda is 1.9 ODP tonnes, and the methyl bromide consumption for 2000 is 12.0 ODP tonnes. Therefore, Uganda will not be able to meet the 2002 methyl bromide freeze. However, the Government of Uganda commits to a permanent national reduction in aggregate consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels:

2002	10.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 2.0 ODP tonnes)
2003	8.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 2.0 ODP tonnes)
2004	4.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 4.0 ODP tonnes)
2005	0.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 4.0 ODP tonnes)

3. Uganda also commits to sustain the phase-out of methyl bromide at the level indicated above through the use of import restrictions and other policies it may deem necessary. The specific reductions in consumption noted above would be those achieved through this project. Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Uganda exceeds subsequent phase-out requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

4. UNIDO shall report annually to the Executive Committee on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project. The Government of Uganda will have flexibility in implementing the project components which it deems more important in order to meet its phase-out commitment noted above. UNIDO agrees to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.

Annex VI

**AGREED CONDITIONS FOR PHASE-OUT OF METHYL BROMIDE IN LEBANON
(DRAFT)**

1. The Executive Committee agrees to approve in principle US \$4,421,945 (US \$2,600,000 for the project to be implemented through UNDP and US \$1,821,945 for the project to be implemented through UNIDO) as the total funds that will be available to achieve the commitments noted in this document for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide (methyl bromide) used in the production of vegetables, tobacco, cut flowers and strawberries, subject to the following understandings and considerations:

2. As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, the methyl bromide baseline for compliance for Lebanon is 236.4 ODP tonnes, and the methyl bromide consumption for 2000 is 236.5 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, Lebanon must reduce its 2000 consumption of methyl bromide by at least 47.4 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the Protocol 20 per cent reduction in 2005.

3. Reductions in accordance with the terms of the two methyl bromide phase-out investment projects (one for vegetables, tobacco, and cut flowers production to be implemented by UNDP and the other for strawberries production to be implemented by UNIDO), will ensure that Lebanon meets the Protocol's 2005 requirements. Lebanon commits to a permanent national reduction in aggregate consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels of consumption during the 12-month period of the following years:

Year	Maximum level of methyl bromide consumption by crop (ODP tonnes)			Consumption level
	Vegetables/tobacco/ cut flowers	Strawberries	Total phased out	
2001				236.5
2002	25.8	6.0	31.8	204.7
2003	36.0	10.1	46.1	158.6
2004	54.0	14.2	68.2	90.4
2005	36.0	11.1	47.1	43.3
2006	34.3	9.0	43.3	0.0

4. Upon completion of the projects, Lebanon will have completely phased out the use of methyl bromide. Lebanon also commits to permanently sustain the consumption levels indicated above through the use of import restrictions and other policies it may deem necessary. UNDP and UNIDO shall report back annually to the Executive Committee on the progress achieved in meeting the reductions required by the two projects.

5. Following an initial disbursement of US \$800,000 to UNDP for the vegetable, tobacco and cut flower sectors and US \$350,000 to UNIDO for the strawberry sector in the year 2001, funding for later years will be disbursed by UNDP and 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 year's progress report:

Year	Level of funding (US \$)		
	Vegetable/tobacco/cut flower	Strawberries	Total level of funding
2001	800,000	350,000	1,150,000
2002	600,000	421,946	1,021,946
2003	500,000	450,000	950,000
2004	400,000	350,000	750,000
2005	300,000	250,000	550,000

6. The Government of Lebanon will have flexibility in implementing the project components which it deems more important in order to meet its phase out commitment noted above. UNDP and UNIDO agree to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.

Annex VII

**AGREED CONDITIONS FOR THE-PHASE-OUT OF THE USE OF
METHYL BROMIDE IN GRAIN STORAGE IN SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
(DRAFT)**

1. The Executive Committee agrees to approve in principle (US \$1,084,139) 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 Syrian Arab Republic subject to the following understandings and considerations.

2. As reported to the Ozone Secretariat and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, Syrian Arab Republic had a total consumption of 113 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide (imports) in the year 2000, of which 105 ODP tonnes were used for storage and commodities fumigation. In accordance with the data submitted to the Ozone Secretariat by Syrian Arab Republic for the years 1995-1998, Syrian Arab Republic had a methyl bromide consumption baseline of 220.85 ODP tonnes. Syrian Arab Republic has already complied with the year 2002 freeze and the 20 per cent reduction due in 2005, and is committed to a permanent national reduction in aggregate 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	113.0 ODP tonnes (no reduction)
2002	108 ODP tonnes (5 ODP tonnes reduction)
2003	78.2 ODP tonnes (29.8 ODP tonnes reduction)
2004	43.4 ODP tonnes (34.8 ODP tonnes reduction)
2005	8.0 ODP tonnes (35.4 ODP tonnes reduction)

3. In addition, upon successful completion of the project, Syrian Arab Republic commits to sustain this phase-out of methyl bromide through the use of adequate regulations. Syrian Arab Republic may have additional projects approved in non-storage and commodity fumigation that will add to the reductions noted above and subsequently allow total phase-out of methyl bromide.

4. In the context of the extensive training to be carried out during the implementation of this project, UNIDO agrees to train related personnel in ways to limit the use of phosphine through careful monitoring of concentration in order to avoid insect resistance. UNIDO shall also report back to the Executive Committee annually on the progress in meeting the methyl bromide reductions required and the expenditures realized. Following initial disbursement of 35 per cent in the year 2001, funding for late years will be disbursed 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 year's progress report:

2002	30 per cent
2003	20 per cent
2004	15 per cent

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

Annex VIII**AGREED CONDITIONS FOR PHASE-OUT OF METHYL BROMIDE IN
HORTICULTURE: TOMATOES AND CUT FLOWERS IN URUGUAY
(DRAFT)**

1. The Executive Committee agrees to approve in principle US \$469,370 as the total funds that will be available to achieve commitments stipulated in this document for the phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in Uruguay, subject to the following understandings and considerations.

2. As reported to the Ozone Secretariat, and consistent with information in the project document presented to the Executive Committee, the methyl bromide baseline for compliance for Uruguay is 11.2 ODP tonnes, and the methyl bromide consumption for 2000 is 24.0 ODP tonnes. Therefore, Uruguay will not be able to meet the 2002 methyl bromide freeze. However, the Government of Uruguay commits to a permanent national reduction in aggregate consumption of controlled uses of methyl bromide to no more than the following levels:

2002	20.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 4.0 ODP tonnes)
2003	12.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 8.0 ODP tonnes)
2004	4.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 8.0 ODP tonnes)
2005	0.0 ODP tonnes (reduction of 4.0 ODP tonnes)

3. In addition, Uruguay commits to sustain the phase-out of methyl bromide by banning its use as a soil fumigant in horticulture, cut flowers and other crops. The specific reductions in consumption noted above would be those achieved through this project. Reductions in accordance with the terms of this project, and the other commitments presented in the project document, will ensure that Uruguay exceeds subsequent phase-out requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

4. UNIDO shall report annually to the Executive Committee on the progress in meeting the reductions required by this project. The Government of Uruguay will have flexibility in implementing the project components which it deems more important in order to meet its phase-out commitment noted above. UNIDO agrees to manage the funding for this project in a manner designed to ensure that the specific annual reductions agreed are met.