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工发组织的进度报告

本文件包括：

- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 2003年工发组织进度和财务报告(2003年1月至12月)

基金秘书处的评论

导言

1. 本文件介绍基金秘书处对工发组织截至 2003 年 12 月 31 日各项活动进度报告的评论和建议。进度报告附后。

执行情况

2. 在报告所述期间(2003 年 1 月至 12 月),工发组织淘汰了 6,141 ODP 吨,并拨出款项约 3,230 万美元。执行委员会在 2003 年核准由工发组织执行的 26 个投资项目,金额约为 2,500 万美元,应能淘汰 13,998 ODP 吨,其中包括来自生产淘汰的 12,355 吨。

3. 2003 年工发组织完成了 49 个投资项目。至 2003 年核准由其执行的 457 个投资项目中,工发组织已累计完成 71%(324 个项目)的项目。在其核准的项目一揽子所要淘汰的 ODP 中(54,321 吨,包括 16,635 生产吨),它已淘汰 57%(30,707 吨,包括 1,750 生产吨),并在基金至 2003 年所核准的资源(31,110 万美元)中,已支付了 78%(24,280 万美元)。

4. 在 2003 年,工发组织完成了 3 个示范项目,延长了 2 个体制建设项目。

5. 工发组织目前正在执行 20 个多年期注重绩效的协定,至 2003 年已为此核准了 3,280 万美元。它计划在 2004 年提出 14 个新协定。

6. 工发组织还在 2003 年完成了 27 个项目编制帐户。

国家一级的发展

7. 附件一对工发组织 2003 年活动按国家作出了评估。工发组织在 52 个国家有按计划的付款。在 27 个国家至少达到 85%的付款率。下列国家已按计划达到了淘汰量:阿尔及利亚(72 ODP 吨)、阿根廷(182 ODP 吨)、洪都拉斯(117 ODP 吨)、印度尼西亚(18 ODP 吨)、马来西亚(27 ODP 吨)、摩洛哥(52 ODP 吨)、尼日利亚(106 ODP 吨)、巴基斯坦(147 ODP 吨)和塞内加尔(5 ODP 吨)。在这些国家中,除阿尔及利亚、阿根廷和洪都拉斯外,其他国家未报告 2003 年根据第 7 条的消费量或国家方案执行情况的数据。然而,阿尔及利亚总计消费量只减少 0.3 ODP 吨;尽管工发组织已完成的项目实现了淘汰,阿根廷却增加消费 7,734 ODP 吨,主要是四氯化碳的消费;洪都拉斯仅减少消费 21.1 ODP 吨。

8. 其他国家,如塞尔维亚和黑山,由于执行延误使该国的净排放量增 360 ODP 吨,计划付款达 81%。由延误造成明显增加净排放的国家包括:

- 也门(比计划淘汰数少 108 ODP 吨,但计划付款已完成 101%);
- 摩洛哥(少 68 ODP 吨,付款 87%);
- 叙利亚(少 50 ODP 吨,付款 57%);

- 约旦(少 49 ODP 吨, 付款 103%);
- 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那(少 45 ODP 吨, 付款 76%);
- 土耳其(少 37 ODP 吨, 付款 40%);
- 马其顿(少 28 ODP 吨, 付款 70%);
- 利比亚(少 27 ODP 吨, 付款 28%);
- 印度尼西亚(少 27 ODP 吨, 付款 49%);
- 苏丹(少 25 ODP 吨, 付款 59%);
- 阿尔及利亚(少 24 ODP 吨, 付款 88%)。

9. 在因延误造成净排放的这些国家中, 印度尼西亚、约旦、利比亚、摩洛哥、土耳其和也门没有报告 2003 年数据。阿尔及利亚 2003 年消耗臭氧层物资消费量减少 0.3 ODP 吨, 2003 年波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那消费减少 11.6 ODP 吨, 2003 年马其顿消费减少 12 ODP 吨, 2003 年塞尔维亚和黑山消费减少 21 ODP 吨, 苏丹 2003 年比 2002 年消费减少 39.3 ODP 吨, 叙利亚 2003 年消费减少 99.7 ODP 吨。

10. 根据 2002 年进度报告中计划完成的日期和 2003 年进度报告中的成果, 工发组织完成了在 2003 年计划完成项目的 61% 和计划淘汰的 60%。

在发现未履约国家的活动

11. 工发组织在发现未履约国家中正在执行若干项目。关于在这些国家中活动的报告见《履约状况/前景》的文件(UNDP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/6)。

多年期注重绩效的协定

12. 工发组织在其进度报告中列有约 20 个多年期协定的资料。这些活动进度资料的主要来源是年度工作方案及有关的进度报告。年度进度报告中包括有付款资料和签署协定状况的资料。签署赠款协定对提供财政支助至关重要, 因为只有在签署协定后才能向该国发放项目资金。

2003 年核准的行业计划

13. 在核准由工发组织执行的 20 个多年期行业性全国淘汰计划中, 2003 年内核准的有 10 个。

个别项目

14. 本节涉及执行的延误和对一些具体项目的评论, 这些项目未被列入执行延误一类, 但似乎遇到执行困难。

执行延误

15. 除按照执行委员会的决定从清单中去掉的项目外，仍有 24 个执行延误的项目。工发组织列为执行延误的项目比去年少，去年有 26 个此类项目。今年 24 个执行延误的项目中，有 5 个项目去年也被列为执行延误项目。

有执行困难的项目

土耳其在保护的番茄、黄瓜和康乃馨作物中淘汰甲基溴

16. 在至今为甲基溴项目(TUR/FUM/41/INV/82)两个阶段所核准的 200 万美元中，已付款 63,778 美元。工发组织指出，该项目的延误是由政府程序造成的。

摩洛哥在番茄生产中实行土壤熏蒸

17. 工发组织指出，核准后举行了几次会议，但未取得进展，为淘汰在番茄生产中使用甲基溴对土壤进行熏蒸的赠款协定(第一期)(MOR/FUM/34/INV/44)尚未签署。工发组织指出，不与番茄生产商签署协定，该项目无法开始，关于改组该项目的报告仍未提出。在考虑将此项目列为执行延误项目时，准备提出一个阶段目标和最后期限。

叙利亚的制冷用 CFC 淘汰计划

18. 叙利亚淘汰 CFC 制冷计划是 2002 年 11 月核准的。工发组织 2003 年指出，它已访问对应部门，讨论执行方式，编写设备的技术规格，将在 2003 年 7 月开始投标程序，2003 年 11 月发出采购订单或合同。但截至 2003 年 12 月 31 日，为家用制冷行业计划(SYR/REF/38/INV/87)核准的 353,100 美元仅支付了 459 美元。工发组织指出，至 2003 年年底已为此项目承付 243,000 美元，泡沫设备正在发运。

印度生产用制冷 CFC 淘汰计划(运输制冷)

19. 运输制冷企业的符合资助资格问题，使印度淘汰 CFC 制冷生产计划(IND/REF/38/INV/359)的完成受到延误，该计划是 2002 年 11 月核准的，第二期是 2003 年 12 月核准的(IND/REF/41/INV/366)。工发组织指出，由于执行方式问题，该项目用了较多时间才得以开始，但于 2003 年年底与印度签署了项目协定。

体制建设、制冷剂管理计划、编制国家方案、示范项目和哈龙库

20. 这些项目不属于通过执行延误报告监测的项目，因此不适用撤销项目的程序。

体制建设

21. 工发组织正在执行的体制建设项目在 9 个国家内设有国家臭氧机构，这些国家包括：波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、埃及、利比亚、马其顿、墨西哥、阿曼、卡塔尔、叙利亚和塞尔

维亚和黑山。工发组织报告，所有的国家臭氧机构都在运作。

制冷剂管理计划

制冷剂管理计划的编制

22. 工发组织正在阿根廷编制一项制冷剂管理计划。制冷剂管理计划项目的编制工作计划于 2004 年完成。

制冷剂管理计划各组成部分的执行情况

23. 在 2003 年年底，工发组织是 12 项制冷剂管理计划活动的执行机构，包括：国家回收和再循环项目(5 项)，监测项目(2 项)、培训良好的管理制冷剂做法(1 项)和制冷剂管理计划的多元组成部分(4 项)。

24. 工发组织计划于 2004 年完成约旦和苏丹的国家回收和再循环项目。还计划在 2005 年再完成三个回收和再循环项目(科威特、阿曼和卡塔尔)。

甲基溴示范项目

25. 工发组织在执行三个甲基溴示范项目，皆计划在 2004 年完成。这些项目在博茨瓦纳、喀麦隆和墨西哥。这三个甲基溴示范项目是 1998 年核准的，已经延误。

哈龙库项目

26. 工发组织为巴基斯坦(PAK/HAL/41/TAS/55)和塞尔维亚和黑山(YUG/HAL/35/TAS/16)执行两个哈龙库项目。这两个项目分别定于 2006 年 12 月和 2004 年 10 月完成。

