



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**



Distr.  
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/6  
1 November 2004

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Forty-fourth Meeting  
Prague, 29 November-3 December 2004

**STATUS/PROSPECTS OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES IN ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE  
WITH THE CONTROL MEASURES OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
(FOLLOW-UP TO DECISION 43/4)**

## **Introduction**

1. This document consists of three parts:
  - Part I is prepared in response to Decision 32/76(b), which requested the Secretariat to prepare an annual update of the status of compliance of Article 5 countries with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in Part I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38.
  - Part II contains an update of the status of implementation for all Article 5 countries that have been found to be in non-compliance by the Meeting of the Parties by country or appear to be in non-compliance or that are at risk of future non-compliance for CTC. It also addresses Decisions 43/3 (c)(i) and 43/4 (d) on impediments to achieving compliance for countries in non-compliance and/or at risk of non-compliance.
  - Part III contains an analysis of the ODS consumption data by sector presented by Article 5 countries to the Executive Committee on the implementation of their country programmes.
2. The analysis performed and the conclusions derived in this document are without prejudice to the status of compliance determined by the Meeting of the Parties which is the only body empowered to do so.
3. Since data reported pursuant to Article 7 are used exclusively to determine status of compliance on an annual basis, and the current analysis uses a mixture of data reported to the Fund Secretariat on country programme implementation for various compliance periods and assumes that the phase-out from ongoing projects would be implemented, this document does not determine compliance per se, but rather assesses the potential prospects of an Article 5 country achieving compliance with one or more of the Montreal Protocol control measures.

## **PART I: ANALYSIS OF STATUS OF COMPLIANCE**

4. Part I presents a description of the methodology used in the analyses of compliance for CFCs, halons, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and methyl chloroform (TCA). No projects have been identified that address Annex B-1 substances, the Executive Committee has neither considered nor funded projects that address these substances that are subject to the 80 per cent baseline reduction starting in 2003. The analysis of the status of compliance assumes that the latest reported consumption data has taken account of the phase-out from completed projects approved by the Executive Committee. By December 2003, 209,597 ODP tonnes, including 29,414 ODP tonnes of CFC production and 31,188 ODP tonnes of halon production, had been phased out from completed projects valued at some US \$1.03 billion.

## METHODOLOGY

5. A detailed description of the methodology used in the analyses is provided in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 which was presented to the 37<sup>th</sup> Meeting. It should be noted that the data anomaly section no longer applies. This section presents an abbreviated summary of the methodology.

### Data collection and verification

6. 131 Article 5 countries reported data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats as follows: 114 Article 5 countries reported 2003 data pursuant to Article 7 (as at 22 October 2004); 3 countries reported 2003 data to the Fund Secretariat pursuant to Decision 17/34 on progress on the implementation of the country programmes. For those countries that had not submitted 2003 data, latest consumption data was used. This included the use of 2002 data for 13 countries, and 2000 data for one country.

7. Data on the status of implementation of all activities and projects approved by the Executive Committee as of the end of 2003 were reported by the implementing and bilateral agencies in their annual progress reports submitted to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

8. Data on potential approvals during the year 2004 were obtained from the Business Plan of the Multilateral Fund for the Year 2004.

### Data processing

9. The database entries were organised for each controlled substance in a matrix where each row represents an Article 5 country whose reported and calculated data are analysed in the matrix columns.

10. The analysis was not performed for countries that did not have sufficient data. It was also not performed for 11 countries that had been urged not to seek assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

11. The analysis was not performed for the production sector because the Executive Committee has established a process for production sector projects. Of the eight Article 5 countries with CFC production facilities, the Governments of Argentina, China, India, Korea DPR and Mexico have agreements in place for scheduled reductions. The remaining countries with CFC production facilities include Brazil, Romania and Venezuela. Brazil indicated that it would phase-out on its own. UNIDO is preparing an ODS production sector phase-out project for Romania. A production closure project in Venezuela is under consideration by the Sub-Group on the Production Sector at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. For halon production, China has an agreement in place and India received a one-time grant for the closure of its halon production facilities.

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

- (a) The latest reported ODS consumption is assumed not to increase; and

- (b) ODS phased out through approved projects was taken into account in the latest reported data.

13. The analyses of CFCs and methyl bromide indicate whether a country has received funding for a total phase-out agreement. The CFC analysis also indicates whether an LVC has received an RMP or RMP update after the 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting that should be sufficient to ensure fulfilment of the countries' compliance at least up to and including the 85% reduction in 2007 (Decision 31/48(h)). The analysis of halons indicates if a halon banking activity has been approved, since halon banking guidelines require regulations facilitating production and import bans to be established within six months after the reclamation centre is set up (Decision 18/22) and Decision 35/57 presumes that halon banking is the last project approved for the halon sector.

### **ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR CFCs (Annex I)**

14. The findings and observations from the analysis of the freeze and 50 per cent targets for CFCs are presented in this section. The analysis of the CFC freeze also addresses the status of compliance for those Article 5 countries identified in non-compliance by the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties.

#### **Findings**

##### Meeting the CFC Freeze

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

- (a) Countries that appear to be in compliance

16. This category represents 127 countries (compared to 121 countries in the June 2004 analysis and 111 in the June 2003 analysis) that could be considered to be in compliance now, based on their latest reported consumption data. These countries' latest combined consumption of 68,304 ODP tonnes is, in total, some 81,028 ODP tonnes lower than their baseline level of 149,332 ODP tonnes.

17. 89 of these countries are LVCs, 81 of which had received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund, including support for 47 LVCs to meet their 85 per cent reductions in 2007.

18. 37 of the countries that appear to be in compliance have national ODS or CFC phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee: Albania, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, India, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Serbia and Montenegro, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

## (b) Countries that may not achieve compliance

19. The category consists of 4 countries including 3 LVCs. These countries may need additional actions to achieve compliance based on their latest consumption data.

20. Two of the 3 LVCs that may appear not to be in compliance are Bosnia and Herzegovina and Guinea Bissau. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina has a national ODS phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee and an action plan approved by the Meeting of the Parties that would allow it to complete the phase-out of CFCs prior to 31 December 2007.

21. Guinea Bissau has received support through an RMP to meet its 85 per cent reductions in 2007. An action plan is to be submitted to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee for its consideration.

22. For the remaining of the 3 LVCs, an RMP project has been approved for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and an update request as been submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. An action plan has been recommended for consideration at the 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee.

23. One out of the 4 countries in this category is a non-LVC country, Yemen. An RMP has been approved for this country and Yemen is requesting a change in its CFC baseline at the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee.

Meeting the 50 per cent reduction target in 2005

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

## (a) Countries that potentially could achieve compliance by 2005

25. This category represents countries which could achieve compliance with the 50 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption, and contingent on the implementation of the projects approved for them. The category consists of 94 countries including 61 LVCs. This is compared to 86 countries including 57 LVCs that had been reported on in the June 2004 analysis.

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

26. This category consists of 37 countries including 31 LVCs, which may need additional phase-out amounting to 1,403 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of these 37 countries, 20 countries were to receive projects that would phase out 1,556 ODP tonnes in the 2004 business plans.

27. Of the 37 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 5 non-LVCs and 25 LVCs, including 17 countries that had already received either RMPs to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or national phase-out agreement. The Federated States of Micronesia and Palau are two of the LVCs that have phase-out agreements with the Committee.

28. There are, however, 4 LVCs that did not have approved RMPs or national phase-out agreements including: Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Myanmar and Sao Tome and Principe. These countries, however, had received funds to prepare their RMPs and had planned activities for them in the 2004 business plan.

29. The remaining country that appears to possibly need additional actions to achieve the 50 per cent reduction is Iran. However, Iran has a national CFC phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee with a phase-out schedule that is consistent with the Montreal Protocol targets.

### **Observations**

30. Of the 4 countries at risk of not meeting their freeze obligations, there was a need for more vigorous implementation of the approved RMP for one country (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) for which additional assistance pursuant to Decision 31/48 is requested at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. The other three countries either have an RMP pursuant to Decision 31/48 (Guinea Bissau), an ODS phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee to achieve compliance (Bosnia and Herzegovina), or an RMP for a non-LVC that is requesting a change in baseline to enable compliance (Yemen).

31. 4 LVCs that have not received RMPs or national phase-out agreements may need additional actions to achieve the 85% reduction in 2007. Those countries include: Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde, Myanmar and Sao Tome and Principe. All of these countries have activities in the 2004 business plans.

### **ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Annex II)**

32. This section presents the analysis for compliance with halon control measures.

#### **Additional data limitations**

- (a) 68 countries reported no consumption for 1995 to 2003.
- (b) 2 countries have not reported baseline or latest consumption data.

### **Findings**

#### Meeting the Halon Freeze

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

- (a) Countries that appear to be in compliance

34. 58 countries including China, as well as 29 LVCs, could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of

consumption does not increase. Latest combined consumption of 1,580 ODP tonnes (excluding China) was some 5,030 ODP tonnes lower than these countries' freeze baseline of 6,610 ODP tonnes (excluding China). 44 of the 58 countries had received support from the Multilateral Fund. (It is to be noted that China's baseline and 2003 consumption are 34,187 ODP tonnes and 4,959 ODP tonnes, respectively.)

- (b) Countries that could achieve compliance with implementation of approved projects

35. This category contains one country that could achieve compliance if projects approved are implemented expeditiously (Pakistan). This project is expected to enable compliance and address a phase-out of 24.2 ODP tonnes.

- (c) Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance

36. 4 countries may need additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 100 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze during 2002. 2 of those countries (Lesotho and Yemen) had already received support for halon banking from the Multilateral Fund. Additionally, Libya and Somalia might need to take additional actions to achieve the freeze. Libya has activities planned for halon in the 2004 business plan while Somalia might need additional activities planned in future business plans.

#### Meeting the 50 per cent reduction target in 2005

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

- (a) 49 countries (including China) could achieve compliance with the 50 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption and contingent upon the implementation of approved projects. This group of countries included 20 LVCs.
- (b) 14 countries, including 11 LVCs, may need additional phase-out amounting to 517 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. 8 of them have received support for halon activities from the Multilateral Fund including halon banking (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Nigeria, Qatar and Yemen). Of the remaining 6 countries that might not achieve their 50 per cent reduction targets, Haiti had consumption below 10 ODP tonnes. The remaining 5 countries' latest consumption levels were as follows: Georgia (37.4 ODP tonnes), Liberia (19.5 ODP tonnes), Libya (714.5 ODP tonnes), Somalia (25.71 ODP tonnes) and Sierra Leone (15 ODP tonnes), but activities had been included in the 2004 business plans for one of these countries (Libya).

38. All 14 countries that may need additional phase-out to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets for halon, have either approved halon banking or planned activities in the 2004-2006 business plans except Haiti, Georgia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia. The Executive

Committee may wish to consider requesting implementing agencies to consider the possibility of including of projects on the behalf of these countries in future business plans.

### **Observations**

39. There appeared to be a need for immediate actions to achieve the halon freeze and the 50 per cent reduction in 2005 in Somalia, for which no activity had been planned in the 2004 business plans. There was also a need for action in Lesotho and Yemen and also in the following countries that have received halon banking assistance—Lesotho and Yemen.

40. In addition to Somalia, Georgia, Haiti, Liberia, Libya and Sierra Leone may need to take additional actions to achieve their 50 per cent reduction targets. A halon banking project for Libya was submitted by UNIDO in 2004 but was withdrawn by the Government.

### **ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Annex III)**

41. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl bromide control measures. It should be noted that all data reported and used in this analysis relate to controlled use only, i.e. exclude quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS).

### **Data**

- (a) Of the 115 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 113 have reported complete baseline data. Of these 113 countries, 37 reported zero for the baseline and latest consumption.
- (b) 87 Article 5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities and/or projects, including projects that will lead to a complete phase-out of methyl bromide in 27 of these countries and partial phase-out in an additional 19.

### **Findings**

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

### **Meeting the Methyl Bromide Freeze**

43. The status of Article 5 countries in achieving the methyl bromide freeze is presented by the three aforementioned categories in this section.



## (a) Countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment

44. Of the 76 countries that had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and provided data, 65 countries could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption does not increase. 53 out of the 65 countries had received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities. 23 of these countries, Argentina, Bolivia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea DPR, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria and Uruguay have phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee or approved projects for a total phase-out of their controlled methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee had approved projects for Barbados, Brazil, Chile, China, Congo DR, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe for partial phase-out.

45. 5 countries could achieve compliance if projects approved for them are implemented and result in a reduction in national consumption: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote D'Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras and Lebanon. The projects approved amount to a future phase-out of 472 ODP tonnes. 3 of these countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote D'Ivoire and Lebanon) had phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee for total phase-out and 2 of these countries (Guatemala and Honduras) had partial phase-out agreements or projects.

46. The other 6 countries (Botswana, Congo, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Tunisia, and Uganda) need to phase-out a total of 15 ODP tonnes to achieve the freeze. Botswana had a demonstration project with UNIDO and action plan approved by the Parties. It is in compliance with the action plan. Congo has a partial phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee. Uganda has a phase-out agreement or approved projects for a total phase-out of methyl bromide consumption under the Multilateral Fund as well as an Action Plan approved by the Parties. Uganda is in compliance with the Action Plan. This leaves 3 countries that may need additional actions.

47. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for methyl bromide projects and other activities in 2 out of these 3 countries that may need additional actions. The Philippines had activities planned in the 2004 business plans for methyl bromide and a project has been submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. Tunisia has a methyl bromide project but there are currently no alternatives available for palm dates with high moisture content. Only one country that has not received funding and needs actions to achieve the freeze is Papua New Guinea (5.43 ODP tonnes). Papua New Guinea is not considered to be in non-compliance with the Protocol because their ratification of Copenhagen was October 2003.

## (b) Countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment

48. Of the 18 Article 5 countries that had not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 5 countries reported data. 4 of these indicated that they could now be considered to be in compliance based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption does not increase. The Multilateral Fund had provided assistance to 8 out of the 18 countries primarily in the form of awareness workshops.

Meeting the 20 per cent reduction target in 2005

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

- (a) 65 of the 76 countries that provided data and had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment could achieve compliance with the 20 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption and contingent upon the implementation of approved projects.
- (b) The remaining 11 countries might need additional phase-out amounting to 115 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. 9 of the 11 countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. One of these countries (Uganda) had a phase-out agreement for total phase-out, and 3 countries (Congo, Congo DR and Honduras) had projects for partial phase-out.
- (c) Honduras (48.9 ODP tonnes) and Thailand (31.58 ODP tonnes) need to phase out over 30 ODP tonnes each to achieve their 20 per cent reduction target in 2005. Honduras has an agreement with the Executive Committee and an approved Action Plan. Thailand is seeking a change in its baseline and submitted a phase-out agreement to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting.
- (d) The remaining 9 countries need to phase out a total of 35 ODP tonnes to achieve the 20 per cent reduction. Of these countries, Algeria, Botswana, Congo, Congo DR, Philippines, Tunisia and Uganda had received assistance from the Fund.
- (e) Additional actions might be needed for Libya and Papua New Guinea who together have a consumption of 20 ODP tonnes.
- (f) Projects in the 2004 business plan were submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting that could enable Philippines and Thailand to achieve their 2005 reductions.
- (g) Of the 11 countries that many need additional phase-out to achieve compliance with the 20 per cent reduction targets for methyl bromide, 2 countries did not receive support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund or activities planned for them in the 2004 business plans: Libya and Papua New Guinea.
- (h) Of the 5 countries that had not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment but have reported data, 4 countries could achieve their 20 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption. Lesotho is the only one country that may not achieve its 20 per cent reduction and would need to phase out 0.07 ODP tonnes to meet the 20 per cent reduction.

## Observations

50. For 5 countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote D'Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras and Lebanon) Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Honduras, and Uganda should continue to implement their approved agreements and meet the targets of the approved Action Plans. Cote D'Ivoire has a one-off project that should enable it to comply with the 2004 freeze and 2005 reductions. Lebanon is continuing to implement its approved methyl bromide projects while it is seeking a change in baseline. Tunisia will finish implementation of its project once alternatives to the date palm issue are proven. The Philippines will implement the project that is before the Committee and resolve the issue of a possible change in the baseline.

