



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Cuadragésima Quinta Reunión
Montreal, 4 al 8 de abril de 2005

PROPUESTAS DE PROYECTOS: INDIA

Este documento consta de los comentarios y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo sobre las siguientes propuestas de proyectos:

Eliminación

- Plan de eliminación de CTC en los sectores de consumo y producción: Programa anual para 2005 Francia, Alemania
Japón, Banco
Mundial

Producción

- Eliminación gradual de CFC en el sector de producción: Programa de ejecución anual para 2005 Banco Mundial

**ELIMINACIÓN DE CTC EN LOS SECTORES DE CONSUMO Y PRODUCCIÓN:
PROGRAMA ANUAL PARA 2005**

Descripción del proyecto

Antecedentes

1. En su 40ª Reunión de julio de 2003, el Comité Ejecutivo decidió aprobar en principio un total de 52 millones \$EUA para brindar asistencia a la India para cumplir con el calendario de control del Protocolo de Montreal para la producción y el consumo de tetracloruro de carbono (CTC), y desembolsó el primer tramo de 5 millones \$EUA en dicha reunión para comenzar la ejecución del proyecto. Asimismo, en la 41ª Reunión, el Comité aprobó el Acuerdo para la Eliminación del Consumo y la Producción de CTC en la India, y desembolsó el saldo de 3 520 843 \$EUA para la financiación del programa de trabajo anual de 2003. Posteriormente, en la 42ª Reunión en 2004, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó el programa anual para 2004 y desembolsó 13 380 112 \$EUA más.

2. El Banco Mundial presenta el programa de trabajo anual para 2005 a la 45ª Reunión, y solicita la liberación de 8 099 046 \$EUA más para su ejecución. La presentación incluye una actualización sobre la ejecución del programa de trabajo anual para 2004 y los detalles específicos del programa anual para 2005, que se adjunta. En la tabla siguiente se presenta un resumen del plan sectorial y del programa de trabajo anual para 2005.

País	India
Título del proyecto:	Eliminación del consumo y la producción de CTC en la India
Año del plan	2005
Nº de años cumplidos	2
Nº de años remanentes conforme al plan	5
Consumo en 2004 (consumo básico de referencia)	11 505 toneladas PAO
Consumo en 2005	1 726 toneladas PAO
Producción en 2004 (consumo básico de referencia)	11 553 toneladas PAO
Producción en 2005	1 726 toneladas PAO
Financiación total aprobada en principio para el plan de eliminación de CTC	52 000 000 \$EUA
Financiación total liberada a diciembre de 2004	21 900 955 \$EUA
Nivel de financiación solicitado para el Plan anual para 2005	8 099 046 \$EUA

3. Había tres productores de CTC en el país. En la India, se usaba CTC tanto como agente de proceso como solvente. Para los agentes de procesos, se usaba CTC en sectores tales como producción de caucho clorado y parafina clorada e industrias farmacéutica y agrícola. El CTC como solvente se usaba en las industrias textil y de prendas de vestir, la industria de limpieza de metales y como solvente de limpieza química.

4. Diversos organismos de ejecución participaron en el programa para la India y se asignaron a diferentes sectores del programa. El Banco Mundial fue el organismo de ejecución principal y era responsable de la eliminación de la producción de CTC y de la eliminación del consumo de CTC en los sectores de agentes de procesos y solventes químicos. El Japón contrató al PNUD para que le brindara asistencia para eliminar el consumo de CTC en cuatro empresas de limpieza de metales. Francia y Alemania brindarían asistencia a los pequeños usuarios para cesar el uso de CTC en las industrias textil y de prendas de vestir.

Programa de trabajo para 2004

5. En 2004, el Gobierno de la India ejecutó diversas actividades relacionadas con políticas destinadas al plan sectorial de CTC. Comenzó a registrar a los productores, importadores y exportadores de CTC y completó el registro en diciembre. Estaba considerando la restricción de las importaciones de CTC para usos no controlados, si bien continuaría permitiendo las importaciones de CTC para el uso como materia prima. El Gobierno de la India decidió imponer cupos al CTC producido y vendido para usos que no fueran como materia prima, y comenzaría a aplicar la política en el primer trimestre de 2005. También prohibiría el uso de CTC en la producción de caucho clorado y parafina clorada en 2005.