财务事项和数据的出入

27. 秘书处的此节评论谈及具有余额的已完成项目，并将工发组织的数据与基金帐户和核准项目清单加以比较。

有余额的已完成项目

28. 至 2003 年 5 月有 42 个已完成项目具有未交还余额 1,370,167 美元。工发组织将继续就这些项目提出报告，直到调整或交还余额为止。

2003 年工发组织帐户和进度报告中的数据

29. 进度报告的格式要求每年向司库报告的基金帐户的数据，应与每年进度报告中向执行委员会提供是数据一致。进度报告表明工发组织已收到项目核准额和支助费用 348,188,748

美元，在调整余额和注销额后，已付款 272,814,865 美元，包括支助费用在内。

30. 现无法确定数据是否一致，但根据第 38/9 号决定第 d 段，可在第四十四次会议上由年度帐户调节表作出评估。

与核准项目清单的出入

31. 秘书处和工发组织已解决核准项目清单中多边基金项目报表与工发组织进度报告中数据之间的大多数出入。但有三个项目在归还多边基金的资金数额方面存在出入，两个项目在项目文件中报告的淘汰量有出入。

建议

谨提议执行委员会：

1. 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCOM/43/14 号文件所载工发组织的进度报告。
2. 注意到工发组织将向第四十四次会议报告 24 个执行延误项目，包括去年列为此类的 5 个项目的情况。
3. 注意到工发组织有 42 个已列为完成一年以上的项目，余额共计 1,370,167 美元。

附件一

按国家分列的工发组织项目执行情况

国家	2003 年淘汰量	2003 年实际计划淘汰的百分比	2003 年拨付资金估计数 (美元)	2003 年拨出资金 (美元)	2003 年拨出资金占估计数的百分比	2003 年因延误导致的净排放(实际数与 2002 年计划完成日期相比)	2003 年因延误导致的净排放(实际数与提议的完成日期相比)	2003 年完成的计划项目的百分比	A7 数据的变化 (2003 年与 2002 年相比)
阿尔巴尼亚	0		10,000	17,472	175%	-43	-43	100%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
阿尔及利亚	72	100%	385,502	337,377	88%	24	24	40%	-0.3
阿根廷	182	100%	502,000	897,717	179%	-149	-229	100%	7,734.0
巴巴多斯	0			-1		0	0		
贝宁	0			0		0	0		
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	0		456,308	345,478	76%	45	45	57%	-11.6
博茨瓦纳	0		20,000	1,000	5%	0	0	0%	
巴西	13	62%	200,503	292,205	146%	15	15	71%	764.1
布基纳法索	0		1	0	0%	0	0		
喀麦隆	0		110,002	168,245	153%	0	0	0%	
中国	2,958	82%	8,821,002	9,175,928	104%	-709	-1,592	71%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
哥伦比亚	0		3,000	5,794	193%	0	0		
科特迪瓦	0			6,624		0	0		
克罗地亚	3		263,785	120,446	46%	-18	-18	100%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
古巴	0		48,000	21,213	44%	0	0		
多米尼加共和国	40		62,800	18,511	29%	0	0	100%	
厄瓜多尔	0			0		0	0		
埃及	0		389,062	82,431	21%	0	0	0%	
冈比亚	0			0		0	0		
格鲁吉亚	0		25,700	34,828	136%	0	0		
全世界	0		1,500,000	1,500,001	100%	0	0	100%	
危地马拉	261		1,004,800	1,047,752	104%	0	0		
几内亚	0			0		0	0		

国家	2003年淘汰量	2003年实现计划淘汰的百分比	2003年拨付资金估计数(美元)	2003年拨出资金(美元)	2003年拨出资金占估计数的百分比	2003年因延误导致的净排放(实际数与2002年计划完成日期相比)	2003年因延误导致的净排放(实际数与提议的完成日期相比)	2003年完成的计划项目的百分比	A7数据的变化(2003年与2002年相比)
圭亚那	0			0		0	0		
洪都拉斯	117	100%	804,537	1,410,254	175%	-7	-393	100%	-21.1
印度	188	77%	1,547,313	721,945	47%	-168	23	85%	无2003年A7或CP数据
印度尼西亚	18	100%	687,401	335,347	49%	27	27	67%	无2003年A7或CP数据
伊朗	340	48%	2,421,092	3,127,837	129%	-345	-1,085	37%	无2003年A7或CP数据
牙买加	0			0		0	0		
约旦	6	11%	655,502	672,488	103%	49	49	33%	无2003年A7或CP数据
肯尼亚	0		29,000	32,463	112%	0	0	100%	
大韩民国	1,250		1,000,190	886,258	89%	-18	-18		-153.7
科威特	0		50,000	3,245	6%	0	0		
黎巴嫩	10	35%	386,100	278,343	72%	10	10	50%	无2003年A7数据或2003年CP数据不全
利比亚	0	0%	355,000	98,951	28%	27	27	67%	无2003年A7或CP数据
马其顿	4	0%	218,601	153,711	70%	28	28	50%	12.0
马来西亚	27	100%	9,900	93,664	946%	0	0	100%	
马里	0		27,962	24,991	89%	0	0	100%	
墨西哥	0		415,001	5,388,867	1299%	0	0	33%	
摩洛哥	52	100%	759,350	657,202	87%	68	68	100%	无2003年A7数据或HCFC的详细CP数据
莫桑比克	0			0		0	0		
尼加拉瓜	0		7,000	636	9%	0	0	100%	
尼日利亚	106	100%	1,058,558	1,050,873	99%	-278	-278	86%	无2003年A7或CP数据
阿曼	0		86,900	94,830	109%	0	0	100%	
巴基斯坦	147	100%	674,717	277,431	41%	-569	-815	100%	无2003年A7或CP数据
巴拿马	0		9,400	5,348	57%	0	0		
秘鲁	0			0		0	0		
菲律宾	0			0		0	0		
卡塔尔	0		68,900	48,917	71%	7	7	67%	18.1

国家	2003 年淘汰量	2003 年实现计划淘汰的百分比	2003 年拨付资金估计数(美元)	2003 年拨出资金(美元)	2003 年拨出资金占估计数的百分比	2003 年因延误导致的净排放(实际数与 2002 年计划完成日期相比)	2003 年因延误导致的净排放(实际数与提议的完成日期相比)	2003 年完成的计划项目的百分比	A7 数据的变化(2003 年与 2002 年相比)
区域: 非洲	0			0		0	0		
区域: 拉丁美洲和加勒比	0			0		0	0		
罗马尼亚	0		45,081	169,698	376%	0	0	0%	
塞内加尔	5	100%	4,052	11,091	274%	-6	-6	100%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
塞尔维亚和黑山	60	0%	960,248	774,588	81%	360	360	25%	21.0
塞舌尔	0			0		0	0		
苏丹	0	0%	73,355	43,393	59%	25	25	50%	-39.3
斯威士兰	0			0		0	0		
叙利亚	39	0%	894,677	511,442	57%	50	143	13%	-99.7
坦桑尼亚	0			1		0	0		
泰国	0		45,000	44,666	99%	0	0	100%	
突尼斯	0	0%	60,900	45,014	74%	20	20	0%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
土耳其	82	46%	409,676	161,946	40%	37	37	50%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
乌干达	0		56,000	8,279	15%	0	16		-16.3
乌拉圭	8		88,000	112,426	128%	0	0		
委内瑞拉	100	70%	734,501	483,611	66%	-56	-56	50%	-4,630.6
越南	0		50,000	69,107	138%	0	0	100%	
也门	13	7%	380,595	383,680	101%	108	108	50%	无 2003 年 A7 或 CP 数据
赞比亚	0			0		0	0		
津巴布韦	40		30,570	17,171	56%	0	0		
共计	6,141	60%	28,907,544	32,272,737	112%	-1,466	-3,500	61%	



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2003

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I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” includes the most important annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2003 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 311,107,856, excluding agency support cost, however including the core unit funding for 2004. This amount also includes the adjustments made until end 2003. The details are contained in the attached database printout (Annex II). In this printout, the data are sorted by regions and within each region the completed, financially completed, ongoing and closed (cancelled) projects are listed.
- 2) As of 31 December 2003, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 242,778,149 excluding agency support cost, however including core unit funding of 2003. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 78.0 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 218,419,302 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type”). This represents 78 per cent of the total value of investment project approvals including adjustments as of December 2003.

B. Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2003 amounts to US\$ 24,133,107 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary”. The interest earned in 2003 amounts to US\$ 581,257.

C. Summary data by type

- 4) The cumulative activities of UNIDO approved by the Multilateral Fund are listed in Annex II.

The following table shows their breakdown by types.