51. There were 11 countries that might need additional actions to achieve the 20 per cent reduction by 2005 that did not have total phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee. However, 3 countries had projects for partial phase-out of methyl bromide: Congo, Congo DR and Honduras. 3 of the countries without total phase-out agreements (Philippines and Thailand) had projects in the 2004 business plans submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

## CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Annex IV)

52. This section presents the analysis of compliance with carbon tetrachloride control measures.

53. It should be noted that all data reported and used in this analysis are those related to controlled use only, i.e., exclude feedstock. Reported CTC consumption was not differentiated into uses such as solvents and process agents.

## Data

54. Of the 121 Article 5 countries that had ratified the London Amendment, 119 had reported complete baseline data. Of these 119 countries, 61 reported zero for the baseline and latest consumption. As such only 58 countries were included in the analysis.

## Findings

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

### Meeting the CTC 85 per cent reduction by 2005

56. Cognisant of the fact that countries that ratified the London Amendment are required to reduce their consumption by 85 per cent on 1 January 2005, the indications from the analysis suggest that:

(a) For countries that have ratified the London Amendment

57. Of the 58 countries that had ratified the London Amendment and provided data, 27 countries could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption would not increase. Chile, Cuba, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand and Turkey had received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for CTC phase-out activities.

58. The other 31 countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 23,161 ODP tonnes to achieve the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. 13 of these 31 countries had a consumption above 10 ODP tonnes including: China (20,020 ODP tonnes), India (10,461 ODP tonnes), Iran (2,169 ODP tonnes), Korea DPR (1,585 ODP tonnes), Pakistan (589 ODP tonnes), Brazil (274 ODP tonnes), Romania (200 ODP tonnes), Argentina (59 ODP tonnes), Sri Lanka (24 ODP tonnes), Algeria (19 ODP tonnes), Indonesia (17 ODP tonnes), Egypt (13 ODP tonnes) and Congo DR (11 ODP tonnes).

59. Of the 31 countries that might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction targets for carbon tetrachloride by 2005, 19 countries did not have activities planned for them in the 2004 business plans: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Colombia, Congo DR, Ecuador, Ghana, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, Paraguay, Romania, Sudan, Tunisia and Uganda.

60. The Multilateral Fund had provided funding for CTC projects and activities in 9 of these 31 countries, of which 8 countries had received approved projects for CTC phase-out (Argentina, Bangladesh, China, India, Korea DPR, Pakistan, Romania and Sri Lanka).

61. UNIDO has submitted one project for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector in Indonesia and a terminal solvent sector umbrella project in Egypt to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

(b) Countries that have not ratified the London Amendment

62. The 12 Article 5 countries that had not ratified the London Amendment include 9 countries that had zero consumption and zero baselines and one country that had not provided sufficient data) to enable an analysis of their status of compliance. Albania was the only country that has received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for CTC activities.

### **Observations**

63. There appeared to be a need for immediate actions to enable 31 countries to achieve compliance with their 85 percent reduction in CTC consumption by 2005, noting that 13 of these 31 countries had consumption above 10 ODP tonnes. The largest consumption was in China, India, Iran, Korea DPR and Pakistan; however, these countries had received assistance from the Multilateral Fund. Solvent projects have been submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting for Egypt and Indonesia.

## **METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Annex V)**

64. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl chloroform control measures.

### **Data**

65. Of the 121 Article 5 countries that had ratified the London Amendment, 119 had reported complete baseline data. Of these 119 countries, 65 reported zero for the baseline and latest consumption. As such only 54 countries were included in the analysis.

### **Findings**

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

### Meeting the TCA Freeze

67. With respect to achieving the 2003 freeze, the indications from the analysis suggest that:

(a) Countries that have ratified the London Amendment

68. Of the 54 countries that had ratified the London Amendment and provided data, 47 countries could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption would not increase. 19 of the 47 countries had received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for TCA activities.

69. The other 7 countries might not achieve compliance with the freeze target in 2003. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 381 ODP tonnes to achieve the freeze in 2003. Bangladesh and Bosnia and Herzegovina had received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for TCA phase-out projects. Those countries (and the amount of phase-out needed to achieve the freeze in 2003) were as follows: Bangladesh (0.03 ODP tonnes); Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.45 ODP tonnes); Costa Rica (0.042 ODP tonnes); Ecuador (1.49 ODP tonnes); Iran (378.13 ODP tonnes); Marshall Islands (0.002 ODP tonnes) and Oman (0.003 ODP tonnes).

70. Bangladesh has an approved solvent sector project that should enable its compliance. Bosnia and Herzegovina have received funds for CTC/TCA phase-out and a second tranche was submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. Costa Rica and Ecuador with the agencies are checking into the nature of the reported TCA consumption. Iran has a project in the 2004 business plan. Marshall Islands and Oman indicated that the data had been reported in error.

(b) Countries that have not ratified the London Amendment

71. The 12 Article 5 countries that had not ratified the London Amendment include 8 countries that had zero consumption and zero baselines and one country that had not provided sufficient data for an analysis of their status of compliance. Of the three countries that had reported data, Cambodia and Ethiopia could be considered to be in compliance now based on their latest reported consumption data provided that this level of consumption does not increase. The remaining one country (Albania) might need some additional assistance to achieve compliance although an ODS phase-out plan is under implementation by UNIDO.

Meeting the 30 per cent reduction target in 2005

72. Assuming that the latest reported consumption does not increase and that all approved projects were implemented by 2005, the analysis points to the following prospects for potential compliance with the 30 per cent reduction target:

- (a) 45 of the 54 countries that provided data and had ratified the London Amendment could achieve compliance with the 30 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption and contingent upon the implementation of approved projects.
- (b) The remaining 9 countries might need additional phase-out amounting to 387 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 30 per cent reduction targets. 3 of the 9 countries (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Indonesia) had received support for TCA activities from the Multilateral Fund. Two of the 9 countries (Indonesia and Iran) had projects included in the 2004 business plan. The approval and timely implementation of these projects would be sufficient to enable Iran to achieve its 30 per cent reduction target. Only 4 countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Indonesia and Iran need more than a one-tonne phase-out to achieve the 30 per cent reduction. Those countries, and the amount of phase-out needed to achieve compliance with the 30 per cent reduction by 2005 were as follows: Algeria (0.94 ODP tonnes); Bangladesh (0.29 ODP tonnes); Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.92 ODP tonnes); Costa Rica (0.047 ODP tonnes); Ecuador (2.09 ODP tonnes); Indonesia (1.41 ODP tonnes); Iran (380.73 ODP tonnes); Marshall Islands (0.002 ODP tonnes); and Oman (0.003 ODP tonnes). Indonesia had projects submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting.
- (c) Of the 9 countries that might need additional phase-out to achieve compliance with the 30 per cent reduction targets for methyl chloroform, 3 countries did not have activities planned for them in the 2004 business plans: (Algeria, Costa Rica, and Ecuador) while the others had received funding or indicated data errors.
- (d) Of the 3 countries that had not ratified the London Amendment, one of the countries could achieve their 30 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption.

## Observations

73. There appeared to be a need for immediate actions to enable 5 countries (excluding data errors in reporting for Marshall Islands and Oman) to achieve compliance with their TCA freeze obligations, noting that 2 countries had received assistance that should enable compliance (Bangladesh and Bosnia and Herzegovina) and 2 countries indicated that implementing agencies were verifying the nature of the consumption in Costa Rica and Ecuador and a project was included in the 2004 business plans for Iran but data was still being verified.

74. In addition to the countries at risk of not meeting the freeze, Algeria and Indonesia are at risk of not meeting the 30 per cent reduction in 2005.

## **PART II: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES THAT APPEAR TO BE IN NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF FUTURE NON-COMPLIANCE FOR CTCs**

75. The Secretariat and the implementing agencies reviewed the status of implementation of ongoing projects as indicated in the 2003 progress reports of the implementing agencies for all countries found to be in non-compliance by the Meeting of the Parties during a Coordination Meeting held from 13-14 October 2004. A draft of the results of that discussion was circulated to agencies for additional input that was subsequently incorporated into the text. Part II of the document presents a brief summary of that review by country.

76. A discussion of each country is provided in Annexes VI for those Article 5 countries found to be in non-compliance with the current freeze on consumption control measures and Annex VII for those Article 5 countries at risk of non-compliance with the upcoming CTC control measure in 2005. Part II excluding Annex VII will be submitted to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee for its consideration.

77. Part II also includes in the country reviews the responses from Article 5 countries to Decisions 43/3/(c)(i) and 43/4(d) on the submission of projects remaining in the 2004 business plans for countries at risk of non-compliance and the impediments to achieving compliance.

78. Compliance is assessed on the basis of both compliance with regard to controlled substances but also compliance with data requirements (base years, baselines, and annual data). Part II addresses compliance issues for CFCs, halons, methyl bromide, methyl chloroform and Annex B-1 CFCs in the light of the required freezes in the consumption of these substances. It also considers countries whose latest CTC consumption exceeds the established baselines as an indicator of risk of possible non-compliance with the 2005 85 per cent reduction requirement.

79. Latest Article 7 data as of 19 October 2004 was used and supplemented with country programme implementation data that has been received through 20 October 2004.

80. Comments are provided for countries that have been found to be in non-compliance by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting and for countries for which either subsequent Article 7 or implementation of country programme data has been submitted that indicates possible non-compliance.

## **CFCs**

81. For the following countries the latest reported data are above the baseline for CFCs: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea Bissau, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Yemen. Nepal submitted an action plan to the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee to enable it to use ceased illegal imports but has reported zero consumption for 2002 or 2003.

82. 2003 consumption in Guatemala (Decision XV/34) and Libya (Decision XV/36) was below the respective baselines and action plans were approved by the Meeting of the Parties. Libya's 2003 consumption is within the limits approved in its agreement with the Executive Committee.

83. Bosnia and Herzegovina's 2003 consumption exceeded its baseline but was within the limits approved by the Parties in its action plan and in its agreement with the Executive Committee. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee has recommended action plans to enable a return to compliance for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Nepal. According to UNEP, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has contracted a full-time national ozone officer, established a CFC import quota, and completed its training programme.

84. Guinea Bissau and Yemen have RMPs pursuant to Decision 31/48 that should enable compliance with the freeze, 2005 and 2007 controls. UNDP indicated that the country programme/RMP that was recently approved for implementation by UNEP and UNDP contains an action plan to phase-out CFCs in Guinea Bissau according to the control measures of the Montreal Protocol. UNEP indicated that it was assisting Guinea Bissau in the preparation of an action plan to be submitted to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee.

85. Nepal's impediment to compliance concerned the disposition of quantities likely beyond Nepal's current and future consumption limits of the Protocol. A request for an RMP update for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. Yemen indicated that its impediment to compliance was the data reported for the baseline that it was seeking to have changed. Bolivia has not reported 2003 CFC data to determine if it is in compliance with its Action Plan approved by the Meeting of the Parties (Decision XV/29).

86. Information by country concerning compliance with the CFC freeze is provided in Annex VI for Bolivia, Guinea Bissau, Nepal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Yemen.

## **HALONS**

87. For the following countries the latest reported data are above the baseline for halons: Lesotho, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia, and Yemen. In its recommendation noting Viet Nam's return to compliance, the Implementation Committee noted that Viet Nam was at risk of returning to non-compliance due to its expected halon demand.

88. Halon banking projects have been approved for Lesotho, Pakistan, and Yemen. Lesotho is part of the East and South Africa regional halon bank under German implementation. Pakistan has a halon bank under UNIDO implementation. Yemen is part of the West Asia regional halon



bank under French and German implementation. Yemen is requesting a baseline change for halons as well as baseline changes for CFCs and methyl bromide. No halon project has been submitted for Somalia. A halon banking project was submitted by UNIDO to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting for Libya, but Libya subsequently requested that it to be withdrawn.

89. The means for Pakistan achieving compliance relate to the implementation of the recently approved halon banking project and the licensing system. UNEP indicated that Pakistan has issued a public notification to control imports of halon and the CAP team had been assisting the country in the process. According to UNEP, the country wrote to the Ozone Secretariat indicating their action plan and the Ozone Secretariat had requested Pakistan to give time specific benchmarks for halon consumption in future years. UNEP indicated that its CAP team would be following up with Pakistan on the issue.

90. Implementing and bilateral agencies with halon banking projects were asked to determine the origins of the halon shipped to Article 5 countries in the light of the fact that 2003 halon production consisted of 1,884.5 metric tonnes of halon 1211 of which 192 metric tonnes (576 ODP tonnes) and 26 metric tonnes of halon 1301 (260 ODP tonnes) were exported in 2003 from China. Other supplies of virgin halon in 2003 could have been the Republic of Korea or exports from Netherlands and Norway. The Republic of Korea has not reported its 2003 production, but its 2002 production was 2,187 ODP tonnes. The Netherlands exported 2,815 ODP tonnes and Norway exported 13 ODP tonnes that is recorded as negative consumption in Article 7 data. The level of production plus exports, including 2002 production for the Republic of Korea, was 10,668 ODP tonnes while latest consumption, including some 2002 consumption where 2003 data were not available, was 11,143 based on Article 7 data as at 19 October 2004.

91. Agencies were also asked to determine if any of the reported halon consumption was recycled halon as had occurred in a few cases of apparent non-compliance in the past.

92. Information by country concerning compliance with the halon freeze is provided in Annex I for Lesotho, Libya, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen.

## **METHYL BROMIDE**

93. The following countries have reported latest data that are above the baseline for methyl bromide: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Uganda. Botswana's 2002 consumption exceeded its baseline, but it had not reported 2003 data as of writing that would determine its compliance with its action plan in Decision XV/31. Tunisia's methyl bromide consumption exceeded its baseline however the issue of an alternative for high-moisture content palm dates had not yet been identified. Thailand's 2003 consumption was below its established baseline but it has requested a change in its baseline for consideration by the 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties, as have Lebanon and the Philippines.

94. All Article 5 countries whose methyl bromide consumption exceeds their baselines have methyl bromide agreements with the Executive Committee. Botswana (Decision XV/31), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Decision XV/30), Guatemala (Decision XV/34), Honduras

(Decision XV/35), and Uganda (Decision XV/43) exceeded their baselines but were within the limits approved by the Parties in their action plans.

95. It should be noted that although Cote d'Ivoire's 2003 consumption exceeded its baseline, it could not be considered to be in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze because its ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment did not come into force until 2004.

96. Implementing agencies were asked to verify the latest reported consumption for those countries that exceed their baselines to ensure that the consumption data did not include consumption for QPS.

97. Information by country concerning compliance with the methyl bromide freeze is provided in Annex I for Botswana, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Yemen.

### **METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA)**

98. The following countries have reported latest data that are above the baseline for methyl chloroform: Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran, Marshall Islands, and Oman.

99. In its response to the Secretariat's letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d), the Marshall Islands indicated that data submitted under Article 7 for 2003 had been submitted in error as the cleaning solution was not TCA. The Secretariat has requested UNEP to request the Marshall Islands to officially notify the Ozone Secretariat and received confirmation of this notification on 28 October 2004.

100. The impediments to compliance were not identified per se by those to whom letters had been sent pursuant to Decision 43/4. Oman indicated that its level of consumption was for laboratory and analytical use and was insignificant on a per capita basis. Ecuador indicated that its licensing system should enable it to return to compliance. Albania (UNEP/UNIDO), Bangladesh (UNDP) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNIDO) have approved phase-out plans that should assist in a return to compliance. The second tranche of the Bosnia and Herzegovina national ODS phase-out plan was being submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. A project is under preparation by UNIDO for a CTC/TCA phase-out project in Iran.

101. It should be noted that although Albania's 2003 consumption exceeded its baseline, Albania could not be considered to be in non-compliance with the TCA freeze because it had not ratified the London Amendment at the time of writing.

102. The low-level of consumption for laboratory and analytical use for TCA and CTC may occur in several Article 5 countries with low baselines. For example, Bangladesh exceeded its TCA baseline by 20 kilograms. In cases where there are no non-ODS alternatives, countries may be found to be in non-compliance. However, at the same time, non-Article 5 countries with similar uses, may request an exemption. It may be recalled that in the case of high moisture palm dates, the Parties have decided not to find countries in non-compliance with ODS consumption for which there is no non-ODS alternative.