Type	US\$*	Per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	710,000	0.23
DEM (Demonstration projects including phase-out projects in the methyl bromide)	7,975,660	2.58
INS (Institutional strengthening)	2,698,546	0.87
INV (Investment projects)	275,896,529	89.16
PRP (Project preparation)	9,992,815	3.23
TAS (Technical Assistance)	10,989,210	3.55
TRA (Training)	1,178,280	0.38
Total (excluding agency support cost)	309,441,040	100.00

* These figures are without adjustments, which in total are US\$ 1,666,816.

- 5) UNIDO has maintained its leading role in the methyl bromide sector and in addition to the existing performance based agreements, two new multi-year projects have been approved in 2003, one for Bosnia & Herzegovina and one for China. In addition, in the same sector progress was reported in approved multi-year projects and partial phase-out was achieved in Argentina, Croatia, Dominican

Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Macedonia, Morocco (1 project), Syria, Turkey, Uruguay and Zimbabwe as shown below:

Country	Crops or commodities	Total ODP to be phased out per agreement [ODP tonnes]	Partial ODP phase-out in 2003 [ODP tonnes]	ODP phase-out to date [ODP tonnes]
Argentina	Phasing out methyl bromide in vegetables and cut flowers	331.0	99.0	224.4
Croatia	Phasing out of methyl bromide in the tobacco sector	16.2	3.2	9.4
Dominican Republic	Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon, flowers and tobacco	141.0	40.0	40.0
Guatemala	Phase out of methyl bromide in melon, tomato, strawberry and cut flowers	502.6	260.6	260.6
Honduras	Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon and banana production sector and tobacco seedling	213.0	102.9	102.9
Lebanon	Phasing out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	50.4	10.1	16.1
Macedonia	Phase out of methyl bromide in tobacco and horticulture	27.2	4.0	19.4
Morocco	Phase out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	155.0	20.4	79.4
Syria	Phase out of methyl bromide in grain fumigation	105.0	5.0	5.0
Turkey	Phasing out of methyl bromide in soil fumigants	292.2	29.2	29.2
Uruguay	Phase out of methyl bromide in tomatoes and flowers	24.0	8.0	13.0
Zimbabwe	Phase out of methyl bromide in flowers	132.0	39.6	80.6
Partial phase-out of fumigation projects in 2003, sub-total		1,989.6	622	880

The third annual tranche of the Work Programme of the Tobacco Sector in China was approved for implementation in 2003. This third tranche of the project was successfully implemented and 180 tonnes were phased out.

- 6) Table 2 “Summary of Data by Project Type”, shows approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project/activity.

7) Disbursements by activity type and as percentage of activity allocations are as follows:

Type	US\$	Per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	605,754	0.25
DEM (Demonstration projects)	7,250,574	2.99
INS (Institutional strengthening)	1,956,790	0.8
INV (Investment projects)	218,419,302	89.97
PRP (Project preparation)	7,408,311	3.05
TAS (Technical Assistance)	6,140,338	2.53
TRA (Training)	997,080	0.41
Total (excluding agency support cost)	242,778,149	100.0

8) In 2003 UNIDO has increased its overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) to 78 % from the level of 74.5 % in 2002. Moreover, the overall completion and the ODS consumption phase-out rate was increased by almost 10 % for each indicator. UNIDO continued its concerted efforts to accelerate project and programme delivery and, at the same time, paid full attention to quality aspects in project implementation. Furthermore, the Organization accorded high priority to its programme/project identification, formulation and approvals portfolio. In the year 2003 UNIDO strengthened its efforts to switch from project-by-project approach to national and sectoral phase-out programmes in line with the requests of and in close cooperation with the governments. As a result, several multi-year performance based projects were approved in 2003 and are under implementation, while some others are being prepared by UNIDO.

D. Multi-Year Agreements

9) As indicated in item 8 above, based on UNIDO's concentrated efforts ten new performance based, multi-year projects were approved in the year 2003 as follows:

- Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Libya: NPP;
- DPR Korea and Pakistan: CTC phase-out plan;
- Iran: CFC phase-out plan;
- Mexico: production phase-out plan;
- DPR Korea: refrigeration phase-out plan;
- Croatia and Pakistan: terminal phase-out management plan;

As shown in Annexes II and III, UNIDO is implementing twenty performance-based, multi-year agreements. Three of these agreements are national phase-out plans (NPPs) in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina and in Libya, four are related to the methyl bromide sector (Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Turkey), two agreements in the solvent sector (DPRK, Pakistan), eight agreements are assisting the conversion of refrigeration sector in Algeria, China, Croatia, DPR Korea, India, Iran, Nigeria and Pakistan. UNIDO is also implementing two production sector phase-out agreements in the DPR Korea and in Mexico and last but not least the phase-out of CFCs in the use of tobacco-fluffing industry in China.

The total amount of funds committed by the ExCom for these agreements (including CFC phase-out plans of Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting) amounts to US\$ 105,149,963. From this amount, US\$ 56,725,371 has already been released including the tranches approved at the 42nd ExCom, and US\$ 13,678,303 has already been disbursed.

The total ODS consumption to be phased out through these multi-year agreements amounts to 11,429 ODP tonnes, the allowed ODS consumption for the reporting year was 10,701 ODP tonnes.

The two ODS production phase-out projects in DPR Korea and Mexico are proceeding well, according to schedule and the 2003 tranches of these projects have been successfully completed.

In most cases, the agreements are proceeding according to schedule, however, some delays were experienced earlier in Turkey due to government procedures. UNIDO actively followed up the matter and by now the training and equipment purchases are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. There are also delays in Morocco, and still the agreement with the Tomato Producers has not been signed, the project activities are stalled. According to the Government of Morocco the association would like to review the alternatives.

Detailed information on these multi-year projects is to be taken from Annex III.

E. Sector phase out by country

- 10) This section indicates sectors by countries for which total phase-out has been funded. Most of the activities are multi-year performance based projects, however there are some individual projects phasing out one or more substances in a particular sector. These activities are listed in the table below:

Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
Albania	National Phase-out Plan (NPP)	All	Yes	Total
Algeria	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
Argentina	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
Bosnia & Herzegovina	NPP	All	Yes	Total
China	Tobacco	CFC	Yes	Total
China	Domestic refrigeration*	CFC	Yes	Total
Croatia	TPMP*	CFC	Yes	Total
Dominican Republic	Soil fumigation (cut flower, melon and tobacco sectors))	MBr	No	Total
DPR Korea	Production sector	CFC, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
DPR Korea	Domestic refrigeration	CFC	Yes	Total
DPR Korea	Terminal CTC phase-out	CTC	Yes	Total
India	Refrigeration manufacturing*	CFC	Yes	Total
Iran	CFC phase-out*	CFC	Yes	Total
Lebanon	Soil fumigation (strawberries)	MBr	Yes	Total
Libya	NPP	All	Yes	Total
Macedonia	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Mexico	CFC production	CFC	Yes	Total
Nigeria	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
Pakistan	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
Pakistan	CTC phase-out plan	CTC	Yes	Total
Romania	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC	No	Total
Turkey	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
Uganda	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Uruguay	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total

* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 11) Information on funded ODP phase-out by region/country for ongoing projects is given in Table 3 “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects”.
- 12) As per table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects”, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 28,053 tonnes (excluding partial phase-out of ongoing projects) with 3,150 tonnes in the aerosol sector; 8,449 ODP tonnes in the foam sector; 178.4 ODP tonnes in the fumigants (methyl bromide) sector; 1,480 ODP tonnes in the halon sector; 11,316 ODP tonnes in the refrigeration sector including recovery and recycling, MACs and compressors; 978.5 ODP tonnes in the solvents sector, 1,750 tonnes in the production sector, and finally, 470 ODP tonnes in the other (tobacco-fluffing) sector.
- 13) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country”. The partial phase-out achieved in 2003 is shown in the following table on a sectoral basis.

Partial phase-out in 2003	
Sector	ODP tonnes
Foams	1,440.4
Fumigants	484.1
Production	1,250.0
Refrigeration	218.3
Total	3,392.8

II. Project Completion since last Report

A. ODP phased out since last report - investment projects

- 14) The ODP phased out through investment projects in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2003) amounts to 6,036 ODP tonnes. The details are shown in Table 3b and Table 4 “Demonstration, Investment and Recovery and Recycling Projects Completed since last Report”. The latter phase-out figure includes partial phase-out of 3,393 ODP tonnes.
- 15) In total, 1 investment and 9 preparatory assistance projects were cancelled in agreement with the respective governments (two in Africa, five in Asia and Pacific, and three in Latin America). Out of the approved US\$ 393,387, US\$ 365,453 was returned. The phase-out per proposal amounted to 16.5 ODP tonnes and the actually achieved phase-out was 1.1 ODP tonnes.

B. Non-investment project completions since last report

- 16) Since the last report, 16 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 2,361,693 were completed. 94.1 per cent of the funds were disbursed. Of those projects, one was a global project (core unit funding of 2003), four were in Africa, five in Asia and the Pacific, three in Europe, and four in Latin America and the Caribbean.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

A. Global Projects

- 17) In 2003, as a result of the new support cost regime, one global project was approved for UNIDO as a core unit funding for 2003 in the amount of US\$ 1,500,000.