103. Information by country concerning compliance with the TCA freeze is provided in Annex I for Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran, Marshall Islands, and Oman.

### **CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC)**

104. The following countries have reported latest data that are above the baseline for carbon tetrachloride: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Paraguay. Although there is no freeze on CTC and no current requirement for countries to reduce their consumption below the baseline level, Article 5 countries with consumption above their baselines were considered at risk of not achieving compliance with the 85 per cent reduction in the baseline in 2005.

105. UNEP indicated that the Bahamas had notified the Ozone Secretariat of a correction to the 2003 data for CTC to zero ODP tonnes, but also indicated that imported CTC was for laboratory use. The CTC data for the Bahamas had not changed as at 19 October 2004 because laboratory use should be reported in the consumption data.

106. Iran's 2003 country programme implementation data (2,169 ODP tonnes) exceeds its baseline (77 ODP tonnes).

107. Bahrain responded to the Executive Committee's request of information pursuant to Decision 43/4. The impediment to compliance for Bahrain was that the data may have been incorrect. Its total CTC consumption in 2003 was for analytical use at 3 laboratories.

108. Bangladesh (UNDP), Nigeria (UNIDO), Pakistan (UNIDO) have received approved phase-out plans from the Executive Committee. A project was being submitted for Ghana to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. Pakistan indicated that a licensing system to be introduced by November 2004, a customs training project, and the CTC project should enable it to comply in 2005. UNEP indicated that its CAP team has been assisting these countries with licensing systems issues.

109. The Marshall Islands indicated that its consumption was incorrectly reported and should be zero ODP tonnes.

110. As mentioned above, a possible issue may arise for those countries with low baselines of CTC that have laboratory and analytical uses for which there are no non-ODS alternatives.

111. Information by country concerning those countries that may be at risk of non-compliance with the CTC 85 per cent reduction in 2005 because their latest consumption was above the baseline level is provided in Annex II for all projects mentioned above.

### **DATA**

112. Compliance with data reporting includes providing base year data for 1986 and 1989, data to enable the establishment of baselines for control measures, and annual consumption data.

### Base Years

113. Bosnia and Herzegovina had not provided base year data for any substance while it has provided annual consumption data and data for the purpose of establishing baselines. UNEP is the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project. UNIDO is implementing the national ODS phase-out plan.

### Base Year, Baseline, and Annual Consumption Data

114. Bhutan, Cook Islands, and Niue have not provided data for base years, baselines or annual consumption data. UNEP is the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening projects for these countries and a request for Bhutan is pending. Bhutan recently ratified the Protocol in October 2004. UNEP submitted an RMP for Cook Islands to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

### Annual Consumption Data

115. The following table indicates the data missing and the implementing agency responsible for institutional strengthening.

Country	CFC	Halon	Methyl Bromide	TCA	CTC	Annex C	Agency for INS
Grenada	1999	1999					UNEP
Micronesia	2001, 2002 & 2003	2001, 2002 & 2003				2002 & 2003	UNEP

116. Although Article 7 data as of 19 October 2004 did not include Annex C Group I consumption for Indonesia, UNDP provided a transmittal letter from the Government that indicated data on HCFCs for the year 1999 and 2000.

117. The RMP update preparation and the institutional strengthening projects for Grenada were not submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting as planned by UNEP. UNEP indicated that it provided guidance to Grenada on data reporting but due to damage to the national ozone unit caused by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004, there was no functioning national ozone unit at the time of this writing. As part of CAP's special assistance, UNEP was to assist in complying data reporting but Grenada has not provided missing CFC data for 1999.

118. Micronesia is part of UNEP's Pacific Island Country strategy. These project projects should facilitate the submission of data.

### 2003 data

119. The following countries had not submitted 2003 Article 7 data as at 19 October 2004: Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalem, Chile, Fiji, Gambia, India, Iran, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nicaragua, Peru, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.

120. Brunei Darussalem, Iran and Nicaragua have submitted 2003 data on the implementation of their country programmes that indicate that Brunei Darussalem and Nicaragua have 2003 consumption below their baselines. However, in the case of Iran, the country programme implementation data indicate that its 2003 consumption exceeded its baseline for TCA and CTC. UNDP indicated that the Article 7 data report for India had just been reviewed and endorsed by the steering committee and would be submitted to the Ozone Secretariat by the end of October 2004.

### Summary of Multilateral Fund Support for Article 5 Countries that may be in non-compliance

121. The following table presents data for Article 5 countries that are included in Annex VI to this document. The table includes the funds approved and disbursed by the Executive Committee by substance and all substances. It also indicates the amount of ODS approved to be phased out and the actual amount phased out by substance.

Country	Net Funds Approved*	Net Funds Disbursed*	Phase-out Approved	ODP Phased Out	Number of Projects Approved
Albania	543,189	86,295	23.30	0.00	10
Angola	1,095,829	177,147	103.00		3
Bahamas	701,820	338,342	30.60	31.00	10
Bangladesh	1,712,802	1,068,690	172.20	124.00	20
Bolivia	1,846,302	809,912	40.00	14.00	24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,596,233	757,977	125.90	0	18
Botswana	516,513	383,960	1.50	0.00	8
Congo	689,013	501,974	22.10	19.00	11
Costa Rica	7,333,578	3,012,321	385.10	58.00	33
Cote d'Ivoire	2,392,153	730,377	191.20	139.90	19
Ecuador	4,972,992	3,087,700	480.30	284.51	30
Guinea Bissau	669,593	31,075	0.00	0.00	8
Iran	56,525,730	41,646,819	5,529.30	4,016.39	164
Lebanon	10,553,380	7,587,437	1,120.10	613.36	53
Lesotho	311,332	216,832	4.20	4.00	8
Libya	4,382,737	1,502,809	367.40	0.00	21
Marshall Islands	117,620	56,428	0.00	0.00	4
Nepal	453,636	321,195	6.00	6.00	12
Oman	808,610	302,445	13.00	0.00	9
Pakistan	18,492,150	10,100,609	1,722.70	813.82	55
Papua New Guinea	749,307	231,489	30.80	0.00	5
Philippines	25,484,549	19,966,592	1,834.60	1,638.06	65
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	166,019	92,424	0.00	0.00	5
Somalia	110,750	37,432	0.00	0.00	3
Thailand	52,285,242	35,995,227	5,535.70	3,833.68	135
Viet Nam	4,454,443	3,898,682	336.20	266.00	40
Yemen	3,731,027	2,384,161	421.80	13.40	20

\* Including agency fees.

\*\* Excluding funds for regional projects.

### PART III: ODS SECTORAL CONSUMPTION DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

122. ODS consumption data by sector is submitted annually by Article 5 countries to the Executive Committee in compliance with decisions from the 11<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, and 30<sup>th</sup> Meetings of the Executive Committee.

123. The Secretariat received reports on the implementation of country programmes for the year 2003 from 97 countries as at October 26, 2004. The Secretariat compiled these data into the required format and introduced data from previous reports for those countries that did not report data for 2003. Therefore, 14 reports from 2002, 3 reports from 2001 and one from 1999 are included in the data pertaining to 115 Article 5 countries.

124. The data is available in Excel XP on the Fund Secretariat's web site, [www.unmfs.org](http://www.unmfs.org).

125. Although the consumption is from different years and does not necessarily correspond to the data reported pursuant to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, the data provide the most recent sectoral assessment by country as well as on a global basis. These data should assist the Article 5 countries concerned and the Executive Committee in their efforts to assess what is left to be phased out on a sectoral basis.

126. Table 2 presents the total remaining ODS consumption to be phased out by sector after taking into account approved but unimplemented projects. It also includes total consumption, phase-out from approved but unimplemented projects, and the percentage by sector of the balance to be phased out.

Table 2

#### TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Total Consumption	Percentage of Total Consumption	Total Approved but not Implemented	Balance	Percentage of Balance to Total Consumption
Aerosol	3,138.93	2.7%	1,508.20	1,630.73	52.0%
Foam	21,080.40	18.0%	11,993.51	9,086.89	43.1%
Solvent	14,812.87	12.7%	3,004.10	11,808.77	79.7%
Refrigeration	40,643.09	34.7%	8,808.90	31,834.19	78.3%
Halons	7,035.18	6.0%	4,855.40	2,179.78	31.0%
Fumigant	6,495.73	5.5%	2,662.27	3,833.46	59.0%
Process Agent	23,263.75	19.9%	662.60	22,601.15	97.2%
Tobacco	620.00	0.5%	200.00	420.00	67.7%
Sterilant	0.00	0.0%	34.30	-34.30	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,089.95</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,729.28</b>	<b>83,360.67</b>	<b>71.2%</b>

127. The total phase-out approved but not implemented specified in Table 2 does not include the phase-out approved in principle for multi-year agreements and the phase-out that is expected

to result from the implementation of RMPs and halon banking. In addition to the phase-out already approved, the Executive Committee has approved in principle sectoral and national phase-out projects for which annual tranches are released on the basis of the achievement of scheduled reductions. The phase-out from future annual tranches will address a significant amount of the remaining consumption identified in Table 2. Moreover, RMPs for LVCs also account for all but 15 per cent of the baseline consumption of these countries, but the data in the approved but not implemented projects does not account for all of this tonnage. Also, the approved but unimplemented phase-out in Table 2 does not include some halon consumption for countries that have already received a halon banking project. Therefore, Table 3 presents the remaining consumption by substance that has not yet been addressed by the Executive Committee after taking into account multi-year agreements, RMPs for LVCs, and halon banking.

Table 3

**TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SUBSTANCE BASED ON COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT APPROVALS IN PRINCIPLE ON RMPs FOR LVCS, AND HALON BANKING**

(ODP tonnes)

<b>Chemical</b>	<b>Total</b>
CFC	14,246.3
CTC	2,686.3
Halons	580.4
MB	5,114.5
TCA	428.0
Grand Total	23,055.6

128. It may be recalled that the assessment at the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting indicated that there were 18,2195 ODP tonnes remaining to be addressed based on the latest country programme data taking into account approved but not implemented projects.

129. The increase in CFC consumption is explained by an additional 2500 tonnes for China, Congo DR, Pakistan and Egypt. In none of these cases, has consumption increased from 2002 to 2003 data. The increase is due to the fact that there was a lower overall reduction in consumption than the amount reduced from the completion of projects classified in 2002 as “approved but not implemented projects”. For China, while consumption decreased by about 8000 tonnes, the amount of “approved but not implemented projects” decreased by around 10000 tonnes therefore there appears to be an increase even though consumption actually decreased. This means that there was not an equivalent reduction in national consumption resulting from the phase-out from completed projects. The same was the case for Pakistan and Egypt. In the case of Congo DR, there was an error in the assumption that Congo DR had a total phase-out plan and 0 tonnes had been recorded at the last meeting instead of 293 tonnes.

130. The increase in consumption in halons is due largely to the fact that Libya's halon consumption increased by 496.56 tonnes from 36.18 ODP tonnes in 2002 to 532.74 ODP tonnes in 2003.

131. The increase in consumption for methyl bromide is due to a recalculation of the amount remaining for countries that have agreed to achieve their 2005 controls of a 20 per cent reduction in their baselines. The recalculated amount is 1528 ODP tonnes higher than that estimated at the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting. It is the result of assuming that remaining consumption will equal 80 per cent of the baseline. This allows for the possibility of these countries increasing their consumption to the 80 per cent level.

132. Increases in consumption in CTC and TCA are due largely to increases in consumption in Iran. Iran's CTC consumption increased from 44 ODP tonnes in 2002 to 2,169 ODP tonnes in 2003. Iran's TCA consumption increased by 380.8 ODP tonnes from 6 ODP tonnes in 2002 to 386.8 ODP tonnes in 2003.

### **Recommendations**

The Executive Committee may wish to:

1. Note the report on the Status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/44/6.
2. Request bilateral and implementing agencies to include phase-out activities, where appropriate, for eligible consumption in their 2005-2007 business plans for the following countries:
  - (a) For CFCs: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (RMP update)
  - (b) For Halon: Libya and Somalia (when the conditions appear conducive to a sustainable operation).
  - (c) For methyl bromide: Papua New Guinea
  - (d) For Methyl Chloroform: Costa Rica and Ecuador
  - (e) For CTC: Bahrain, Barbados, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, and Paraguay



## Annex I

## CFC ANALYSIS

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC Reduction
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>																
Albania	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	40.75	34.98	0.00	21.00	100% by 2004	0.00		20.38	13.98	-6.40	No	Yes*
Algeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2,119.53	1,761.80	0.00	566.80	100% by 2005	0.00	222.10	1,059.77	1,195.00	135.23	Yes	No
Angola	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	114.82	104.20	0.00	103.00	100% by 2008	0.00		57.41	1.20	-56.21	Yes	Yes
Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	10.70	1.49	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	9.00	5.35	1.49	-3.86	Yes	No
Argentina	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4,697.25	2,255.20	0.00	418.80	100% by 2009	0.00	878.40	2,348.62	1,836.40	-512.22	No	Yes*
Bahamas	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	64.87	24.65	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	23.60	32.44	24.65	-7.79	Yes	Yes*
Bahrain	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	135.44	85.80	0.00	17.00	100% by 2004	0.00	42.50	67.72	68.80	1.08	Yes	No
Bangladesh	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	581.59	333.00	0.00	48.60	100% by 2005	0.00	46.70	290.80	284.40	-6.40	Yes	Yes*
Barbados	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	21.53	8.56	0.00	3.20	100% by 2006	0.00	7.30	10.76	5.36	-5.40	Yes	Yes
Belize	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	24.38	15.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	6.70	12.19	15.05	2.86	Yes	No
Benin	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	59.94	17.32	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		29.97	17.32	-12.65	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	75.67	65.48	0.00	24.70	100% by 2007	0.00	5.80	37.83	40.78	2.94	Yes	Yes
Botswana	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	6.85	3.55	0.00	1.50	100% by 2004	0.00	1.10	3.42	2.05	-1.37	Yes	No
Brazil	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	10,525.78	3,224.28	0.00	1,253.70	100% by 2006	0.00	1,009.40	5,262.89	1,970.58	-3,292.32	No	Yes*
Brunei Darussaleem	ASP	LVC	2003	CP	78.24	66.87	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	10.00	39.12	66.87	27.75	No	No
Burkina Faso	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	36.27	13.20	0.00	3.00	100% by 2006	0.00		18.13	10.20	-7.93	Yes	Yes
Burundi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	58.96	9.16	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		29.48	9.16	-20.32	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	94.23	86.68	0.00	20.00	100% by 2007	0.00		47.11	66.68	19.56	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	256.89	220.50	0.00	112.60	100% by 2007	0.00	80.00	128.45	107.90	-20.55	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.26	1.76	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	5.30	1.13	1.76	0.63	No	No