B. Regional Projects

18) No specific regional activities were carried out in the reporting period.

IV. Performance Indicators

A. Agency's Business Plan Performance Goals

A1. Investment Projects

Disbursement target and achievement

19) The 2003 disbursement target of UNIDO (excluding agency support cost) was set at US\$ 25,000,000.

The amount of funds disbursed in 2003 is calculated as follows:

Type of project	Funds disbursed as of 31 Dec. 2003 (US\$) (see Table 2)	Funds disbursed as of 31 Dec. 2002 (US\$) (see Table 2 of PF Report for 2002)	Funds disbursed in 2003 (US\$) (difference)
Investment projects	218,419,304	190,174,420	28,244,884
Demonstration projects	7,250,574	6,829,748	420,826
Recovery and Recycling (included under Technical Assistance)	3,231,955	3,126,273	105,682
Totals	228,901,833	200,130,441	28,771,392

The amount disbursed by UNIDO in 2003, excluding agency support cost, reads US\$ 32,270,809 out of which US\$ 28,771,392 was disbursed for investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects. It exceeds the target set and represents a performance coefficient of 115 per cent.

Phase-out target and achievement

20) The 39th Meeting of the ExCom set a target of 6,907 ODP tonnes to be phased out by projects under UNIDO's implementation. Already that time UNIDO indicated that this target is too high based on the strenuous political situation all over the world. However, to achieve that goal, several measures were taken, and as the review of the disbursement situation demonstrates the actions taken were successful and the implementation process was accelerated. Unfortunately the completion of some projects was delayed beyond UNIDO's control (e.g. SARS in China, Irak war...). This resulted in a phase-out of 6,036 ODP tonnes, which corresponds to 87 per cent of the set target. It is to be noted that this achievement is more than double of UNIDO's average achievement of the last five years.

Distribution of projects among countries

21) According to the Business Plan 2003, the investment and demonstration projects to be formulated in 2003 were supposed to be distributed among 19 countries. The approved projects were distributed among 16 countries. In addition to this, UNIDO helped four more countries in the project preparation of new investment activities in 2003.

Satisfactory project completion reports

- 22) The target set in the 2003 UNIDO Business Plan was 100 per cent in line with Decision 27/2 which foresees a target of 100 per cent for all implementing agencies. In the case of the project completion reports of UNIDO projects, more PCRs have been submitted than requested. According to the schedule agreed with the Senior Evaluation Officer, 8 PCRs for investment projects were requested, whereas UNIDO submitted 40. In the case of non-investment projects, 10 PCRs were submitted instead of none required.

Speed of delivery indicators

- 23) In implementing the investment projects, the overall average time span from approval to first disbursement amounted to 9.3 months in 2003, which favourably compares with the target of 9.5 months. Further details on the speed of first disbursement for investment projects can be obtained from Tables 5 and 7.

The speed of project completion was 31.1 months as compared to the 2003 Business Plan target of 34 months. This also indicates the special efforts of UNIDO to assist Article 5 countries in their compliance.

Cost of project preparation

- 24) The target cost of project preparation indicated in the 2003 Business Plan was 2.7 per cent of the approvals. The disbursement incurred in 2003 for investment project preparation amounts to US\$ 743,387 based on the following calculation:

	Funds disbursed for project preparation (US\$)
Cumulative disbursement according to P&F Report of 2002 (Table 2)	6,610,869
Cumulative disbursement according to P&F Report of 2003 (Table 2)	7,408,310
Amount disbursed in 2003 (including RMPs)	797,441
Less difference disbursed for RMPs	54,054
Amount disbursed in 2003	743,387

The new investment projects (excluding tranches of earlier approved projects) approved in 2003 reached a value of US\$ 51,172,047 (including future tranches). In this connection it is to be noted that a part of the project preparatory funds were disbursed for the preparation of multi-year projects. Thus, the cost of project preparation was 1.5 per cent, less than the targeted 2.7 %.

Cost effectiveness

- 25) According to the 2003 Business Plan, the cost-effectiveness target for approved projects in 2003, was US\$ 7.00 / ODP kg. The average cost effectiveness of project approvals in 2003 amounted to US\$ 4.94 / ODP kg (based on average cost effectiveness of multi-year projects).

26) The performance indicators are summarized in the following table:

Performance indicators for investment projects: Targets and achievements in 2003

Performance indicators	Targets UNIDO Business Plan 2003	Achievements as per P&F Report	P&F vs. BP (remarks wherever applicable)
<u>Weighted indicators</u>			
ODP phased out (ODP tonnes)	6,907 ODP tonnes	6,036 ODP tonnes	87 %
Funds disbursed (US\$)	25,000,000	28,771,392	115.1%
Satisfactory project completion reports due for submission in 2002 received	100 % 8 investment 0 non-investment	625 % 40 investment 10 non-investment	
Distribution of projects among countries in business plan	19*	16 20 (incl. countries with project preparation activities only)	84.2 % 105.3 %
Timely submission of Progress Report	On time (1 May 2003)	Before deadline (30 April 2004)	
<u>Non-weighted indicators</u>			
Net emissions ODP tonnes)	7,000	3,461	
Value of projects approved in US\$	34,738,811*	25,530,561	73.4 %
ODP from projects approved (ODP tonnes)	5,940*	4,795	80.7 %
Cost of project preparation	2.7 %	1.5 %	
Cost effectiveness from approvals (US\$/ODP kg)	7.00	4.94	
Speed of first disbursement (average in months)	9.5 months	9.3 months	
Speed of project completion (average in months)	34 months	31.1 months	
Number of investment projects completed in 2003	60	54	90 %

* Based on the agreement with the Secretariat, in order to use the remaining funds available from previous replenishment, some projects approved in 2003 were accounted for 2002 Business Plan. Accordingly, the marked targets had to be reduced to the level indicated in the above table.

** The comment above refers; moreover, following projects were deferred from the 41st ExCom Meeting to the 42nd ExCom Meeting: CFC phase-out plans in Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela; halon phase-out in Bosnia & Herzegovina, production sector phase-out plan 2003 annual tranche in DPR Korea and methyl bromide phase-out project in Mexico. These approvals were all prepared in 2003.

A2. Non-investment Projects

Projects completed

27) A total of 16 projects were completed. Of these, four projects were completed in Africa, five in Asia and the Pacific, three in Europe and four in Latin America.

9 of the non-investment projects provided assistance to various Article 5 countries in phasing out CFCs in the refrigeration service sector through preparation of RMP strategies, implementation of training programmes and supporting their recovery and recycling schemes. In 2003 institutional strengthening projects for Romania and Mexico were completed, whereas Mali could raise awareness in the use of methyl bromide through the training programme implemented by UNIDO. Furthermore a country programme update has been completed in Morocco. Macedonia and Vietnam received assistance in the preparation of a halon bank management programme. UNIDO has also completed the preparation activities of the production sector phase-out programme in Mexico, and as a result, the investment project was approved in 2003.

Speed of completion

28) The average cumulative completion time of all non-investment projects is 30.2 months. Details on the average number of months from approval to completion for completed and ongoing projects can be obtained from Tables 6 and 8 respectively.

Disbursement

29) According to the Business Plan for 2003, the amount expected to be disbursed (target) was US\$ 358,000. The actual disbursed in 2003 reached US\$ 1,201,983 or 336 per cent.

Speed of first disbursement

30) The average speed of first disbursement of the non-investment projects (completed and ongoing ones) is 9.32 months against the target of 10 months.

31) The performance indicators for non-investment projects are summarized in the following table:

Performance indicators for non-investment projects: Targets and achievements in 2003

Performance indicator	Target 2003 Business Plan	Achievement Progress and Financial Report (P&F) 2003
<u>Weighted indicators</u>		
Number of projects completed	11 projects	16 projects
Funds disbursed in 2003 (US\$)	358,000	1,201,983
Speed of first disbursement	10 months	9.3 months
Speed of completion	32 months	30.2 months
<u>Non-Weighted indicators</u>		
Appropriate and timely policies initiated by countries as the result of non-investment activities	1 country, at least	5 countries
Reduction in ODS consumption over and above that effected by investment projects (ODP tonnes)	33.3	45.0

Legislative measures supported by UNIDO through institutional strengthening projects in 2003:

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Ratification of London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments in August 2003;
 Custom coding of the ODSs (Custom Tariffs for import of Chemicals-Act at state level prepared;
 Reporting system for monitoring of ODSs consumption under preparation.

Libya

Ratification of Copenhagen Amendment in June 2003;
 Baseline data for methyl bromide consumption established during 2003.

Oman

Compliance of Regulations for the Control and Management of Ozone Depleting Substances in accordance with Ministerial Decision No. 37/2001;
 Issuance of permits for import and distribution of ODS in Oman (mandatory);
 Quota system for import and distribution of ODS fixed;
 Monitoring of the use of ODS by sector of application with reference to ODS quota fixing procedures and practices;
 Establishment of database for ODS with reference to each company profile dealing with ODS in Oman.

Qatar

New legislation has been prepared and was at issuance process, which will enable Qatar to monitor and control ODS import, export and use by means of licensing and quota system.
 Plan of Action under preparation and foreseen to be submitted to the Fund during first six months of 2004.

Romania

Framework law on chemical (No. 360) issued in September 2003. It concerns the regime of hazardous chemical substances and compounds and introduces specific articles on ODS regime;
 Preparation of Ministerial Order on ODS consumption and ODS import quotas (expected to be approved early 2004);

Preparation of Government Decision for approval of Country Programme Update (expected to be approved early 2004);

Elaboration of Draft Law for acceptance of Beijing Amendment which is under signature process at the Ministries;

Elaboration of draft for updating ODS import/export licensing system (introducing the ODS regulated by the Beijing Amendment).

Serbia and Montenegro

Procedures towards ratification of MP Amendments were prepared, however due to changing governments the ratification did not take place.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects

- 32) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 324, resulting in the phase out of 27,732 ODP tonnes. Out of a total of US\$ 182,559,008 of approved MF financing for completed projects, 97 per cent of these funds was disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 9.79 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 29.4 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 6.58/kg, whereas the figures of the cost effectiveness on a sectoral basis are US\$ 4.62/kg for projects in the foam sector; US\$ 10.21/kg for refrigeration; US\$ 9.74/kg for solvents, and US\$ 2.18/kg for aerosols. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates more details, presenting information both on a regional and on a sectoral basis. The vast majority of completed investment projects have been implemented with disbursements of funds during implementation, only nine retroactively funded projects were implemented by UNIDO.

C. Cumulative completed non-investment projects

- 33) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative total number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 86. Out of a total of US\$ 14,569,957 of approved MF financing, 98 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for eight Institutional Strengthening projects in Egypt, Macedonia and Syria, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. The disbursement took place during the implementation for all the completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

D. Cumulative ongoing investment projects

- 34) By the end of 2003, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 133 projects. Of the US\$ 94,914,474 million approved budget, 41 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 8 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 12 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 89 ongoing projects, Europe 19 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 14 ongoing projects. Table 7 "Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates the implementation characteristics among regions and sectors for UNIDO's ongoing investment projects. The ongoing projects are objective sensitive and the disbursement of funds takes place during implementation, except for one retroactive project.

E. Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

- 35) At the end of 2003, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 37 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 8,612,889 million approved funding, 31 per cent has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 11 months. Table 8 "Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.
- 36) Table 9 "Active Project Preparation Accounts" presents a list of 32 ongoing project preparation projects. Of these, 10 preparatory assistance activities are under implementation in Africa, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, 7 in Europe and 6 in Latin American and the Caribbeans.

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country

A. Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and when they will be ready for disbursing

- 37) As soon as a project is approved by the Executive Committee and after having notified the respective authorities, UNIDO embarks on the implementation stage. In doing so, prior to the start up of any activity, the Organization secures officially from the recipient company/companies/concerned authorities, validity/confirmation of basic project data, such as actual ODS consumption; percentage of exports and their structure; ownership situation; validity of counterpart commitment, etc., since by this time, a substantial period has elapsed from the time of formulation of the project. The projects, in most cases, are adjusted as a result of the negotiations during the approval process. Upon receipt, UNIDO prepares and finalizes in consultation with the recipients and the Ozone Authorities the agreement of cooperation as well as detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for services to be rendered under the project both by the international technology and/or equipment suppliers and the counterpart. The TOR and the list of potential suppliers are approved by the counterpart. The bidding and subcontracting takes place only after this. The first payment is due approximately 2 months after the contract approval. The above-illustrated preparatory work explains, for investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects, the time elapsing between project approval and first disbursement.

As mentioned in item 9 above, several new performance-based, multi-year projects were approved in 2003. Agreements have been signed with the countries, implementation has started and the second tranche for three projects (DPR Korea-refrigeration, Iran-CFC phase-out and Mexico-production sector) have already been requested from the Multilateral Fund.

B. Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed

- 38) As of the end of 2003, UNIDO had active project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 1,180,000 out of which US\$ 539,915 has been disbursed. UNIDO was active in all regions in terms of project preparation in the following countries:

AFRICA:

Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria, Sudan and Tunisia.

ASIA / PACIFIC:

China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan.

EUROPE:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and Turkey.

LATIN-AMERICA / CARIBBEAN:

Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela.

The list and details of active project preparation accounts are shown in Table 9 "Active project preparation accounts".

VI. Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial and Other Issues)

A. Meetings attended

39) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings:

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
1	Participation in the inter-agency coordination meeting discussing three year business plans and preparation of the 39 th ExCom.	Montreal	January 2003
2	India: To visit the Indian Association of Manufacturers, Mumbai, regarding process agent and solvent programme. To have high-level meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Environment + Forests and Ministry of Industry regarding Business Plan.	Mumbai New Delhi	January - February 2003
4	39 th Meeting of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and its associated meetings.	Montreal	March 2003
5	Participation in the Earth Technologies Forum	Washington	April 2003
6	Participation in the OORG Meeting	Washington	April 2003
7	Participation in a Technical Seminar ‘UNIDO - Business Opportunities and Cooperation’, organized by the Spanish Institute of Foreign Affairs (ICEX), Madrid, 17 June 2003, at the proposal of the Permanent Mission of Spain.	Madrid	June 2003
8	Participation in the interagency-meeting and follow-up of on-going projects.	Tehran	June 2003
9	Participation in the regional main meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia	Manama	June 2003
10	40 th ExCom meeting and the associated sub-committee meetings.	Montreal	July 2003
11	Training Workshop for RNCs and PEOs under CAP and CAP Advisory Meeting.	Paris	September 2003
12	To participate in ODS Officers Network for Africa (ODSONET/AF), 7 th Joint Meeting.	Port Louis	September 2003
13	To attend “International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer”.	Cairo	September 2003
14	Participation in the ODS Officers Network Meeting	Phuket	October 2003
15	Follow-up Meeting of ODS Network of Latin America	Mexico City	October 2003
16	To participate in International Workshop on Strategy for CFCs phase out in Refrigeration Service Sector.	Beijing	October 2003
17	Participation in the first Europe/Central Asia Network Meeting of Ozone Offices.	Ohrid	October 2003

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
18	To participate in the Thirty-first meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance procedure for the Montreal Protocol & the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the MP.	Nairobi	November 2003
19	31 st meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance procedure for the MP.	Nairobi	November 2003
20	To participate in the UNEP/ROWA Illegal Trade Workshop and in the 2003 Follow-up Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia.	Damascus	December 2003
21	41 st Meeting of the Executive Committee and its associated meetings.	Montreal	December 2003

B. Implementing agency and other cooperation

- 40) Cooperation with UNDP: The cooperation and coordination between the two agencies is strengthened and the activities/division of labour in all regions continues. It is to be highlighted that four performance-based, multi-year agreements are being co-implemented with UNDP, they are in India, Iran, Nigeria and Syria. In all these multi-year agreements UNIDO has formulated a part of the programme and now it is responsible for the implementation of its part.
- 41) Cooperation with UNEP: UNIDO is regularly attending regional workshops and specialized meetings organized by UNEP. There is cooperation with UNEP in the implementation of RMPs, country programmes and national phase-out plans.
- 42) Cooperation with the World Bank: The coordination of activities continues alongside the earlier established lines of good spirit and good cooperation. UNIDO and UNEP assisted the World Bank in the formulation of a solvent sector strategy for India. UNIDO and the World Bank have been working together on the finalization of the process agents sector phase-out plan in India. These two programmes have served as a basis for the preparation of the CTC phase-out plan for India.
- 43) Participation in inter-agency meetings: UNIDO participated in all major inter-agency coordination meetings organized by either the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or by any of the other implementing agencies.
- 44) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies, specifically Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden, has been strengthened during the reporting period. As a result, projects were approved in 2003 and other projects approved earlier are being implemented in the methyl bromide sector (Canada, France, Italy), refrigeration sectors (Italy, Japan and Sweden) and foam sector (Japan) as well as in the CFC phase-out plan in Iran with Germany.

C. Other issues

- 45) In the year 2003, UNIDO continued to strengthen its field operation and is more and more involving its country offices in order to expedite implementation. Moreover, cooperation with national ozone offices has also been strengthened. In addition, experience accumulated in the implementation of earlier projects resulted in enhanced efficiency.

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ANNEX I – Country Development Highlights

A) Status of the implementation of approved activities

Albania

Phase-out of ODS

In 2003 an ODS phase-out plan was approved for the country. The implementation of the plan started as planned and the activities foreseen for 2003 were implemented, awareness workshop on methyl bromide and training activities under RMP were initiated. They will result in a phase-out of 6.8 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. It is foreseen to phase-out 25 ODP tonnes in 2005. The phase-out schedule stipulated in the Agreement will ensure implementation of the decisions of the Implementation Committee regarding the compliance situation of Albania.