Annex I

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC Reduction
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Central African Republic	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	11.25	4.10	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		5.63	4.10	-1.52	Yes	Yes
Chad	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	34.56	22.78	0.00	6.00	100% by 2006	0.00		17.28	16.78	-0.50	Yes	Yes
Chile	LAC	Non-LVC	2002	A7	828.73	370.19	0.00	487.50	100% by 2005	0.00	31.00	414.36	-117.31	-531.67	Yes	No
China	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	57,818.73	22,808.85	0.00	10,163.50	100% by 2007	0.00	2,947.80	28,909.37	12,645.35	-	No	No
Colombia	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2,208.19	1,058.11	0.00	411.40	100% by 2005	0.00	22.80	1,104.10	646.71	-457.38	No	Yes*
Comoros	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.50	1.15	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.25	1.15	-0.10	Yes	Yes
Congo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	11.85	7.05	0.00	2.90	100% by 2006	0.00		5.93	4.15	-1.78	Yes	Yes
Congo, DR	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	665.65	566.94	0.00	273.10	100% by 2006	0.00	7.80	332.83	293.84	-38.99	Yes	No
Costa Rica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	250.18	142.50	0.00	82.50	100% by 2006	0.00		125.09	60.00	-65.09	Yes	Yes
Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	294.19	93.40	0.00	42.80	100% by 2006	0.00	30.00	147.10	50.60	-96.50	Yes	Yes
Croatia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	219.32	88.70	0.00	50.00	100% by 2004	0.00	16.50	109.66	38.70	-70.96	Yes	Yes*
Cuba	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	625.13	481.04	0.00	143.60	100% by 2006	0.00	107.00	312.57	337.44	24.87	Yes	Yes*
Djibouti	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	21.02	12.12	0.00	5.70	100% by 2004	0.00		10.51	6.42	-4.09	Yes	Yes
Dominica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.48	1.44	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.74	1.44	0.70	Yes	No
Dominican Republic	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	539.84	266.49	0.00	17.90	100% by 2005	0.00	280.00	269.92	248.59	-21.33	Yes	No
Ecuador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	301.42	256.26	0.00	11.00	100% by 2004	0.00		150.71	245.26	94.55	No	Yes*
Egypt	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1,668.00	1,102.24	0.00	118.90	100% by 2005	0.00	109.30	834.00	983.34	149.34	Yes	No
El Salvador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	306.56	97.48	0.00	56.50	100% by 2008	0.00	33.90	153.28	40.98	-112.30	Yes	Yes
Ethiopia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	33.84	28.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	23.30	16.92	28.00	11.08	Yes	No
Fiji	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	33.40	0.00	0.00	5.20	100% by 2003	0.00	7.00	16.70	-5.20	-21.90	Yes	No
Gabon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	10.27	5.00	0.00	2.20	100% by 2006	0.00		5.14	2.80	-2.34	Yes	Yes
Gambia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	23.78	4.66	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		11.89	4.66	-7.23	Yes	Yes
Georgia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	22.48	12.60	0.00	0.50	100% by 2005	0.00		11.24	12.10	0.86	Yes	Yes
Ghana	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	35.81	31.98	0.00	3.00	100% by 2006	0.00		17.91	28.98	11.08	Yes	Yes
Grenada	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	5.97	2.09	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.99	2.09	-0.89	Yes	No

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC Reduction
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Guatemala	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	224.65	147.07	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		112.32	147.07	34.75	Yes	Yes
Guinea	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	42.41	25.91	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		21.21	25.91	4.71	Yes	No
Guyana	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	53.22	10.44	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		26.61	10.44	-16.16	Yes	Yes
Haiti	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	168.95	115.91	0.00	14.00	100% by 2006	0.00		84.48	101.91	17.44	Yes	Yes
Honduras	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	331.64	219.09	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	35.80	165.82	219.09	53.27	Yes	No
India	ASP	Non-LVC	2002	A7	6,681.05	3,917.73	0.00	2,355.60	100% by 2005	0.00	433.40	3,340.52	1,562.13	-1,778.39	No	Yes*
Indonesia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	8,332.67	4,829.33	0.00	2,990.50	100% by 2005	0.00	858.90	4,166.33	1,838.83	-2,327.50	No	No
Iran	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	CP	4,571.67	4,088.80	0.00	1,479.20	100% by 2005	0.00	565.70	2,285.83	2,609.60	323.77	No	Yes*
Jamaica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	93.23	16.20	0.00	59.50	100% by 2006	0.00		46.61	-43.30	-89.91	Yes	Yes*
Jordan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	673.27	74.40	0.00	311.80	100% by 2009	0.00		336.63	-237.40	-574.03	Yes	Yes*
Kenya	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	239.46	168.59	0.00	8.50	100% by 2004	0.00	104.00	119.73	160.09	40.36	Yes	No
Kiribati	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.35	0.00	-0.35	Yes	Yes*
Korea DPR	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	441.67	265.40	0.00	66.20	100% by 2005	0.00	56.00	220.83	199.20	-21.63	Yes	No
Kuwait	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	480.42	247.40	0.00	64.00	100% by 2005	0.00		240.21	183.40	-56.81	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	72.85	33.00	0.00	2.50	100% by 2007	0.00		36.42	30.50	-5.92	Yes	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	43.25	35.27	0.00	16.30	100% by 2004	0.00	16.00	21.63	18.97	-2.66	Yes	Yes
Lebanon	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	725.51	480.15	0.00	251.80	100% by 2004	0.00	118.80	362.75	228.35	-134.40	No	No
Lesotho	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	5.13	1.60	0.00	0.60	100% by 2004	0.00	0.70	2.57	1.00	-1.57	Yes	Yes*
Liberia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	56.09	32.84	0.00	31.60	100% by 2006	0.00		28.04	1.24	-26.80	Yes	Yes
Libya	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	716.71	704.05	0.00	367.40	100% by 2005	0.00		358.36	336.65	-21.71	No	Yes*
Macedonia	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	519.70	49.34	0.00	25.00	100% by 2004	0.00		259.85	24.34	-235.51	Yes	No
Madagascar	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	47.89	7.16	0.00	12.00	100% by 2004	0.00		23.94	-4.84	-28.78	Yes	No
Malawi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	57.67	18.71	0.00	33.00	100% by 2004	0.00	7.60	28.83	-14.29	-43.12	Yes	Yes

Annex I

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC Reduction
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Malaysia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3,271.06	1,174.40	0.00	340.10	100% by 2004	0.00	303.20	1,635.53	834.30	-801.23	No	Yes*
Maldives	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	4.57	0.00	0.00	3.50	100% by 2005	0.00		2.28	-3.50	-5.78	Yes	Yes
Mali	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	108.07	26.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		54.04	26.00	-28.04	Yes	Yes
Marshall Islands	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	1.16	0.17	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.58	0.17	-0.41	Yes	Yes*
Mauritania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	15.69	14.32	0.00	5.20	100% by 2006	0.00		7.84	9.12	1.28	Yes	Yes
Mauritius	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	29.10	4.02	0.00	10.00	100% by 2004	0.00	1.20	14.55	-5.98	-20.53	Yes	Yes*
Mexico	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4,624.88	1,983.15	0.00	374.20	100% by 2006	0.00	945.00	2,312.44	1,608.95	-703.49	No	Yes*
Micronesia	ASP	LVC	2000	A7	1.22	1.04	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.61	1.04	0.43	Yes	Yes*
Moldova	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	73.31	18.90	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	14.10	36.66	18.90	-17.76	Yes	No
Mongolia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	10.62	5.74	0.00	5.60	100% by 2005	0.00		5.31	0.14	-5.17	Yes	Yes
Morocco	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	802.27	474.84	0.00	138.20	100% by 2006	0.00	73.60	401.13	336.64	-64.49	No	Yes*
Mozambique	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	18.22	1.70	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	10.20	9.11	1.70	-7.41	Yes	No
Myanmar	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	54.28	43.52	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	16.30	27.14	43.52	16.38	No	No
Namibia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	21.85	17.20	0.00	10.50	100% by 2005	0.00		10.93	6.70	-4.23	Yes	Yes*
Nepal	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	7.30	13.50	0.00	-13.50	Yes	No
Nicaragua	LAC	LVC	2003	CP	82.81	29.85	0.00	12.80	100% by 2004	0.00	24.00	41.40	17.05	-24.35	Yes	No
Niger	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	32.02	24.54	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		16.01	24.54	8.53	Yes	Yes
Nigeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3,649.95	2,662.40	0.00	1,079.60	100% by 2005	0.00	407.00	1,824.98	1,582.80	-242.18	No	Yes*
Oman	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	248.44	134.49	0.00	13.00	100% by 2005	0.00		124.22	121.49	-2.73	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1,679.43	1,124.00	0.00	705.31	100% by 2007	0.00	445.80	839.72	418.69	-421.03	Yes	No
Palau	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	1.62	0.97	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.81	0.97	0.16	Yes	Yes*
Panama	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	384.16	168.46	0.00	12.40	100% by 2004	0.00	95.60	192.08	156.06	-36.02	Yes	No
Papua New Guinea	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	36.26	22.66	0.00	30.80	100% by 2005	0.00		18.13	-8.14	-26.27	No	Yes*
Paraguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	210.56	91.80	0.00	9.10	100% by 2005	0.00		105.28	82.70	-22.58	Yes	Yes
Peru	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	289.53	196.53	0.00	33.80	100% by 2005	0.00	23.60	144.76	162.73	17.96	Yes	Yes

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC Reduction
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Philippines	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3,055.85	1,422.39	0.00	172.50	100% by 2005	0.00	384.80	1,527.93	1,249.89	-278.04	No	Yes*
Qatar	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	101.43	95.10	0.00	13.00	100% by 2005	0.00		50.71	82.10	31.39	Yes	Yes
Romania	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	675.76	362.07	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	75.00	337.88	362.07	24.19	Yes	No
Rwanda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	30.36	30.10	0.00	3.30	100% by 2006	0.00		15.18	26.80	11.62	Yes	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	3.69	2.78	0.00	2.00	100% by 2004	0.00		1.85	0.78	-1.07	Yes	No
Saint Lucia	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	8.29	2.52	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		4.15	2.52	-1.63	Yes	Yes
Samoa	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.23	0.00	-2.23	Yes	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	4.71	4.56	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	18.20	2.36	4.56	2.20	No	No
Senegal	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	155.83	51.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		77.92	51.00	-26.92	Yes	Yes
Serbia and Montenegro	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	849.21	412.04	0.00	219.20	100% by 2005	0.00	68.30	424.61	192.84	-231.77	No	Yes*
Seychelles	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.85	0.57	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.42	0.57	-0.85	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	78.55	66.32	0.00	13.90	100% by 2008	0.00		39.28	52.42	13.15	Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	2.04	0.48	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.02	0.48	-0.55	Yes	Yes*
Somalia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	241.37	108.22	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	25.10	120.68	108.22	-12.46	No	No
Sri Lanka	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	445.61	179.87	0.00	27.20	100% by 2006	0.00	75.00	222.80	152.67	-70.13	Yes	Yes*
Sudan	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	456.83	216.00	0.00	62.10	100% by 2006	0.00	106.10	228.42	153.90	-74.52	Yes	No
Suriname	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	41.31	12.30	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	14.50	20.66	12.30	-8.36	Yes	Yes
Swaziland	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	24.59	1.90	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		12.29	1.90	-10.39	Yes	Yes
Syria	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2,224.65	1,124.58	0.00	614.30	100% by 2006	0.00		1,112.32	510.28	-602.04	Yes	No
Tanzania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	253.86	148.20	0.00	11.70	100% by 2005	0.00	80.50	126.93	136.50	9.57	Yes	No
Thailand	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	6,082.07	1,857.01	0.00	1,077.30	100% by 2005	0.00	277.50	3,041.03	779.71	-2,261.32	No	Yes*
Togo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	39.77	33.70	0.00	13.30	100% by 2006	0.00		19.88	20.40	0.52	Yes	Yes
Tonga	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	1.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.66	0.32	-0.34	Yes	Yes*
Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	120.01	62.52	0.00	60.90	100% by 2006	0.00		60.01	1.62	-58.39	Yes	Yes*

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	CFC baseline (1995-1997)	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% CFC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC Reduction
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Tunisia	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	870.07	362.50	0.00	295.40	100% by 2005	0.00	12.00	435.03	67.10	-367.93	No	No
Turkey	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3,805.73	438.93	0.00	313.00	100% by 2004	0.00	102.90	1,902.87	125.93	-1,776.94	No	Yes*
Tuvalu	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.16	0.00	-0.16	Yes	Yes*
Uganda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	12.84	4.05	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	10.90	6.42	4.05	-2.37	Yes	No
Uruguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	199.06	111.38	0.00	16.00	100% by 2007	0.00	10.00	99.53	95.38	-4.15	Yes	Yes
Vanuatu	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes*
Venezuela	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3,322.42	1,313.49	0.00	235.00	100% by 2006	0.00	584.30	1,661.21	1,078.49	-582.72	No	Yes*
Vietnam	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	500.00	243.72	0.00	66.60	100% by 2005	0.00	37.00	250.00	177.12	-72.88	Yes	Yes
Zambia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	27.36	10.40	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	5.10	13.68	10.40	-3.28	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	451.37	117.47	0.00	12.20	100% by 2006	0.00	33.20	225.69	105.27	-120.41	Yes	No
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>																
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	24.17	230.00	205.83	112.60	100% by 2005	93.23	42.10	12.08	117.40	105.32	No	Yes*
Guinea Bissau	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	26.27	29.45	3.17	0.00	N/A	3.17	8.70	13.14	29.45	16.31	Yes	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.77	3.07	1.30	0.00	N/A	1.30		0.88	3.07	2.19	Yes	No
Yemen	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	349.07	758.56	409.49	399.30	100% by 2005	10.19	54.40	174.53	359.26	184.73	Yes	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>																
Afghanistan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No	No
Bhutan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No	No
* National CFC Phase-out Program or Total Phaseout Plans.																

## Annex II

## HALON ANALYSIS

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>																
Algeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	237.33	169.00	0.00	195.00	100% by 2005	0.00		118.67	-26.00	-144.67	Yes	Yes
Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.14	0.00	-0.14	No	No
Argentina	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	167.80	0.00	0.00	200.00	100% by 2004	0.00		83.90	-200.00	-283.90	Yes	Yes
Bahrain	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	38.87	4.37	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		19.44	4.37	-15.07	Yes	Yes
Benin	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.95	0.00	-1.95	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	4.14	4.14	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	4.10	2.07	4.14	2.07	Yes	Yes
Botswana	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	5.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.60	4.20	1.60	Yes	Yes
Brazil	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	21.34	2.10	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		10.67	2.10	-8.57	Yes	Yes
Burkina Faso	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.65	0.00	-2.65	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.38	2.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.19	2.00	0.81	Yes	Yes
Chile	LAC	Non-LVC	2002	A7	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	40.00	4.25	0.00	-4.25	Yes	Yes
China	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	34,186.67	4,959.16	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	671.30	17,093.33	4,959.16	-12,134.17	Yes	Yes*
Colombia	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	187.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		93.83	0.00	-93.83	No	Yes*
Congo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.50	0.00	-2.50	Yes	Yes
Congo, DR	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	218.67	27.86	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		109.33	27.86	-81.47	Yes	Yes
Croatia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	30.10	5.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	3.00	15.05	5.00	-10.05	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4.23	0.00	0.00	3.00	100% by 2004	0.00		2.12	-3.00	-5.12	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.74	0.00	-2.74	No	Yes

Annex II

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Egypt	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	705.00	180.00	0.00	756.00	100% by 2004	0.00		352.50	-576.00	-928.50	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.37	0.00	-0.37	No	No
Ethiopia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	1.08	0.90	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.54	0.90	0.36	Yes	Yes
Georgia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	42.53	37.40	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		21.27	37.40	16.13	No	No
Guatemala	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.10	0.00	-0.10	No	No
Guinea	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	8.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		4.30	1.60	-2.70	Yes	Yes
Guyana	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.08	0.00	-0.08	Yes	Yes
Haiti	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.75	1.50	0.75	No	No
India	ASP	Non-LVC	2002	A7	1,249.43	317.20	0.00	950.40	100% by 2004	0.00		624.72	-633.20	-1,257.92	Yes	Yes*
Indonesia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	354.00	0.00	0.00	972.00	100% by 2005	0.00		177.00	-972.00	-1,149.00	Yes	Yes
Iran	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	CP	1,420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		710.00	0.00	-710.00	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.50	0.00	-0.50	Yes	Yes
Jordan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	210.00	35.00	0.00	190.80	100% by 2004	0.00		105.00	-155.80	-260.80	Yes	Yes
Kenya	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.67	0.00	-2.67	Yes	Yes
Kuwait	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.50	0.00	-1.50	No	No
Liberia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	19.50	19.50	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		9.75	19.50	9.75	No	No
Macedonia	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	32.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		16.04	0.00	-16.04	No	Yes
Malaysia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		4.00	0.00	-4.00	Yes	Yes
Mexico	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	124.57	103.80	0.00	230.00	100% by 2005	0.00		62.28	-126.20	-188.48	Yes	Yes
Moldova	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.20	0.00	-0.20	No	No
Morocco	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	7.00	3.50	0.00	-3.50	No	Yes
Mozambique	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.45	0.00	-0.45	No	No
Namibia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	8.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		4.13	0.00	-4.13	Yes	Yes



Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Nepal	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.00	0.00	-1.00	No	No
Nigeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	285.33	191.20	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		142.67	191.20	48.53	Yes	Yes
Oman	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	13.66	0.66	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		6.83	0.66	-6.17	No	Yes
Philippines	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	103.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		51.95	0.00	-51.95	No	Yes
Qatar	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	10.65	8.25	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		5.33	8.25	2.93	Yes	Yes
Romania	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.74	0.00	-1.74	No	No
Serbia and Montenegro	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3.83	0.00	0.00	370.00	100% by 2004	0.00		1.92	-370.00	-371.92	Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	16.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		8.00	15.00	7.00	No	No
Sudan	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.00	0.00	-1.00	No	No
Syria	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	416.87	366.20	0.00	410.00	100% by 2005	0.00		208.43	-43.80	-252.23	Yes	Yes
Tanzania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.17	0.00	-0.17	Yes	Yes
Thailand	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	271.67	0.00	0.00	436.00	100% by 2004	0.00		135.83	-436.00	-571.83	Yes	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	46.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		23.29	0.00	-23.29	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	104.33	42.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		52.17	42.00	-10.17	No	No
Turkey	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	141.00	40.90	0.00	118.00	100% by 2007	0.00		70.50	-77.10	-147.60	Yes	Yes
Vietnam	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	37.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		18.53	0.00	-18.53	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.75	0.00	-0.75	Yes	Yes
<b>Countries that could achieve compliance with implementation of approved projects</b>																
Pakistan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	14.20	15.00	0.80	24.20	100% by 2006	0.00		7.10	-9.20	-16.30	Yes	Yes

Annex II

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>																
Lesotho	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.20	1.80	1.60	0.00	N/A	1.60		0.10	1.80	1.70	Yes	Yes
Libya	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	633.07	714.50	81.43	0.00	N/A	81.43	54.40	316.53	714.50	397.97	No	No
Somalia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	17.70	25.71	8.01	0.00	N/A	8.01		8.85	25.71	16.86	No	No
Yemen	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.80	11.50	8.70	0.00	N/A	8.70		1.40	11.50	10.10	Yes	Yes
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>																
Albania	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Angola	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Bahamas	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Barbados	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Belize	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Bolivia	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Brunei Darussalem	ASP	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Burundi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Cambodia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Cape Verde	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Central African Republic	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Chad	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Comoros	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Costa Rica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Cuba	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Djibouti	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Dominica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Fiji	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Gabon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Gambia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Ghana	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Grenada	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Guinea Bissau	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Honduras	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Kiribati	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Korea, DPR	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Kyrgyzstan	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Lebanon	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Madagascar	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Malawi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Maldives	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Mali	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Marshall Islands	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Mauritania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Mauritius	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Micronesia	ASP	LVC	2000	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Mongolia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Myanmar	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Nicaragua	LAC	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Niger	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Palau	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No

Annex II

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)					(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Panama	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	Yes
Papua New Guinea	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Paraguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Peru	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Rwanda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Saint Lucia	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Samoa	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Senegal	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Seychelles	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Solomon Islands	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Sri Lanka	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Suriname	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Swaziland	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Togo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Tonga	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Tuvalu	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Uganda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Uruguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	Yes
Vanuatu	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Venezuela	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	Yes

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Country			Year	Source	Halon baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	50% halon reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 50% halon reduction	Halon banking approved (Yes/No)	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.50	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Zambia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>																
Afghanistan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No	No
Bhutan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No	No
* Countries with an approved Halon phase-out plan/project																



Annex III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
<b>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE COPENHAGEN AMENDMENT</b>																
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>																
Algeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4.65	4.20	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		3.72	4.20	0.48	Yes	No
Argentina	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	411.30	353.10	0.00	143.60	100% by 2005	0.0	38.30	329.04	209.50	-119.54	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Bahamas	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.12	0.00	-0.12	Yes	No
Barbados	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.06	0.00	-0.06	Yes	Partial/Project
Bolivia	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.61	0.25	0.00	1.50	100% by 2005	0.0		0.48	-1.25	-1.73	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Brazil	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	711.62	218.56	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		569.30	218.56	-350.73	Yes	Partial/Project
Cameroon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	18.09	9.90	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		14.47	9.90	-4.57	Yes	Yes/Project*
Chile	LAC	Non-LVC	2002	A7	212.51	165.25	0.00	61.20	100% by 2006	0.0	70.00	170.01	104.05	-65.96	Yes	Partial/Agreement
China	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1,102.05	1,008.00	0.00	389.00	100% by 2006	0.0	207.70	881.64	619.00	-262.64	Yes	Partial/Project
Colombia	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	110.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		88.08	0.00	-88.08	Yes	No
Congo, DR	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1.44	1.20	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.15	1.20	0.05	Yes	Partial/Project
Costa Rica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	342.45	337.32	0.00	215.20	100% by 2005	0.0	170.80	273.96	122.12	-151.84	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Croatia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	15.69	0.00	0.00	6.80	100% by 2005	0.0		12.55	-6.80	-19.35	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Cuba	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	50.48	23.72	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	24.00	40.38	23.72	-16.66	Yes	Yes/Project*
Dominican Republic	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	104.24	44.28	0.00	101.00	100% by 2006	0.0		83.39	-56.72	-140.11	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Ecuador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	66.23	0.00	0.00	52.20	100% by	0.0	32.00	52.98	-52.20	-105.18	Yes	Partial/Project

## Annex III

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
									2005							
Egypt	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	238.05	237.99	0.00	185.60	100% by 2005	0.0		190.44	52.39	-138.05	Yes	Partial/Project
El Salvador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.11	0.00	-1.11	Yes	No
Fiji	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.67	0.26	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.54	0.26	-0.27	No	No
Georgia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	13.65	10.20	0.00	6.00	100% by 2006	0.0		10.92	4.20	-6.72	Yes	Yes/Project*
Guyana	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.11	0.00	-1.11	No	No
Indonesia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	40.68	37.80	0.00	37.80	100% by 2007	0.0		32.54	0.00	-32.54	Yes	Yes/Project*
Iran	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	CP	26.70	14.40	0.00	12.40	100% by 2004	0.0	35.00	21.36	2.00	-19.36	Yes	No
Jamaica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	4.88	0.21	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	1.20	3.90	0.21	-3.69	Yes	No
Jordan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	176.25	80.10	0.00	180.00	100% by 2006	0.0		141.00	-99.90	-240.90	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Kenya	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	217.50	74.13	0.00	22.00	100% by 2006	0.0	29.10	174.00	52.13	-121.87	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Korea, DPR	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		24.00	0.00	-24.00	Yes	Yes/Project*
Kyrgyzstan	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	14.16	13.80	0.00	14.20	100% by 2008	0.0		11.33	-0.40	-11.73	Yes	Yes/Project*
Libya	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	94.05	90.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		75.24	90.00	14.76	No	No
Macedonia	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	12.23	0.00	0.00	7.80	100% by 2006	0.0		9.78	-7.80	-17.58	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Madagascar	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.60	0.12	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.08	0.12	-1.96	No	No
Malawi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	112.74	41.10	0.00	70.80	100% by 2005	0.0	37.00	90.19	-29.70	-119.89	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Malaysia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	14.61	6.01	0.00	8.70	100% by 2007	0	3.00	11.69	-2.69	-14.38	Yes	Yes/Project*
Mauritius	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.08	0.00	-0.08	Yes	Yes/Project*
Mexico	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1,130.80	967.95	0.00	162.30	100% by 2006	0.0	76.80	904.64	805.65	-98.99	Yes	Partial/Project
Micronesia	ASP	LVC	2000	A7	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.01	0.00	-0.01	No	No
Moldova	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	6.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		5.57	0.00	-5.57	Yes	No



Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Morocco	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	697.20	697.20	0.00	246.40	100% by 2006	0.0	116.80	557.76	450.80	-106.96	Yes	Partial/Agreement
Mozambique	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	3.38	1.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.70	1.02	-1.68	Yes	Partial/Project
Namibia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.60	0.00	-0.60	No	No
Nicaragua	LAC	LVC	2003	CP	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.34	0.00	-0.34	Yes	No
Nigeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.84	1.98	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.27	1.98	-0.29	Yes	Partial/Project
Oman	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	3.00	0.82	0.00	-0.82	No	No
Pakistan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	13.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		11.16	0.00	-11.16	Yes	No
Panama	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.0006	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Paraguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.85	-0.16	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.68	-0.16	-0.84	No	No
Peru	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	1.28	0.06	0.00	3.00	100% by 2004	0.0		1.02	-2.94	-3.96	Yes	Yes/Project*
Romania	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	111.49	64.63	0.00	46.37	100% by 2005	0.0		89.19	18.26	-70.93	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Saint Kitts and Nevis	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.22	0.00	-0.22	No	No
Senegal	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	53.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		42.53	0.00	-42.53	Yes	Yes/Project*
Sierra Leone	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.63	0.66	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.10	0.66	-1.44	Yes	Partial/Project
Somalia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.36	0.00	-0.36	Yes	No
Sri Lanka	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4.08	1.96	0.00	5.20	100% by 2005	0.0		3.26	-3.24	-6.51	Yes	Yes/Project*
Sudan	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.40	1.80	-0.60	Yes	Partial/Project
Syria	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	188.55	128.70	0.00	29.80	100% by 2005	0.0	23.60	150.84	98.90	-51.94	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Thailand	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	182.97	177.96	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	73.00	146.38	177.96	31.58	Yes	No
Tonga	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.13	0.00	-0.13	No	No
Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.71	0.39	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		1.37	0.39	-0.97	No	No
Turkey	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	479.70	185.40	0.00	88.00	100% by 2005	0.0	60.00	383.76	97.40	-286.36	Yes	Partial/Agreement

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Uruguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	11.20	8.71	0.00	11.00	100% by 2005	0.0		8.96	-2.29	-11.25	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Vanuatu	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.18	0.00	-0.18	No	No
Venezuela	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	10.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		8.22	0.00	-8.22	Yes	No
Vietnam	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	136.50	56.40	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		109.20	56.40	-52.80	Yes	No
Yemen	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	57.45	49.80	0.00	9.10	100% by 2006	0		45.96	40.70	-5.26	Yes	Partial/Project
Zimbabwe	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	556.95	97.36	0.00	51.40	100% by 2004	0.0	15.00	445.56	45.96	-399.60	Yes	Partial/Agreement
<b>Countries that could achieve compliance with implementation of approved projects</b>																
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	3.53	9.84	6.32	11.80	100% by 2006	0.0		2.82	-1.96	-4.78	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	8.14	8.46	0.32	8.50	100% by 2006	0.0	8.50	6.51	-0.04	-6.55	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
Guatemala	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	400.70	527.70	127.00	242.00	100% by 2008	0.0		320.56	285.70	-34.86	Yes	Partial/Project
Honduras	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	259.43	366.54	107.11	110.10	100% by 2005	0.0		207.54	256.44	48.90	Yes	Partial/Project
Lebanon	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	152.38	184.74	32.36	100.00	100% by 2005	0.0	38.30	121.91	84.74	-37.17	Yes	Yes/Agreement*
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>																
Botswana	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.14	0.60	0.47	0.00	N/A	0.47		0.11	0.60	0.49	Yes	No
Congo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.89	1.25	0.35	0.00	N/A	0.35		0.72	1.25	0.53	Yes	Partial/Project
Papua New Guinea	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.33	5.76	5.43	0.00	N/A	5.43		0.26	5.76	5.50	No	No
Philippines	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	8.01	9.03	1.02	0.00	N/A	1.02	7.00	6.41	9.03	2.62	Yes	No
Tunisia	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	8.25	10.20	1.95	0.00	N/A	1.95		6.60	10.20	3.60	Yes	No
Uganda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	6.30	24.00	17.70	12.00	100% by 2006	5.70		5.04	12.00	6.96	Yes	Yes/Agreement*

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>																
Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Bahrain	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Bangladesh	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Belize	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Benin	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Burkina Faso	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Burundi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Cape Verde	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Chad	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Comoros	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Djibouti	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Gabon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Ghana	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	100% by 2005	0.0		0.00	-6.30	-6.30	Yes	No
Grenada	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Guinea Bissau	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Haiti	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
India	ASP	Non-LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Kiribati	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Kuwait	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Liberia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Maldives	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Mali	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Marshall Islands	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Mongolia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Niger	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
Palau	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Qatar	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Rwanda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Saint Lucia	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Samoa	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Seychelles	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Solomon Islands	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Tanzania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Togo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Tuvalu	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>																
Afghanistan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No	No
Bhutan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No	No
<b>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE COPENHAGEN AMENDMENT</b>																
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>																
Ethiopia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	15.60	10.80	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		12.48	10.80	-1.68	Yes	No
Myanmar	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	3.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		2.70	0.00	-2.70	No	No
Swaziland	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.45	0.00	-0.45	Yes	No
Zambia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	29.34	11.70	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		23.47	11.70	-11.77	Yes	No
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>																
Lesotho	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.14	0.18	0.05	0.00	N/A	0.05		0.11	0.18	0.07	No	No

Column Number	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
			Year	Source	Methyl bromide baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	Allowable consumption in 2005 after 20% reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 20% methyl bromide reduction	Received assistance from Fund	Methyl Bromide Agreement Phase-out or Project
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.80	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)		
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>																
Albania	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Brunei Darussalam	ASP	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Cambodia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Central African Republic	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Dominica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Gambia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Mauritania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	No
Nepal	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
Suriname	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>																
Angola	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	NDR	0.00		0.00	N/A						Yes	No
Guinea	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	NDR	0.00		0.00	N/A						Yes	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	NDR	0.00		0.00	N/A						No	No
Serbia and Montenegro	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	NDR	0.00		0.00	N/A						No	No
*Countries with approved projects for complete Methyl Bromide phase out.																



Annex IV

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) ANALYSIS

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Year	Source	CTC baseline	Latest consumption	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	85% CTC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 85% CTC reduction	Received assistance from Fund
										(1)*.15	(2)-(3)	(8)-(7)	
<b>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE LONDON AMENDMENT</b>													
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>													
Bolivia	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.30	0.01	0.00	N/A		0.05	0.01	-0.03	No
Burundi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.002	0.000	0.000	N/A		0.000	0.000	0.000	No
Chile	LAC	Non-LVC	2002	A7	0.61	0.40	1.10	100% by 2005		0.09	-0.70	-0.79	Yes*
Congo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.60	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.09	0.00	-0.09	No
Costa Rica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.007	0.000	0.000	N/A		0.001	0.000	-0.001	No
Cuba	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.68	0.12	0.00	N/A		0.40	0.12	-0.28	Yes*
Dominican Republic	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	28.97	0.00	0.00	N/A		4.35	0.00	-4.35	No
Guatemala	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	10.60	0.00	0.00	N/A	10.60	1.59	0.00	-1.59	No
Jamaica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	2.83	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.10	0.42	0.00	-0.42	Yes*
Jordan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	40.33	3.30	7.70	100% by 2009		6.05	-4.40	-10.45	Yes*
Kenya	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	65.89	0.00	0.00	N/A	56.00	9.88	0.00	-9.88	No
Kuwait	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.01	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Lebanon	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.04	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.01	0.00	-0.01	No
Liberia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.18	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.03	0.00	-0.03	No
Macedonia	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.07	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.01	0.00	-0.01	No
Madagascar	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.01	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Malaysia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4.51	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.68	0.00	-0.68	Yes*
Morocco	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1.10	0.10	0.00	N/A		0.17	0.10	-0.07	No
Nigeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	152.75	166.65	143.80	100% by 2005	129.80	22.91	22.85	-0.06	Yes*
Peru	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.97	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.15	0.00	-0.15	No
Sierra Leone	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	2.57	0.14	0.00	N/A		0.39	0.14	-0.24	No
Tanzania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.12	0.002	0.00	N/A		0.02	0.00	-0.02	No
Thailand	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	7.52	0.00	0.00	N/A		1.13	0.00	-1.13	Yes*
Turkey	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	105.12	13.20	13.20	100% by 2006		15.77	0.00	-15.77	Yes*