Algeria

Phase-out of CFCs

There were two individual investment projects under implementation in 2003. One project in the refrigeration sector was completed and phased out 27.3 ODP tonnes in 2003. The second refrigeration project is expected to be completed in 2004 with an ODP phase-out of 18.6 tonnes.

In addition, RMP activities are underway and have already resulted in a phase-out of 45 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2003. According to the RMP, phase-out of 65 ODP tonnes in 2004, 90 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 45 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2006 will be eliminated.

No difficulties regarding implementation of approved projects are expected in this country and the planned phase-out of 83.6 ODP tonnes of CFC is likely to be achieved in 2004.

Argentina

Phase-out of CFCs

There were two foam projects under implementation by UNIDO in this country. Both projects were completed and phased out 82.6 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide

The project in the vegetables and cut flowers production sector is proceeding according to schedule. The application of the new alternative technology has started and proved to be successful. 99.2 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003, as planned, and it is planned to phase-out 106.6 ODP tonnes in 2004, thus totaling phase-out of 331 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide through end 2004.

Solvent Sector

The plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector was approved in December 2003 (41st ExCom). The first site visit was undertaken and the schedule of activities was agreed upon. The Government, the counterparts and UNIDO are taking efforts to expedite implementation of the sector plan and ensure compliance with Argentina's MP obligations for CTC and TCA. It is planned to finalize the CTC phase-

out activities in 2004 achieving a reduction of CTC consumption amounting to 30.5 ODP tonnes. The phase-out of TCA will amount to 4 tonnes in 2004 and the same amounts are planned for 2005 and 2006. The remaining TCA consumption of 8 tonnes and CFC 113 consumption of 5.5 tonnes is planned to be phased out after 2006.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Phase-out of CFCs

There are five ongoing individual investment projects in this country, one foam project will phase out 33 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. In addition, three refrigeration projects will be completed in 2004 phasing out in total 59.5 ODP tonnes of CFC and 0.6 ODP tonnes of TCA. All these projects are well advanced.

There is a delay on one foam project (Inga) due to difficulties of the counterpart. The equipment has already been purchased but not yet installed. The phase-out of 21 tonnes of CFC is foreseen for 2005.

ODS Phase-out Plan

A national ODS phase-out plan was approved on the 41st meeting. As per Agreement, no phase-out is planned to result from this project in 2004, however in 2005 17.9 tonnes of CFC and 1.1 tonnes of TCA will be phased out.

Methyl Bromide

The methyl bromide phase-out plan approved also on the 41st meeting will assist the country to phase-out 6.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2005 and 5.6 ODP tonnes in 2006 in the tobacco seedling, vegetables and flower sectors.

Botswana

Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide

A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The report is under completion and the final workshop will be organized in the first half of 2004, thus completing the project.

Brazil

Phase-out of CFCs

Five refrigeration projects were completed in 2003 phasing out in total 13 ODP tonnes of CFCs. One project was delayed due to difficulties of the counterpart in obtaining a new site of the equipment. This project will be completed in 2004 with two other ongoing refrigeration projects and one foam project. The total phase-out in 2004 will achieve 196.1 OPD tonnes. All projects are well advanced and equipment is on the site.

Cameroon

Phase-out of CFCs

The Refrigerant Management Plan approved at the 38th meeting of the ExCom is proceeding as planned. The training of custom officers and trainers were completed and training of technicians started.

Procurement of recovery and recycling equipment is in progress. With these activities 46 ODP tonnes of CFCs are expected to be phased out in 2004. In 2005 the planned CFC phase out amounts to 36 ODP tonnes and in 2006 30.6 ODP tonnes. There has been no delay in the implementation of this project.

Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide

A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The final workshop and report will be finalized in 2004, thus completing the project.

China

Phase-out of CFCs

In 2003 our work in China was somewhat hindered by the outbreak of SARS. The implementation of several projects was delayed, thus the total target of 2,908 ODP tonnes CFC phase-out could not be reached. The total phase-out by individual projects in 2003 amounted to 2,778.4 ODP tonnes. The delayed projects are, however, in a well advanced stage and they will be completed within the first half of 2004.

In addition, a phase-out of 180 ODP tonnes of CFCs was achieved in the tobacco sector in 2003.

In the year 2004 it is planned to phase-out a total of 1,567.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs through the completion of two refrigeration and four umbrella foam projects. In addition 140 ODP tonnes of CFC will be phased out as a first result of the domestic implementation sector plan and 200 ODP tonnes by the implementation of the 2004 phase of the tobacco, fluffing sector plan.

Thus, UNIDO's work in China will assist the Government to phase-out in total 1,907.1 ODP tonnes of CFC in the year 2004. In 2005 the implementation of the polystyrene foam umbrella project will be completed phasing out 359 ODP tonnes of CFCs. The implementation of the domestic refrigeration sector plan will be continued with a phase out of 169 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2005 and 609 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2006 in line with the agreement. The tobacco fluffing sector plan is also being implemented as scheduled and will bring additional 200 tonnes of phase-out in 2005, 150 ODP tonnes in 2006 and an additional 150 ODP tonnes after 2006.

Croatia

Since the first part of the RMP was completed earlier, no additional CFC phase-out was achieved during 2003. A terminal phase-out management plan of CFCs was approved in 2003 and being implemented in cooperation with Sweden. The first phase-out under this plan will occur in 2005 amounting to 33 ODP tonnes and additional phase-out of 65 ODP tonnes is expected for the period after 2006.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is progressing on schedule, 6.2 ODP tonnes have already been phased out in 2002 and an additional 3.2 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003. The remaining 6.8 ODP tonnes will be phased out ahead of schedule already by 2004.

No implementation difficulties are experienced in this country.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Production sector closure

In the production sector 500 ODP tonnes of TCA and CFC-113 production capacity were phased out already in 2002. In 2003, 1,250 ODP tonnes of CFC-11 and CFC-12 production was closed, whereas in 2005 the CTC production facility closure will phase out 2,530 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of CFC

Refrigeration sector phase-out plan for Korea was approved in 2003. The activities have started as planned. Equipment for the manufacturing sector are already under procurement. UNIDO will make every effort to complete the project in 2005 to ensure compliance of DPRK with its Montreal Protocol obligations for CFCs.

Phase-out of CTC

There are five ongoing CTC projects, which are in various phases of implementation. Both the Government and UNIDO put serious efforts to speed up the project activities and complete all five projects by end 2004, thus phasing out 565.8 ODP tonnes.

The CTC sectoral phase-out plan was approved at the 41st ExCom Meeting, which will help Korea to comply with the 85% reduction target. The UNIDO delegation already visited Korea in January and agreed on the allocation of resources between the process agent, solvent and fumigation sectors to ensure most efficient use of resources. UNIDO will carry out procurement from Headquarters and will try to find most suitable contractors to ensure timely supply of equipment due to the pressing phase-out schedule. Full support is provided by the Government.

Dominican Republic

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The methyl bromide phase-out is being implemented successfully. 40 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide were phased out in 2003. 60 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2005 and 41 ODP tonnes in 2006.

Egypt

Phase-out of CFC

UNIDO is implementing the training of refrigeration technicians' component of the RMP approved for GTZ. Three training centers were established and additional four are being established. The equipment for them has already been delivered. The training of the trainers programme was completed and the training of technicians will be implemented during 2004. In the second half of 2004 the recovery and recycling scheme can also start since the price of CFC-12 has already reached the price of HFC134a.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Egypt has not been in compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Executive Committee approved a National Methyl Bromide Phase-out Plan, which is being implemented by UNIDO to enable compliance with the 20 per cent reduction target in 2005.

185.6 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2005 as a result of the national phase-out plan for methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation.

Georgia

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The ongoing methyl bromide project will phase out 6 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2006. The project is proceeding as planned.

Guatemala

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The implementation of the phase-out project has started, necessary agreements were signed and first tranche of equipment was purchased. 260.6 ODP tonnes have already been phased out through December 2003.

Honduras

Phase-out of CFCs

The RMP was completed in 2003. All recovery and recycling equipment have been delivered. More than 100 technicians have been trained. The project resulted in a phase-out of 14.2 ODP tonnes already in 2003.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The implementation of the first tranche of the methyl bromide phase-out plan has started, agreements with the farmers were signed and first tranche of equipment has been purchased and delivered. 213 ODP tonnes are expected to be eliminated by 2005, out of which 42.5 ODP tonnes were already phased-out.

India

Phase-out of CFCs

One umbrella project for three enterprises in the refrigeration sector is expected to be completed in first half of 2004 phasing out 20.75 ODP tonnes in one company, the project for two company was already completed in 2003 with a phase-out of 6.55 ODP tonnes.

The refrigeration sector phase-out plan was approved on the 38th ExCom meeting with UNDP as the lead implementing agency. UNIDO is implementing the transportation refrigeration portion of this sector plan and is planning to phase out 40 ODP tonnes in 2004, and 67 ODP tonnes in 2005. The actual implementation of the project has started recently, since it took a longer time to agree with the Government on the implementation modalities. The agreement was signed end 2003.

A solvent project was also completed phasing out 18.9 ODP tonnes of CFC-113 and 0.8 ODP tonnes of CTC in 2003.

Phase-out of CTC

6 projects in the solvent and process agent sector were completed in 2003 phasing out 162.6 ODP tonnes of CTC. One process agent project planned for completion in 2003 will be completed only in 2004 with an impact of 34.1 ODP tonnes. The activities under this project are also proceeding. The equipment was procured.

There are additional four projects in the process agent sector, which are to be completed in 2004 with a total phase-out of 249.3 ODP tonnes of CTC. The equipment purchases and other activities are proceeding well. Thus, it is expected that the implementation of UNIDO's projects will help the Government of India to meet its CTC obligations with a phase-out of 283.4 tonnes in 2004.

Indonesia*Phase-out of CFCs*

One integral skin project was completed in 2003. The phase-out is 18.4 ODP tonnes. There are additional six projects in the foam sector under implementation. Four of these will be completed in 2004 phasing out 103.1 ODP tonnes, and the remaining two projects will be completed in 2005 phasing out 102 ODP tonnes of CFCs. All projects are in advanced implementation stage, in some projects the equipment has already been delivered, in others the equipment is under procurement. No difficulties in the implementation of these projects are foreseen in Indonesia.

Iran*Phase-out of CFCs*

Two refrigeration projects and three projects in the foam sector were completed in 2003 phasing out 19.7 and 320 ODP tonnes, respectively. The cumulative phase-out of 339.7 tonnes of CFCs is below our target of 603.9 ODP tonnes. This is due to the political turmoil in the region that hindered suppliers to visit the country.

In 2004, UNIDO is planning to finalize all projects delayed from 2003 and complete additional projects. The completion of 19 refrigeration projects and three foam projects will phase out 484.7 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

In 2005, a phase-out of 164.7 ODP tonnes will be achieved as a result of the implementation of two foam projects.

A National CFC Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41st Meeting of the ExCom in December 2003. The project implementation has already started and meetings were held with the lead implementing agency GTZ in Vienna and subsequently in Iran with the participation of all implementing agencies involved. The implementation modalities and actions to be taken were agreed upon and it is expected that UNIDO will finalize the activities planned for 2004 which will reduce the CFC consumption of the country by 274.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing, refrigeration servicing and solvent sectors.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Training of operators was completed and the total phase-out of 12.4 ODP tonnes is planned to take place in the first half of 2004.

Jordan

Phase-out of CFCs

In Jordan, the originally planned 76.8 ODP tonnes CFC phase-out in the refrigeration sector could not be completed due to the political turmoil in the region that affected travels to the country. The projects, however, advanced well and will be completed in the first half of 2004. In total, four refrigeration projects are planned for completion achieving a phase-out of 95.9 ODP tonnes of CFCs. Three of these projects are in the manufacturing sector and 19.1 tonnes of ODP phase-out is expected as a result of training and investment activities under the RMP. The commercial refrigeration manufacturing part of the National ODS Phase-out Plan is being implemented by UNIDO and it is expected to phase out 41 ODP tonnes in the year 2005.

Phase-out of TCA

Out of the two projects approved in the sector, one was completed in 2003 and phased out of 6.4 ODP tonnes. The second project is expected to be completed in 2005 bringing an additional phase-out of 45 ODP tonnes.

Currently, we do not experience any implementation difficulties in this country.

Kuwait

Phase-out of CFCs

RMP was approved in 2002, the implementation is ongoing. We plan to phase out 64 ODP tonnes in 2005 provided legislation and price related issues will evolve in the future years as planned. In this respect, we rely on the active role of UNEP.

Lebanon

Phase-out of CFCs

An umbrella refrigeration project was planned to be completed in 2003, however, due to the crisis in the region, the implementation was hindered and the project will be completed in the first half of 2004 yielding a phase-out of 18.8 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is progressing according to schedule, 6 ODP tonnes have already been phased out in 2002, and 10.1 ODP tonnes in 2003. It is planned to phase out 14.2 ODP tonnes in 2004, 11.1 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 9 ODP tonnes in future years.

Libya

Phase-out of CFCs

The refrigeration project planned for 2003 for a phase-out of 53.4 ODP tonnes could not be completed due to travel difficulties. The project will be completed during the first half of 2004.

The activities under the recently approved National CFC Phase-out Plan have started, a UNIDO mission was already fielded, and it is planned to phase out 150.5 tonnes of CFC in the year 2004 to ensure compliance of Libya with the obligations of the Government vis-à-vis the Implementation Committee.

Malaysia

Phase-out of CFCs

The two UNIDO foam projects were completed in 2003 bringing an ODP phase-out of 27 tonnes.

Macedonia

Phase-out of CFCs

UNIDO planned to complete one aerosol project in 2003. The equipment was delivered, however, installation was delayed due to delay of counterpart inputs. The project will be completed in 2004 yielding in a phase-out of 25 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of Methyl bromide

In 2004, the project is proceeding well, after a partial phase-out in earlier years, 4.4 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003. The remaining 7.8 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2006.

Mexico

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

For the demonstration project the training is under completion and the project will be completed in 1st half of 2004 with the workshop.

CFC Production Sector

The CFC production closure project was approved at the 40th Meeting of the ExCom, the conditions of the agreement regarding the first year production targets were achieved, the production of the company was audited, and the release of the second tranche was requested. The project runs smoothly and it is expected that Mexico will cease production of CFCs in the first half of 2005, and the total production for the years 2004 and 2005 will not exceed 22,000 ODP tonnes.

Mali

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

An awareness workshop in order to prevent re-introduction of methyl bromide in the country was organized in March 2003.

Morocco

Phase-out of CFCs

Three projects in the commercial refrigeration sector were completed in 2003 phasing out 31.4 ODP tonnes as planned.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector is experiencing delays, the obligations under the Agreement have not yet been achieved, UNIDO is continuing negotiations with the Government and the Association of the Growers.

In the strawberry sector, however, the project is proceeding well, and 20.4 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003, and an additional 42.2 ODP tonnes and 33.4 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Nigeria

Phase-out of CFCs

Six (6) commercial refrigeration projects were completed in 2003 with a phase-out of 105.8 ODP tonnes. There are two more stand-alone UNIDO refrigeration projects in the country, they will be completed in 2004 phasing out 19.3 ODP tonnes.

The National CFC-Phase-out Plan is being implemented in cooperation with UNDP as the lead implementing agency. It is expected that a phase-out of 100.9 ODP tonnes will be achieved in 2005 in the refrigeration manufacturing and aerosol sectors.

Oman

Phase-out of CFCs

The first activities under the RMP were implemented, a training course was held and some equipment was ordered. The phase-out of 13 ODP tonnes is planned for 2005.

Pakistan

Phase-out of CFCs

Three projects in the refrigeration sector that experienced serious delays due to the difficult situation in the country were successfully completed in 2003 bringing an ODP phase-out of 147.4 tonnes. In 2004, another domestic refrigeration project will be completed with a phase-out target of 12.9 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

In addition, 1.3 ODP tonnes of CFC-113 will be phased out in 2005 as part of a stand-alone solvent project.

Phase-out of CTC and TCA

One process agent and one solvent project will be completed in 2004, with a phase-out of 90 ODP tonnes.

The National CTC Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41st meeting of the ExCom, UNIDO fielded a mission and focuses on speedy implementation of the project to enable compliance of Pakistan with its Montreal Protocol obligations. It is planned to phase out 100 ODP tonnes of CTC in 2004.

An additional phase-out of 68.3 ODP tonnes of CTC and 1.1 ODP tonnes of TCA are planned for 2005.

Phase out of Halons

The Halon Sector Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41st meeting of the ExCom, and it will be completed in 2006 phasing out the consumption of 24.2 ODP tonnes of halons.

Qatar*Phase-out of CFCs*

RMP activities are under way, several training courses have been conducted, the purchase of equipment is planned after completion of the training. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with an ODP phase-out of 13 tonnes.

Romania*Phase-out of CTC*

A terminal umbrella phase-out project for the solvent sector was approved by the 41st ExCom, the project will yield in a phase-out of 11.1 ODP tonnes in 2004.

Senegal*Phase-out of CFCs*

RMP activities were completed in 2003 and a phase-out of 5 ODP tonnes was achieved.

Serbia and Montenegro*Phase-out of CFCs*

One refrigeration project for phasing out 59.6 ODP tonnes at seven enterprises was completed in 2003 ahead of schedule. Two stand alone foam projects will be completed in 2004 to phase out 109.4 ODP tonnes of CFC. An additional two projects in the refrigeration sector will phase out 12.9 ODP tonnes in 2005.