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1) CTC baseline	(2) Latest consumption	(3) Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	(4) Date for completion of approved projects	(6) ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	(7) 85% CTC reduction	(8) Balance from approved projects	(9) Additional phase-out needed to meet 85% CTC reduction	(10) Received assistance from Fund
			Year	Source									
										(1)*.15	(2)-(3)	(8)-(7)	
Venezuela	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1,107.15	0.00	0.00	N/A		166.07	0.00	-166.07	No
Vietnam	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	1.61	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.24	0.00	-0.24	No
Zambia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.66	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.10	0.00	-0.10	No
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>													
Algeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	20.90	18.70	0.00	N/A		3.14	18.70	15.57	No
Argentina	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	187.17	58.82	29.80	100% by 2009		28.08	29.02	0.94	Yes*
Bahamas	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	2.30	0.00	N/A		0.00	2.30	2.30	No
Bahrain	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.73	0.99	0.00	N/A		0.11	0.99	0.88	No
Bangladesh	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	5.68	6.69	0.00	N/A		0.85	6.69	5.84	Yes*
Barbados	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.01	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.01	0.01	No
Brazil	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	411.57	274.40	0.00	N/A	79.00	61.74	274.40	212.66	No
China	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	55,903.83	20,019.89	147.30	100% by 2005	1,898.30	8,385.57	19,872.59	11,487.02	Yes*
Colombia	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	6.12	1.38	0.00	N/A		0.92	1.38	0.46	No
Congo, DR	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	15.25	11.00	0.00	N/A		2.29	11.00	8.71	No
Croatia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	3.93	2.34	0.00	N/A	4.00	0.59	2.34	1.75	No
Ecuador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.52	0.10	0.00	N/A		0.08	0.10	0.02	No
Egypt	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	38.50	12.98	0.00	N/A	**	5.78	12.98	7.21	No
Ghana	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.37	0.44	0.00	N/A		0.06	0.44	0.38	No
India	ASP	Non-LVC	2002	A7	11,505.35	10,461.02	725.50	100% by 2004	2,508.80	1,725.80	9,735.52	8,009.72	Yes*
Indonesia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	16.50	0.00	N/A	**	0.00	16.50	16.50	No
Iran	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	CP	77.00	2,169.20	0.00	N/A	360.00	11.55	2,169.20	2,157.65	Yes
Korea, DPR	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2,053.70	1,585.21	565.80	100% by 2004	287.50	308.06	1,019.41	711.36	Yes*
Marshall Islands	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.22	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.22	0.22	No
Mauritius	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.01	0.03	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.03	0.03	No
Nepal	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.89	0.88	0.00	N/A		0.13	0.88	0.75	No
Oman	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.11	0.10	0.00	N/A		0.02	0.10	0.08	No
Pakistan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	412.87	589.05	170.20	100% by 2005	231.50	61.93	418.85	356.92	Yes*
Paraguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.60	2.42	0.00	N/A		0.09	2.42	2.33	No
Romania	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	368.62	200.01	11.10	100% by 2004		55.29	188.91	133.62	Yes*
Sri Lanka	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	35.08	23.93	0.00	N/A	40.90	5.26	23.93	18.66	Yes*



Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Year	Source	CTC baseline	Latest consumption	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	85% CTC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 85% CTC reduction	Received assistance from Fund
										(1)*.15	(2)-(3)	(8)-(7)	
Sudan	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.20	1.10	0.00	N/A		0.33	1.10	0.77	No
Tunisia	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.93	0.88	0.00	N/A		0.44	0.88	0.44	No
Uganda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.42	0.33	0.00	N/A		0.06	0.33	0.27	No
Uruguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.37	0.28	0.00	N/A	4.00	0.06	0.28	0.22	No
Zimbabwe	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	11.58	9.13	0.00	N/A	9.00	1.74	9.13	7.39	No
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>													
Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Belize	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Benin	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Botswana	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Burkina Faso	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Cameroon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Cape Verde	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Chad	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Comoros	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Djibouti	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Dominica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
El Salvador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Fiji	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Gabon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Gambia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Georgia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Grenada	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guinea	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guinea Bissau	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guyana	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Haiti	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No

## Annex IV

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Year	Source	CTC baseline	Latest consumption	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	85% CTC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 85% CTC reduction	Received assistance from Fund
										(1)*.15	(2)-(3)	(8)-(7)	
Honduras	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Kiribati	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Kyrgyzstan	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Libya	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Malawi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Maldives	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mali	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mexico	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Micronesia	ASP	LVC	2000	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Moldova	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mongolia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mozambique	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Myanmar	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Namibia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Nicaragua	LAC	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Niger	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Palau	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Panama	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Papua New Guinea	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Philippines	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Qatar	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Rwanda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Saint Lucia	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Samoa	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Senegal	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1) CTC baseline	(2) Latest consumption	(3) Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	(4) Date for completion of approved projects	(6) ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	(7) 85% CTC reduction	(8) Balance from approved projects	(9) Additional phase-out needed to meet 85% CTC reduction	(10) Received assistance from Fund
			Year	Source									
										(1)*.15	(2)-(3)	(8)-(7)	
Seychelles	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Solomon Islands	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Somalia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Syria	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Togo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Tonga	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Tuvalu	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Vanuatu	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Yemen	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>													
Afghanistan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR	0.00	N/A					No
Bhutan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR	0.00	N/A					No
<b>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE LONDON AMENDMENT</b>													
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>													
Serbia and Montenegro	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	11.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		1.65	0.00	-1.65	No
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>													
Albania	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	3.15	2.86	2.30	100% by 2005		0.47	0.56	0.09	Yes*
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>													
Brunei Darussaleem	ASP	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Cambodia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Central African Republic	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Ethiopia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No

Annex IV

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			Year	Source	CTC baseline	Latest consumption	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	85% CTC reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 85% CTC reduction	Received assistance from Fund
										(1)*.15	(2)-(3)	(8)-(7)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Lesotho	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mauritania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Suriname	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Swaziland	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>													
Angola	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	NDR	0.00	0.00	N/A					No
* Countries with an approved CTC or ODS phase out plan/project													
** Included in the 2004-2006 Business Plan.													

## Annex V

## METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) ANALYSIS

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
<b>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RATIFIED THE LONDON AMENDMENT</b>															
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>															
Algeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	5.80	5.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		4.06	5.00	0.94	No
Argentina	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	65.72	20.90	0.00	12.20	100% by 2009	0.00		46.01	8.70	-37.31	Yes*
Bahamas	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.02	0.00	-0.02	No
Bahrain	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	22.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		15.87	0.67	-15.19	No
Benin	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	No
Bolivia	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	No
Brazil	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	32.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		22.70	0.00	-22.70	Yes
Burundi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.07	0.02	-0.04	No
Cameroon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		5.72	0.00	-5.72	No
Chile	LAC	Non-LVC	2002	A7	6.44	3.48	0.00	3.70	100% by 2005	0.00		4.51	-0.22	-4.73	Yes*
China	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	721.23	336.83	0.00	123.50	100% by 2005	0.00	56.50	504.86	213.33	-291.53	Yes*
Colombia	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.634	0.001	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.444	0.001	-0.443	No
Congo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.01	0.00	-0.01	No
Congo, DR	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4.76	0.60	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		3.33	0.60	-2.73	No
Cuba	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.005	0.001	-0.004	No
Dominican Republic	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	31.40	2.52	0.00	-2.52	No
Egypt	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	26.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	**	18.20	18.00	-0.20	Yes

## Annex V

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
Haiti	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.11	0.00	-0.11	No
India	ASP	Non-LVC	2002	A7	122.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		85.55	0.00	-85.55	Yes
Indonesia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	13.33	10.74	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	**	9.33	10.74	1.41	Yes
Jamaica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.97	0.00	-0.97	Yes*
Jordan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	18.17	8.00	0.00	45.00	100% by 2005	0.00		12.72	-37.00	-49.72	Yes*
Kenya	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.90	100% by 2004	0.00		0.79	-1.90	-2.69	Yes/Partial
Korea, DPR	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	7.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		5.39	0.00	-5.39	No
Kuwait	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	No
Lebanon	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	No
Malaysia	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	49.48	11.44	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		34.64	11.44	-23.20	Yes*
Mauritius	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.07	0.00	-0.07	No
Mexico	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	56.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		39.48	0.00	-39.48	Yes
Morocco	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.0667	0.0008	0.0000	0.0000	N/A	0.0000		0.0467	0.0008	-0.0459	No
Nigeria	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	32.86	31.30	0.00	8.30	100% by 2005	0.00		23.00	23.00	0.00	Yes*
Pakistan	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.33	0.00	0.00	9.20	100% by 2005	0.00		1.63	-9.20	-10.83	Yes
Paraguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.02	0.00	-0.02	No
Peru	LAC	LVC	2002	A7	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	Yes
Romania	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.02	0.00	-0.02	No
Samoa	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	No
Sri Lanka	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	2.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	3.90	2.07	0.00	-2.07	Yes*
Thailand	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	54.57	2.39	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		38.20	2.39	-35.81	Yes*

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
Trinidad and Tobago	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.51	0.00	-0.51	No
Tunisia	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.06	0.00	-0.06	No
Turkey	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	37.43	10.80	0.00	18.70	100% by 2006	0.00		26.20	-7.90	-34.10	Yes*
Uganda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.02	0.00	-0.02	No
Venezuela	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	4.64	1.85	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		3.25	1.85	-1.39	Yes
Vietnam	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.12	0.00	-0.12	No
Yemen	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.90	0.20	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.63	0.20	-0.43	No
Zambia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.05	0.00	-0.05	No
Zimbabwe	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.00	N/A	0.000		0.002	0.000	-0.002	No
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>															
Bangladesh	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.87	0.89	0.03	0.00	N/A	0.03		0.61	0.89	0.29	Yes*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	1.55	3.60	2.05	0.60	100% by 2004	1.45		1.08	3.00	1.92	Yes*
Costa Rica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.018	0.060	0.042	0.000	N/A	0.042		0.013	0.060	0.047	No
Ecuador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	2.00	3.48	1.49	0.00	N/A	1.49		1.40	3.48	2.09	No
Iran	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	CP	8.67	386.80	378.13	0.00	N/A	378.13	386.80	6.07	386.80	380.73	No
Marshall Islands	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.000	N/A	0.002		0.000	0.002	0.002	No
Oman	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.000	N/A	0.003		0.000	0.003	0.003	No
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>															
Antigua and Barbuda	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Barbados	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Belize	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No

## Annex V

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
Botswana	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Burkina Faso	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Cape Verde	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Chad	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Comoros	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Cote D'Ivoire	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Croatia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Djibouti	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Dominica	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
El Salvador	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Fiji	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Gabon	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Gambia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Georgia	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Ghana	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Grenada	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guatemala	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guinea	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guinea Bissau	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Guyana	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Honduras	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Kiribati	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Kyrgyzstan	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Liberia	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Libya	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Macedonia	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Madagascar	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Malawi	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Maldives	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No



Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
Mali	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Micronesia	ASP	LVC	2000	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Moldova	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mongolia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Mozambique	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Myanmar	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Namibia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Nepal	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Nicaragua	LAC	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Niger	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Palau	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Panama	LAC	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Papua New Guinea	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Philippines	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes
Qatar	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Rwanda	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Saint Lucia	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Senegal	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Seychelles	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Sierra Leone	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Solomon Islands	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Somalia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
Sudan	AFR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Syria	ASP	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Tanzania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Togo	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Tonga	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Tuvalu	ASP	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Uruguay	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Vanuatu	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>															
Afghanistan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No
Bhutan	ASP	NDR			NDR	NDR		0.00	N/A						No
<b>COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE LONDON AMENDMENT</b>															
<b>Countries that appear to be in compliance</b>															
Cambodia	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.48	0.38	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.33	0.38	0.04	No
Ethiopia	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.32	0.00	-0.32	No
<b>Countries that may need additional actions to achieve compliance</b>															
Albania	EUR	LVC	2003	A7	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.00	N/A	0.11		0.02	0.14	0.12	Yes*
<b>Countries with No Consumption</b>															
Brunei Darussaleem	ASP	LVC	2003	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Central African Republic	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	ASP	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Lesotho	AFR	LVC	2002	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No

Country	Region	Status	Latest Consumption		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Year	Source	TCA baseline	Latest consumption	Amount needed to meet the 2003 freeze	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2004)	Date for completion of approved projects	Future phase-out needed to meet the freeze	ODS phase-out in Final 2004 business plan	30% TCA reduction	Balance from approved projects	Additional phase-out needed to meet 30% TCA reduction	Received assistance from Fund
							(2) - (1)			(3)-(4)		(1)*.70	(2)-(4)	(9)-(8)	
Mauritania	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Serbia and Montenegro	EUR	Non-LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Suriname	LAC	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
Swaziland	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	No
<b>Countries with insufficient data</b>															
Angola	AFR	LVC	2003	A7	NDR	0.00		0.00	N/A						No
* Countries with an approved TCA or ODS phase out plan/project.															
** Included in the 2004-2006 Business Plan.															



## **Annex VI**

### **COUNTRIES THAT APPEAR TO BE IN NON-COMPLIANCE OR HAVE REQUESTED BASELINE CHANGES**

#### **Albania (TCA)**

1. Albania's 2003 consumption of TCA (0.14 ODP tonnes) is above its baseline of 0.03 ODP tonnes. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was not sent to Albania because 2003 data was not available at the time. It should be noted, however, that Albania could not be considered in non-compliance with the TCA control because it had not ratified the London Amendment at the time of writing and therefore the control measures for Annex B are not yet applicable to Albania.
2. The ODS phase-out plan annual tranche and the institutional strengthening project have not been submitted to 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting by UNIDO and UNEP, respectively.
3. UNIDO indicated that it was continuing to have difficulty with the payment of duties and taxes. It should be recalled that the Executive Committee decided that the Multilateral Fund would not finance such costs as taxes, duties or other such transfer payments (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 171a). The Executive Committee reiterated its position taken at its 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting during consideration of the issue at its 22<sup>nd</sup> Meeting (Decision 22/5).
4. UNEP and UNIDO had difficulties in arranging a meeting in Albania, but with the assistance of UNDP through its resident representative a meeting was arranged. A joint mission to Albania to assist in compliance matters is to take place on 25 October 2004.

#### **Bahamas (Annex B CFCs)**

5. The Bahamas has reported 0.15 ODP tonnes of consumption of Annex B/I CFC for 2003. This amount is above its freeze level of zero ODP tonnes. The national ozone unit of the Bahamas indicated to UNEP that it had already been in contact with the Ozone Secretariat regarding this matter. The Bahamas indicated that the Customs Department had confirmed that the national consumption levels for Annex B-1 CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, and CFC-13 was zero for the year 2003. According to the national ozone unit, the Customs Department had mis-identified some substances which led to the inaccuracy of the data.

#### **Bangladesh (TCA)**

6. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Bangladesh because its 2003 consumption of TCA (0.89 ODP tonnes) is above its baseline of 0.87 ODP tonnes.
7. In this case, Bangladesh may be in non-compliance for a consumption of 20 kilograms of TCA. This is an issue that has been raised with regard to Article 5 countries with low baselines.
8. The Government responded that it was undertaking the following measures: a training workshop for importers and end-users under its national phase-out plan, launch an awareness campaign, introduce fiscal measures to encourage the introduction of alternatives and control

import through its licensing system. A national plan with US \$25,000 allocated for solvents had been approved for UNDP implementation at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting.

### **Bolivia (CFCs)**

9. The 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties approved an Action Plan for Bolivia to return to compliance with the CFC freeze (Decision XV/31). The Plan required Bolivia to reduce its CFC consumption from 65.5 ODP tonnes in 2002 to 63.6 ODP tonnes in 2003 and to establish a licensing system. As of 19 October 2004, Bolivia had not reported 2003 consumption data but reported data to the Fund Secretariat on 29 October 2004 that indicated that its 2003 consumption of CFCs was 32.83 ODP tonnes.

10. The national ozone officer informed UNDP that the licensing system in Bolivia had been established. The first decree was passed in March and the regulations were approved in June 2004. The licensing system is currently being executed. While the legislation only passed this year, the national ozone officer informed UNDP that Bolivia's mechanisms were in place and applied since 2003.

### **Bosnia and Herzegovina (TCA)**

11. A letter pursuant to Decisions 43/3(b) and 43/4(d) was sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina because it had a project left in the 2004 business plan that had not been submitted and its 2003 TCA consumption data (3.6 ODP tonnes) exceeded its baseline (1.5 ODP tonnes). At the time of writing, a response had not been received. TCA consumption increased by 1.34 ODP tonnes from 2002 to 2003.

12. The second tranche of the CTC/TCA ODS phase-out plan was being submitted by UNIDO to the 44th Meeting as planned.

### **Botswana (Methyl Bromide)**

13. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Botswana because its 2002 consumption (0.6 ODP tonnes) was above its baseline of 0.4 ODP tonnes. As of the date of this writing, no response had been received.

14. Botswana has an approved action plan pursuant to Decision XV/31 that includes a 0.4 ODP tonne consumption limit for 2003 and the development of a licensing system, including quotas. 2003 data had not been reported at the time of writing. UNEP indicated that Botswana was preparing legislation for the licensing system, but the system was not in place.

15. UNEP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Botswana (BOT/SEV/41/INS/08). The national ozone unit produced awareness materials (fliers, stickers), organized ozone day celebrations and conducted customs and refrigeration technicians training (BOT/SEV/41/INS/08).

16. UNEP indicated that it had sent a mission to Botswana that resulted in the development of draft ODS regulations that should facilitate compliance.

17. There was continued delay in the methyl bromide demonstration project in Botswana (BOT/FUM/25/DEM/05) under UNIDO implementation. The project was 46 months late. A licensing system for the import of methyl bromide had been planned for implementation in 2003 for the project, but UNIDO advised that it was still working on the import control system as there were different levels of authority within the country that had to approve it. UNIDO was providing support for the action plan approved by the Parties in 2003. UNIDO requested Botswana to provide information on whether or not any of the reported methyl bromide consumption was for QPS. At the time of writing, no reply had been received.

### **Congo (Methyl Bromide)**

18. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Congo because its 2003 consumption (1.25 ODP tonnes) was above its baseline of 0.89 ODP tonnes. At the time of writing, no response had been received.

19. Congo has an approved methyl bromide regional project that should enable compliance with the 2002 and 2005 control measures. The project will assist countries with policy development to ensure these controls. Congo was undertaking a technical assessment of methyl bromide uses in the country. The bulk of its methyl bromide was imported by petroleum companies, but the national ozone unit has been unable to obtain information regarding the reasons for the imports. UNDP's regional methyl bromide project was assisting the government to introduce measures to eliminate its dependence on the use of methyl bromide. A technical mission was scheduled for 21-28 October 2004 and a regulatory mission was planned for early 2005. As a result of project activities, UNDP expected Congo to be able to meet its 20% reduction target and thereby achieve its 2005 compliance objective.

20. UNEP is the agency responsible for implementation of Congo's institutional strengthening project.

### **Costa Rica (TCA)**

21. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/3(b) was not sent to Costa Rica because its 2002 data was below its baseline. However, Costa Rica subsequently reported that its 2003 TCA consumption (0.1 ODP tonnes) exceeded its baseline (0.0 ODP tonnes).

22. UNDP was implementing the RMP for Costa Rica that included *inter alia* customs officer training (COS/REF/41/TRA/29) and certification and licensing (COS/REF/41/TRA/29) that had been approved in December 2003. UNDP recently visited Costa Rica to start activities under the RMP. An action plan had been decided, issues concerning the reduction of budget approved had been addressed, and priorities for the execution of the project had been established. The project document was being signed as per the latest report from UNDP. UNDP was also implementing the institutional strengthening project in Costa Rica (COS/SEV/35/INS/26).

23. UNDP was requested to contact Costa Rica to ascertain the nature of the TCA consumption. UNDP contacted the National Ozone Office of Costa Rica. The NOO informed that he was investigating the nature of TCA consumption for 2003 and considered that the import was not normal in the light of historical data. No activities on TCA have been considered by

Costa Rica because the baseline and consumption has been zero. Once the nature of the 0.1 ODP tonnes has been ascertained, UNDP indicated that it would provide the necessary assistance to phase out the consumption in a sustainable fashion.

#### **Cote d'Ivoire (Methyl Bromide)**

24. Cote d'Ivoire's 2003 consumption (8.46 ODP tonnes) was above its baseline of 8.14 ODP tonnes. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was not sent to Cote d'Ivoire because 2003 consumption data was not available when the letters were sent. It should be noted, however, that Cote d'Ivoire is not in non-compliance with the methyl bromide control measures for 2003 since it ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 8 October 2003 and the Amendment had not entered into force for it for the year 2003.

25. Cote d'Ivoire has an approved methyl bromide phase-out project. The methyl bromide project was under implementation, equipment had been delivered, and training had begun but there may be some difficulties in accessing fumigation centres in the northern part of the country where there was still some anti-government activity. UNIDO indicated during the Coordination Meeting that Cote d'Ivoire believes that it was in compliance because the reported figure includes QPS. UNIDO then requested the Government to send a letter to the Ozone Secretariat to clarify the issue.

26. Cote d'Ivoire replied to UNIDO that out of the 18.84 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide consumption reported in 2003, 10.32 ODP tonnes were for QPS. It stated that the remaining consumption would be 8.52 ODP tonnes that is above the 8.1 ODP tonne baseline. However, Cote d'Ivoire also noted that with the implementation of UNIDO's project, methyl bromide consumption for 2004 should be 6.32 ODP tonnes and 3.82 ODP tonnes in 2005.

#### **Ecuador (TCA)**

27. A letter pursuant to Decisions 43/3(b) was sent to Ecuador because its 2003 TCA consumption (3.48 ODP tonnes) exceeded its baseline (2 ODP tonnes).

28. Ecuador responded that in the light of the licensing system that was established since 13 May 2004, which also included TCA, the country would be able to comply with the Montreal Protocol TCA freeze.

29. The World Bank has planned a mission to Ecuador in November 2004 and indicated that it would follow-up on this possible non-compliance issue including completing the arrangement for the final assessment of TCA consumption to ensure full compliance in future years.

#### **Guinea Bissau (CFC)**

30. A letter was sent to Guinea Bissau pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) requesting information on impediments to compliance but no response had been received by the time of writing. CFC consumption had increased by 2 tonnes from 2002 to 2003.



31. Guinea Bissau has an RMP pursuant to Decision 31/48 that requires compliance with the 2005 and 2007 controls that was approved at the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee. UNEP's 2004 business plan included as part of CAP's special assistance for "Assistance in implementation of RMP activities and in expediting establishment of legislation".

32. UNDP indicated that the country programme/RMP that had been recently approved for implementation by UNEP and UNDP contains an action plan to phase out CFCs in Guinea Bissau according to the control measures of the Montreal Protocol. UNDP is awaiting the establishment of the legislation by Guinea Bissau with UNEP's assistance in order to start implementation of the investment component as per Executive Committee rules that require that a licensing system to be established or to be in an advanced stage before the investment component can proceed. Once the pre-requisites are achieved, UNDP and Guinea Bissau will implement the technical assistance programme in accordance with the Decision 41/100 aiming to achieve the most effective use of the allocated funds.

33. UNEP indicated that in light of the fact that the country appears to be in non-compliance, it was assisting Guinea Bissau in the preparation of an action plan for submission to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee.

#### **Iran (TCA)**

34. Iran's 2003 country programme implementation consumption data (386.8 ODP tonnes) was above its 8.67 ODP tonne baseline for TCA. A letter was not sent to Iran because the country had been in the process of reviewing its TCA data with a view toward submitting a project to the Executive Committee.

35. UNEP was one of the agencies involved in Iran's national CFC phase-out plan (IRA/PHA/41/TAS/161) that was approved in December 2003. UNEP advised that a licensing system regulation covering all ODS, including ODS equipment bans was under review by the country.

36. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Iran (IRA/SEV/38/INS/157).

37. UNIDO was developing a CTC/TCA phase-out project. UNIDO has indicated to the Government that it needed to request a change in the CTC/TCA baselines in the light of the guidelines for baseline changes that were approved at the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties. Iran indicated that it had requested a change in baseline before the new guidelines but the Implementation Committee did not act on its request.

38. Nevertheless, since the tonnage under question was from the military and the invoices could not be made available for the purpose of confirming the import levels, UNIDO indicated that it was unlikely that Iran could provide the information needed according to the new guidelines to justify these 400 ODP tonnes of consumption. Nevertheless, UNIDO indicated that Iran had invoices that could justify a request to increase the baseline to 2,000 ODP tonnes.

### **Lebanon (Methyl Bromide)**

39. Lebanon's 2003 methyl bromide consumption data (184.7 ODP tonnes) was above its baseline of 152.4 ODP tonnes. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was not sent to Lebanon because 2003 consumption was not available when the letters were sent.

40. There are two methyl bromide projects under implementation in Lebanon.

41. The first phase of UNDP's methyl bromide phase-out project had disbursed most of the approved funds and achieved the stated goals (LEB/FUM/34/INV/46). Second and third tranches of the project have been approved indicating that the project has been achieving the goals of its agreement. UNDP, on behalf of the Government of Lebanon, has requested approval for disbursement of the 4th tranche of funding (US \$400,000) at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

42. A request for change in baseline data was presented to the Ozone Secretariat by the Government of Lebanon in April 2001, prior to the July 2001 approval of the country's total methyl bromide phase-out project. Believing its request for a change in baseline data to have been accepted, Lebanon began working to eliminate its methyl bromide consumption against the reduction schedule contained in the agreed conditions governing the approved phase-out projects, that is a reduction schedule based on the revised baseline data that the Government believed had been accepted.

43. While UNIDO's methyl bromide project in Lebanon appeared to be on schedule (LEB/FUM/41/INV/54) with a 14.2 ODP tonne phase-out forecast for 2004, Lebanon had requested a reorientation of the project in selecting less expensive alternatives. A request had been submitted to and approved by the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting.

### **Lesotho (Halon)**

44. A letter was sent to Lesotho pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) requesting information on impediments to compliance but no response had been received at the time of writing. Lesotho's 2003 halon consumption (1.8 ODP tonnes) exceeded its baseline (0.2 ODP tonnes).

45. Lesotho is part of the East and South Africa regional halon bank that is being implemented by Germany. The actual halon bank was not operational although there was an operational private facility in South Africa. Germany was requested to determine the source of the 2003 consumption and whether or not any quantities were recycled material.

46. No funds had been disbursed on the Lesotho institutional strengthening project (LES/SEV/29/INS/06) since its approval in November 1999. New ozone officers and new budgets had been requested. UNEP advised that the NOU had not submitted the expenditure report and cash advance requests as required for the release of funding.

### **Libya (Halon)**

47. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Libya because *inter alia* data had not been reported for 2002 and 2003. At the time of writing (19 October 2004), no response had been received. However, 2002 and 2003 data has subsequently been submitted pursuant to Article 7 that indicates that Libya's 2003 consumption of halon (714.5 ODP tonnes) exceeded its baseline (633.1 ODP tonnes).

48. Libya has an action plan for CFC compliance as per Decision XV/36 of the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties that includes *inter alia* a commitment to establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS including quotas.

49. UNIDO is implementing the institutional strengthening project. It was noted, however, that the national ozone officer from Libya does not attend African network meetings and there are difficulties with communications and logistics.

50. UNIDO was asked to determine the origins of the halon shipped to Libya. UNIDO contacted the national ozone unit of Libya but had not received a reply at the time this was being finalized.

### **Marshall Islands (TCA)**

51. The Marshall islands reported a consumption of 0.002 ODP tonnes of TCA in 2003 which is above its freeze level of 0 ODP tonnes. In its response to the Secretariat's letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d), the Marshall Islands indicated that data for 2003 on TCA was submitted under Article 7 in error as the cleaning solution was not TCA. The Secretariat has requested UNEP to request the Marshall Islands to officially notify the Ozone Secretariat and received confirmation of this notification on 28 October 2004.

### **Nepal (CFC)**

52. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Nepal because of its potential non-compliance. Nepal has reported 2002 and 2003 data indicating zero consumption in both years. The quantities of illegal CFC imports seized by Nepal exceeds the maximum current and future consumption limits of the Montreal Protocol and Nepal was seeking means of addressing the additional quantities. The proposed action plan would allow Nepal to release the illegal imports into the country according to the control limits of the Protocol.

53. Nepal has implemented a licensing system for the control of ODS imports.

54. Nepal responded "the wording contained in Decisions XIV/23 and XV/39 seemed to prevent the import of CFCs in view of Nepal's legislation introduced in 2000 and did not allow the release of seized quantities." Nepal, however, has agreed to release seized quantities according to the recommendations of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee but stipulated that any surplus CFCs would need to be identified "after 2009 only".

### **Oman (TCA)**

55. The 0.003 ODP tonne TCA consumption was purely for pharmaceutical and laboratory purposes for which alternatives may not be available. The quantity of 0.003 ODP tonnes is quite insignificant and almost negligible if calculated on the basis of ODP per capita. Oman indicated that the country had already taken the necessary action to be in the compliance with the Montreal Protocol but did not specify those actions, although it had reported previously that decrees concerning the control of ODSs were imminent. UNEP advised that based on its contact with the national ozone officer, TCA had been imported by mistake and no further imports were expected.

56. The issue of Oman's consumption of 3 kg. ODP of TCA for pharmaceutical and laboratory purposes may warrant additional attention. It should be determined what these uses are and if there are any alternatives available, but assuming there are none, the Implementation Committee may wish to give further consideration to the possibility that other cases may arise of non-compliance for a few kilograms that might normally qualify as an essential use exemption for non-Article 5 countries that have already reached the date under the terms of the Protocol.

### **Pakistan (Halon)**

57. A letter was sent to Pakistan pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) requesting information on impediments to compliance. 2002 and 2003 halon consumption (16.95 and 15 ODP tonnes, respectively) exceeded the baseline (14.2 ODP tonnes).

58. Pakistan received funding for a halon bank project that is under UNIDO implementation that had been approved in December 2003 (PAK/HAL/41/TAS/55). The project had an ambitious schedule of implementation that would result in equipment delivery by the end of 2004. UNIDO has purchased the equipment for the halon bank and it was expected to be delivered as planned.

59. Pakistan responded to Decision 43/4(d) and indicated that "due to delay in the approval of halon projects by Executive Committee and delay in the imposition of control measures, by introducing a licensing system, the import of halon "marginally exceeded" the baseline. The final modalities for introducing the licensing system for import of all ODS have been agreed. The licensing system was expected to be introduced before 30 October 2004. A training program under UNIDO's RMP project for the empowerment of Customs Officers was launched to enhance the capacity of customs offices to monitor the legal imports and curb illegal trade. Pakistan hopes that after introduction of a licensing system to regulate the import of ODS, and the completion of projects, Pakistan will be able to comply." It should be noted that the Executive Committee approved the halon banking project for Pakistan the first time it was submitted for consideration at the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting in December 2003.

60. UNIDO indicated that it would finance a representative from Pakistan to participate in a halon workshop to be held in Serbia from 1-2 November 2004. UNEP indicated that it was providing assistance to Pakistan on licensing system issues.

61. UNIDO indicated that the reported halon consumption in Pakistan was virgin halon from China.

### **Papua New Guinea (Methyl Bromide)**

62. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Papua New Guinea because its 2003 consumption (5.8 ODP tonnes) was above its baseline of 0.3 ODP tonnes. At the time of writing, no response had been received. It should be noted, however, that Papua New Guinea was not in non-compliance with the methyl bromide control measures for 2003 since it had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 7 October 2003 and the Amendment had not entered into force for it for the year 2003.

63. UNEP indicated that it would support Germany which is implementing the institutional strengthening project to assist Papua New Guinea with methyl bromide issues as a special CAP initiative.

### **Philippines (Methyl Bromide)**

64. The Philippines had not reported 2003 data in time for a letter to be sent in respect of Decision 43/4(d). However, its 2003 data has been subsequently reported to be 9 ODP tonnes which exceeds its established baseline of 8 ODP tonnes. The Philippines has requested a baseline change to 10.3 ODP tonnes which would put it in compliance.

65. The World Bank is the implementing agency for the Philippines institutional strengthening project (PHI/SEV/36/INS/67). The World Bank indicated that it had been working with the Philippines in 2003 on the preparation of a methyl bromide phase-out project (PHI/FUM/39/PRP/70) and held workshops and meetings although no funds had been disbursed against the project preparation account in that year. The Bank advised that there had been disbursement of the project preparation grant in 2004 and the unused portion would be returned after the finalization of accounts.

66. The World Bank submitted methyl bromide phase-out project to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. UNEP indicated that it would provide technical assistance on methyl bromide and assist with the implementation of Decision XV/25. UNEP also indicated that it would provide assistance to the Philippines on the development of a sector phase-out strategy for methyl bromide as requested by the country.