Phase-out of Halons

The halon bank management programme is experiencing some delay, the equipment was purchased, training was held, however, the final completion of the project will occur only at the end of 2004 instead of the planned completion date January 2004. The project impact is 370 ODP tonnes of halon.

Sudan*Phase-out of CFCs*

All activities under the RMP were completed and the phase-out of 50 ODP tonnes is to be confirmed by the ongoing monitoring activity.

Syria

Phase-out of CFCs

One foam project was completed in 2003 with an ODP phase-out of 33.7 tonnes.

Additional two foam projects and one refrigeration project are planned to be completed in 2004 phasing out 128.7 ODP tonnes. Four aerosol projects with a total CFC phase-out of 73.1 tonnes will be completed in 2004. These projects were planned to be completed already in 2003, however, due to difficulties in the region the finalization of projects will occur in the first half of this year only. Thus, the total phase-out of CFCs in Syria through UNIDO projects will be at the level of 201.6 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 16 ODP tonnes in 2005.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The Methyl Bromide project started with a delay, however, currently it is proceeding well. The methyl bromide phase-out of 5 ODP tonnes planned for 2002 was achieved in 2003. It is expected that 29.8 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2004.

Tunisia

Phase-out of CFCs

The aerosol project will be completed in 2004 with an ODP phase-out of 29.8 tonnes; the commissioning of the installation of equipment was carried out in January 2004. The delay was caused by the contractor who was not able to install the equipment by the date required.

Turkey

Phase-out of CFCs

Two individual foam projects were completed in 2003 phasing out 52.8 ODP tonnes. The second stand-alone foam project will be completed in 2004 phasing out 95 ODP tonnes. The equipment has already been delivered.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The Methyl Bromide project is underway, 29.2 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2003. In 2004 and 2005, a phase-out of 58 and 89 ODP tonnes will be phased out respectively. The projects in Turkey are proceeding smoothly according to the schedule. In 2006, further 58 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide will be phased out.

Uganda

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is expected to be completed by 2005 with a total phase-out of 12 ODP tonnes. The ExCom approved the change of technology on this project.

Uruguay*Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with a phase-out of 11 ODP tonnes, while 5 tonnes have already been eliminated in 2002, and 8 tonnes in 2003.

Venezuela*Phase-out of CFCs*

One umbrella and one stand-alone foam project were completed in 2003 and one foam project was cancelled. The total 2003 phase-out amounted to 99.7 ODP tonnes.

The umbrella refrigeration project planned for completion in 2003 experienced delays since two of the companies covered by this project are having financial and technical difficulties. In general, there have been delays in the implementation of projects in the country due to the tense political and economic situation. In 2004, one foam project will be also completed, and thus the phase-out of CFCs will reach 64.3 ODP tonnes. The last umbrella foam project will phase out 135.5 ODP tonnes in 2005.

Vietnam*Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

A demonstration project was completed in 2003.

Yemen*Phase-out of CFCs*

Two refrigeration projects with a phase-out of 13.4 ODP tonnes of CFCs were completed in 2003.

There are two aerosol projects that will be completed in early 2004 phasing out 179.3 ODP tonnes. The implementation of these projects was delayed due to regional problems, so the deadline of completion slipped from 2003 to first half of 2004.

Zimbabwe*Phase-out of Methyl Bromide*

In 2003, a phase-out of 39.6 ODP tonnes was achieved and in 2004 51.4 ODP tonnes will be phased out.

B) ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN NON-COMPLIANCE

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Bosnia & Herzegovina has been in non-compliance with its CFC and methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/30 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is planning its activities as described below to comply with the above Decision.

a) Phase-out of CFCs

There are five ongoing individual investment projects in this country; one foam project will phase out 33 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. In addition, three refrigeration projects will be completed in 2004 phasing out in total 59.5 ODP tonnes of CFC and 0.6 ODP tonnes of TCA. All these projects are well advanced.

There is a delay on one foam project (Inga) due to difficulties of the counterpart. The equipment has already been purchased but not yet installed. The phase-out of 21 tonnes of CFC is foreseen for 2005.

A national ODS phase-out plan was approved on the 41st meeting. As per Agreement, no phase-out is planned to result from this project in 2004, however in 2005 17.9 tonnes of CFC and 1.1 tonnes of TCA will be phased out. This will allow the country to return to compliance with regard to its CFC consumption according to the Action Plan approved.

b) Phase out of Methyl Bromide

The methyl bromide phase-out plan approved also on the 41st meeting will assist the country to phase-out 6.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2005 and 5.6 ODP tonnes in 2006 in the tobacco seedling, vegetables and flower sectors. This will allow the country to return to compliance with regard to its methyl bromide consumption according to the Action Plan approved.

Botswana

Botswana has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/31 of the Meeting of the Parties.

A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The report is under completion and the final workshop will be organized in the first half of 2004, thus completing the project. UNIDO is continuing to work directly with the major consumers of methyl bromide in the country to achieve the required reduction by 2005. In addition, the Government will implement an import licensing system for methyl bromide.

Cameroon

Cameroon has not been in compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Parties have requested the Government to submit an Action Plan (Decision XV/32) with time specific benchmarks in order to return to compliance with respect to methyl bromide consumption. A demonstration project has been undertaken on the use of methyl bromide alternatives in the cultivation of tomatoes and cucurbits. The final workshop and report will be concluded in 2004, thus completing the project.

Furthermore, the Ozone Office is carrying out a methyl bromide survey to identify the sectors using methyl bromide. It is already clear that methyl bromide is no longer used in the tobacco sector, and it is assumed that the main consumption is in the storage and/or QPS. Based on the results of the survey, UNIDO will assist Cameroon in establishing a plan to return to compliance. This Action Plan will be submitted to the next Implementation Committee.

Guatemala

Guatemala has been in non-compliance with its CFC and methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/34 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is active in the country in the methyl bromide sector only. Thus, we are concentrating our activities to comply with the above Decision regarding methyl bromide.

The implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out project has started, necessary agreements were signed and first tranche of equipment was purchased. 260.6 ODP tonnes were already phased out through December 2003.

With these activities, Guatemala will return to compliance with regard to methyl bromide consumption in 2005, and achieve a reduction of 20 per cent.

Honduras

Honduras has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its Action Plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/35 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is planning to comply with the above Decision regarding methyl bromide through the following activities.

The implementation of the first tranche of the methyl bromide phase-out plan has started, agreements with the farmers were signed and first tranche of equipment has been purchased and delivered. 42.5 ODP tonnes were already phased out end 2003.

India

India has incomplete data reporting on methyl bromide. UNIDO is working with the Government of India to review the sector and to carry out reporting to enable establishment of the baseline. In case the methyl bromide is used in eligible sectors, an investment project will be initiated.

Pakistan

The 15th Meeting of the Parties in its Decision XV/22 noted that Pakistan did not meet its freeze obligation with regard to halon consumption under. The Government was requested to prepare an Action Plan ensuring return to compliance.

UNIDO submitted the Halon Sector Phase-out Plan for Pakistan to the 41st meeting of the ExCom. The Sector Plan was approved and it will be completed in 2006 phasing out the consumption of 24.2 ODP tonnes of halons, which will ensure return of Pakistan to compliance.

Qatar

Qatar has been in non-compliance with its CFC and halon freeze obligations. The 15th Meeting of the Parties through its Decision XV/41 requested Qatar to submit an Action Plan ensuring return to compliance.

UNIDO is assisting Qatar in the field of phasing out the consumption of CFCs. The RMP was approved on the 34th Meeting of the ExCom. The planned activities are under way, several training courses have been conducted, and the purchase of equipment is planned after completion of the training. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with an ODP phase-out of 13 tonnes. This project will assist Qatar to return to compliance.

Uganda

Uganda could not meet its freeze targets for CFCs and methyl bromide. The 15th Meeting of the Parties dealt with the issue of non-compliance and through its Decision XV/43 it accepted a new baseline as well as a phase-out schedule for methyl bromide submitted by the Government.

UNIDO is assisting Uganda to phase out methyl bromide through a sectoral methyl bromide phase-out plan approved at the 34th meeting of the ExCom. The ExCom recently approved the Government's request on change of technology originally planned in this project. Thus, the project is expected to be completed by 2005 with a total phase-out of 12 ODP tonnes. This will enable Uganda to return to compliance with its methyl bromide obligations.

Uruguay

Uruguay has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide freeze obligations. The 15th Meeting of the Parties accepted the Action Plan submitted by the Government, which will enable Uruguay to return to compliance with its methyl bromide obligations (Decision XV/44).

Uruguay is assisted by UNIDO through a sectoral methyl bromide phase-out plan approved at the 34th meeting of the ExCom. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 with a phase-out of 11 ODP tonnes, while 5 tonnes have already been eliminated in 2002, and 8 tonnes in 2003.