### **Somalia (Halon)**

67. A letter pursuant to Decisions 43/3(b) and 43/4(d) was sent to Somalia because it had projects left in the 2004 business plan that had not been submitted and its 2003 halon consumption data (25.71 ODP tonnes) exceeds its baseline (17.7 ODP tonnes). At the time of writing, a response had not been received. Halon consumption increased by 1.2 tonnes from 2002 to 2003.

68. UNEP was preparing the national phase-out strategy for Somalia (SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01) that had been approved in December 2001. UNEP specified progress for this project that was

classified as having an implementation delay. No funds, however, had been disbursed for the institutional strengthening project in Somalia (SOM/SEV/36/INS/03) since its approval in March 2002. UNEP advised that there were also problems of deciding to which account to remit the funds as there were “no banks in Somalia”.

69. UNEP indicated that in the light of the fact that the country appeared to be in non-compliance, it was assisting Somalia in the preparation of an action plan for submission to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee. UNEP was requested to determine the source of the 2003 consumption and whether or not any quantities were recycled. A country programme/RMP was submitted to the Fund Secretariat for the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting but subsequently withdrawn due to inconsistencies in the data.

#### **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (CFC)**

70. A letter pursuant to Decisions 43/3(b) and 43/4(d) was sent to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines because it had projects left in the 2004 business plan that had not been submitted and its 2003 CFC consumption data (3.07 ODP tonnes) exceed its baseline (1.77 ODP tonnes). At the time of writing, a response had not been received.

71. A request for an RMP update was submitted to the 44th Meeting as requested in Decision 43/3 b. The conditions of an RMP update pursuant to Decision 31/48 would require a commitment on behalf of the Government to comply with the control measures of 2005 and 2007. UNEP indicated that it would provide "Assistance in the preparation of the Action Plan to return to compliance (when required by MOP) and in returning to Compliance" and "Assistance on the implementation of the newly established licensing system" *inter alia* as part of CAP's special initiatives.

72. UNEP was implementing the Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines' institutional strengthening project (STV/SEV/25/INS/04) that had been approved in July 1998 and was renewed at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting. In its 2003 progress report, UNEP indicated that “the Regional Director had meetings with Permanent Secretary of the Environment to offer support under the Compliance Assistance Programme framework. The legislation for the licensing (monitoring and control) of ODS and ODS based equipment project (STV/REF/25/TRA/03) approved in July 1998 has yet to have funds disbursed against it. However, legislation was completed in November 2003. UNEP indicated that the memorandum of understanding was specific that training could only be conducted on the condition that legislation had been approved, which was achieved at the end of 2003.” UNEP subsequently informed the Secretariat that customs training was completed in October 2004 and a quota system would be in effect starting January 2005.

#### **Thailand (Methyl Bromide)**

73. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Thailand because its 2003 (177.96 ODP tonnes) was above its established baseline of 182.97 ODP tonnes. At the time of writing, no response had been received. Thailand has requested a change in its baseline for methyl bromide.

74. The World Bank was the implementing agency for Thailand's institutional strengthening project (THA/SEV/40/INS/139). The World Bank prepared a methyl bromide phase-out project

in Thailand (THA/FUM/33/TAS/135) that was submitted to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting. UNEP indicated that it would provide "Assistance for methyl bromide sector phase out plan and with implementation of 15th MOP Decision XV/25" as a special CAP initiative if requested by the country

### **Viet Nam (Halon)**

75. Viet Nam's 2003 consumption of halon of zero ODP tonnes returned Viet Nam into compliance. However, in its recommendation to the 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties, the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Implementation Committee indicated the possibility that Viet Nam could return into non-compliance due to perceived demand and encouraged Viet Nam to reduce emissions and seek recycled sources (Recommendation 32/15).

76. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was therefore not sent to Viet Nam in light of the above and the fact that the World Bank was planning to submit to (and has subsequently submitted to) the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting a CFC/halon phase-out plan.

77. UNEP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Viet Nam (VIE/SEV/40/INS/42). Pursuant to the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties finding Viet Nam to be in non-compliance with the halon freeze, Decision XV/45 suggested that Viet Nam might wish to draw upon the ongoing assistance provided by UNEP's CAP to identify and introduce alternatives to the use of halon 2402 on oil vessels. UNEP indicated that it would provide as special CAP initiatives: a "Mission on institutional strengthening implementation and follow up on Decision XV/45". UNEP indicated that a mission was planned for the West Asia Regional Halon Officer to discuss data with Customs officials.

### **Yemen (CFC, halon, and methyl bromide)**

78. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Yemen because data has not been reported for 2002 and 2003 when the letters were dispatched, and the latest data on CFC consumption indicates that Yemen's 2001 consumption (985.89 ODP tonnes) exceeded the established CFC baseline of 349.07 ODP tonnes.

79. Subsequently, Yemen submitted CFC, halon and methyl bromide consumption data for 2002 and 2003 that exceeded the established baselines. In the case of CFCs, 2003 consumption was 758.6 ODP tonnes and the established baseline is 349.1 ODP tonnes. 2003 halon consumption was 11.5 ODP tonnes and the established baseline is 2.8 ODP tonnes. 2003 methyl bromide consumption was 49.8 ODP tonnes and the established baseline is 1.05 ODP tonnes.

80. Yemen responded "The main impediment [to achieving compliance was] the incorrect data reported to the Ozone Secretariat in 1996, upon which the baseline data for Yemen [had been] computed." Yemen indicated that since 2001 it had been requesting the Parties through the Implementation Committee to change its baseline data, but no action had been taken. Yemen indicated that in the light of the approved methodology for changing baselines (Decision XV/19), it was in the process of resubmitting its request to change the baseline for reconsideration at the

81. Yemen is part of the West Asia regional halon bank that is being implemented by France and Germany. Germany was requested to determine the source of the 2003 consumption and whether or not any quantities were recycled, but indicated that it did not have the information.

82. As part of CAP's special initiatives, UNEP planned to provide "Assistance with preparing a final report to be submitted to the next Implementation Committee meeting for approving the request of baseline change in close cooperation with Ozone Secretariat." UNEP indicated that the CAP provided the opportunity for Yemen to meet and discuss in depth their case with the President of the Implementation Committee and the West Asia representative in the Implementation Committee. CAP organized a two-day meeting in Bahrain from 14-15 September 2004 in which four countries of the region, that are either currently in non-compliance or are at risk, participated and each country met with Implementation Committee members along with the CAP team and discussed their respective cases and agreed recommendations on various issues.

83. UNDP is implementing a CFC recovery and recycling project in Yemen and has participated in discussions with the Government and other agencies, hosted by UNEP, in order to assist Yemen in preparing its submission requesting a change in baseline data for the Implementation Committee.



## **Annex VII**

### **STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH CTC REDUCTION SINCE LATEST DATA EXCEEDS BASELINE**

#### **Bahamas (CTC)**

1. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Bahamas because its 2003 consumption (2.3 ODP tonnes) was above its zero ODP tonne baseline. At the time of writing (19 October 2004), no response had been received.
2. Bahamas increased its 2003 consumption from 2002 by 2.05 ODP tonnes.
3. UNEP indicated that the issue had been raised at the regional network meeting. It also stated that Bahamas had reported zero consumption but suggested that Bahamas' consumption was for laboratory use. The Secretariat informed UNEP that such consumption should be reported.
4. UNDP indicated that UNEP was providing assistance to very low-volume consuming countries of CTC to eliminate their consumption, and therefore a representative from Bahamas would be invited to participate in a UNDP training workshop that would be hosted in Jamaica as part of Jamaica's Technical Assistance programme for the solvents sector that had been approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.
5. The World Bank was assisting Bahamas with its CFC phase-out plan, but CTC had not been addressed in that plan.
6. The development of draft legislation was a requirement for the customs training project in Bahamas (BHA/REF/23/TRA/04) that had been approved in November 1997 under UNEP implementation. Funds had been made available for the organization of the workshop.
7. UNEP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in the Bahamas (BHA/SEV/39/INS/09). UNEP had provided technical and political support to encourage faster project implementation. UNEP indicated that it would look into the CTC matter with the Bahamas.
8. The national ozone unit of the Bahamas indicated to UNEP that it had already been in touch with the Ozone Secretariat in reference to its reported consumption for CTC. The Bahamas advised that the Customs Department had confirmed that the national consumption level for CTC was zero for the year 2003. According to the national ozone unit, the Customs Department had mis-identified some substances which led to the inaccuracy of the data.

#### **Bahrain (CTC)**

9. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Bahamas because its 2002 consumption (0.99 ODP tonnes) was above its 0.73 ODP tonne baseline. Bahrain indicated that all consumption was for laboratory and analytical uses and amounted to 40 kilograms. Bahrain did not indicate the specific uses but it did note the possibility that the data could have been recorded

in error. Since there are some alternatives to some CTC laboratory and analytical uses, UNIDO was asked to seek further information.

10. UNEP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in the Bahrain (BAH/SEV/41/INS/12). UNEP's CAP facilitated direct contact for Bahrain with the President of Implementation Committee and the Implementation Committee member from the region to discuss non-compliance issue from 14-15 September 2004.

### **Bangladesh (CTC)**

11. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Bangladesh because both its 2002 consumption (13.8 ODP tonnes) and its 2003 consumption (6.7 ODP tonnes) were above its 5.68 ODP tonne baseline.

12. The Government indicated that with the implementation of the approved solvent sector project the country should be able to achieve the CTC reductions.

13. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Bangladesh (BGD/SEV/35/INS/13).

14. The Customs training project in Bangladesh (BGD/REF/29/TRA/08) that was approved in November 1999 had been completed according to UNEP. At the same time, the train the trainer programme for good practices seemed to be progressing (BGD/REF/29/TRA/11).

### **Barbados (CTC)**

15. The consumption of CTC in Barbados in 2003 (0.01 ODP tonnes) was above its zero ODP tonne baseline. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was not sent because 2003 data was not available when the letters were sent.

16. UNEP was the implementing agency for institutional strengthening project in Barbados (BAR/SEV/26/INS/05). UNEP indicated CTC was being used for laboratory use at the University of the West Indies. National ozone officers from Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago advised Barbados that the University of the West Indies did not use CTC in their countries and alternatives were available. UNEP indicated that technical support from the sister campuses of the university would be provided to the Bajun campus on adopting non-CTC laboratory methodologies.

17. UNDP indicated that UNEP was providing assistance to very low-volume consuming countries of CTC to eliminate their consumption, and therefore a representative from Bahamas will be invited to participate in a UNDP training workshop that will be hosted in Jamaica as part of Jamaica's Technical Assistance programme for the solvents sector that had been approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

**Ghana (CTC)**

18. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/3(c)(i) and 43/4(d) was sent to Ghana because a project was remaining to be submitted in 2004 and its 2002 consumption (0.44 ODP tonnes) was above its 0.37 ODP tonne baseline. At the time of writing, no response had been received.

19. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Ghana (GHA/SEV/38/INS/19).

20. UNDP requested a technical assistance project for US \$20,000 to assess the uses of CTC in Ghana at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting.

**Indonesia (CTC)**

21. Indonesia's 2003 consumption of 16.5 ODP tonnes is above its 0.0 ODP tonne baseline for CTC. A letter was not sent to Indonesia because the country was in the process of reviewing its CTC data with a view toward submitting a project to the Executive Committee.

22. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Indonesia (IDS/SEV/32/INS/121 and IDS/SEV/41/INS/159). UNDP indicated that baseline data on CTC had never been reported by Indonesia as consumption of CTC had not been identified at that time. A project was submitted by UNIDO to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee and would be under further review at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting to address the 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC that would be phased out in 2005 if the project proposal were to be approved at the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee.

23. The World Bank was also implementing a non-investment project in Indonesia entitled "Strengthening of import/export control" IDS/SEV/37/TAS/149 that had been approved in July 2002. 81 per cent of the funds had been disbursed by the end of 2003, and national and international studies on 2002 ODS imports, importers and international suppliers had been completed along with a 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of new Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for import licensing system. A workshop had been conducted in January 2004 presenting the SOP and its implementation, with national stakeholders. An effective import monitoring and control system was essential for the implementation of the various ODS sector plans under implementation by the national ozone unit, with UNDP and the World Bank as implementing agencies. The SOP had been shared with the implementing agencies working in Indonesia. UNDP and the World Bank had joint consultation with the national ozone unit on the implementation and provided suggestions for amendments to the SOP to ensure that annual ODS import could be monitored, controlled and verified. The national ozone unit consulted with UNEP as part of the regional network meetings in 2003 and 2004.

**Iran (CTC)**

24. Iran's 2003 country programme implementation consumption data (2,169.2 ODP tonnes) was above its 77 ODP tonne baseline for CTC. A letter was not sent to Iran because the country had been in the process of reviewing its CTC data with a view toward submitting a project to the Executive Committee.

25. UNEP was one of the agencies involved in Iran's national CFC phase-out plan (IRA/PHA/41/TAS/161) that was approved in December 2003. UNEP advised that a licensing system regulation covering all ODS, including ODS equipment bans, was under review by the country.

26. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Iran (IRA/SEV/38/INS/157).

27. UNIDO was developing a CTC/TCA phase-out project. UNIDO has indicated to the Government that it needed to request a change in the CTC/TCA baselines in the light of the guidelines for baseline changes that were approved at the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties. Iran indicated that it had requested a change in baseline before the new guidelines but the Implementation Committee did not act on its request.

28. However, since the tonnage under question was from the military and the invoices could not be made available for the purpose of confirming the import levels, UNIDO indicated that it was unlikely that Iran could provide the information needed according to the new guidelines to justify these 400 ODP tonnes of consumption. Nevertheless, UNIDO indicated that Iran had invoices that could justify a request to increase the baseline to 2,000 ODP tonnes.

#### **Nigeria (CTC)**

29. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Nigeria because its 2003 consumption (166.65 ODP tonnes) was above its 152.75 ODP tonne baseline. At the time of writing, no response had been received.

30. Nigeria increased its 2003 consumption of CTC from 2002 by 25.85 ODP tonnes.

31. UNIDO planned to submit the annual tranche at the last meeting for the solvent project in 2005.

32. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Nigeria (NIR/SEV/34/INS/93 and NIR/SEV/40/INS/107) and the country programme update (NIR/SEV/36/CPG/102). UNDP was implementing the national CFC phase-out plan for Nigeria (NIR/PHA/38/INV/106).

#### **Pakistan (CTC)**

33. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Pakistan because its 2003 consumption (589.05 ODP tonnes) was above its 412.87 ODP tonne baseline.

34. Pakistan responded that with the implementation of the solvent project by UNIDO and the establishment of the licensing system, it should be able to achieve compliance.

35. UNIDO was still implementing a CTC project at Himont Chemicals (PAK/PAG/35/INV/42). The project had been delayed due to the beneficiary's financial troubles that resulted in a cessation of production, but the company was now back in operation. UNDP is implementing 3 solvent sector projects Riaz (PAK/SOL/37/INV/47) approved in July 2002,

Hirra Farooq (PAK/SOL/40/INV/51) and Breeze Fros (PAK/SOL/40/INV/52) approved in July 2003. International bidding for the equipment for all 3 companies had been conducted but Riaz chose first an international bidding route then decided to assemble a complex degreaser by itself. UNIDO, however, had been reluctant to agree to this modality and therefore additional delays might be encountered until this issue was resolved. For the Hirra Farooq and Breeze Fros projects, the equipment had been selected and sites had been prepared for the delivery of the equipment.

36. The annual tranche of the solvent sector plan was approved at the 42nd Meeting.

37. UNDP was the implementing agency for the institutional strengthening project in Pakistan (PAK/SEV/35/INS/44).

### **Paraguay (CTC)**

38. A letter pursuant to Decision 43/4(d) was sent to Paraguay because its 2003 consumption (2.42 ODP tonnes) was above its 0.6 ODP tonne baseline. At the time of writing, no response had been received, although the country had previously indicated that this consumption was for laboratory and analytical uses.

39. Paraguay increased its 2003 consumption from 2002 by 0.39 ODP tonnes.

40. UNEP was the implementing agency implementing the Paraguay institutional strengthening project (PAR/SEV/39/INS/13).

41. A programmatic budget line has been included UNEP's 2005 CAP project to address countries with a low level of CTC consumption.

-----