6. El acuerdo no estipulaba objetivos para 2004. El informe sobre el programa de trabajo de 2004 incluía un trabajo preparatorio especial que se había realizado para permitir el inicio del programa de eliminación en cada uno de los organismos.

7. El Banco Mundial firmó el acuerdo de donación con el intermediario financiero y el acuerdo de proyecto con el Gobierno de la India, con lo que se establecía la base legal para llevar a cabo el proyecto en el país. Se realizaron reuniones con los tres productores de CTC acerca de la distribución de cupos y donaciones entre ellos. La dependencia nacional del ozono informó a los productores acerca de la necesidad de acumular existencias de CTC para satisfacer la demanda en 2005 y 2006, y acerca del plan del Gobierno para verificar sus existencias a fines de año.

8. El Japón y el PNUD realizaron dos misiones para visitar las cuatro plantas a fin de brindarles asistencia para eliminar el CTC en la limpieza de metales. Se examinaron cuestiones administrativas y técnicas con los gerentes de las plantas y se acordaron las especificaciones para los nuevos desengrasadores para la limpieza de metales; se realizó asimismo la licitación internacional para la adquisición de los equipos.

9. La agencia alemana de cooperación técnica (GTZ) era el organismo de ejecución de Francia y Alemania para brindar asistencia a las pequeñas industrias en el sector de la industria textil y de prendas de vestir. La GTZ realizó actividades de sensibilización y distribuyó folletos

en inglés y el idioma local en 18 puntos principales de la industria textil y de prendas de vestir para llegar a los usuarios. También colaboró con el Comité de Textiles del Ministerio de Industrias Textiles para brindarle asistencia para la aplicación del programa.

10. Al mismo tiempo, se estaba estableciendo la unidad de gestión del proyecto, y se estaba aplicando un sistema de gestión de la información. El sistema de gestión de la información tenía como objetivo incluir todos los datos pertinentes acerca de los productores y consumidores de CTC y permitiría supervisar la ejecución del plan sectorial de manera continua. A fin de recopilar datos sobre los usuarios finales de CTC, el Gobierno realizó una actividad de registro de usuarios de CTC.

11. El informe sobre el programa de trabajo incluía la presentación de las actividades de asistencia técnica en 2004 en forma de tablas, e incluía datos sobre nombre de la actividad, objetivo, grupo objetivo, impacto y estado de ejecución. El informe de gastos de 2004 indicaba obligaciones totales por un monto de 2 millones \$EUA del total de 21 millones \$EUA aprobados por el Fondo.

Programa de trabajo para 2005

12. De conformidad con el calendario de control del Protocolo de Montreal y los objetivos establecidos en el acuerdo de eliminación sectorial, la India debería reducir su producción de CTC del nivel básico de referencia de 11 553 toneladas PAO a 1 726 toneladas PAO, y su consumo del nivel básico de referencia de 11 505 toneladas PAO a 1 726 toneladas PAO en 2005.

13. El Gobierno tenía previsto aplicar diversas medidas para facilitar la ejecución del programa de trabajo anual para 2005. Usaría el cupo de producción para usos que no fueran como materia prima para controlar la producción de CTC. También usaría para controlar el consumo una combinación de registro de usuarios de CTC, órdenes administrativas de restricción de uso, reventa y transferencia de CTC y registro de importación de CTC para usos que no fueran como materia prima.

14. Respecto de las medidas de la industria para reducir el consumo de CTC, éstas se centrarían en la eliminación del CTC en cuatro usuarios a gran escala para limpieza de metales, a fin de lograr la reducción necesaria, al tiempo que continuarían con el programa de extensión de la GTZ para los pequeños usuarios. Sin embargo, la eliminación proveniente de los pequeños usuarios se lograría en los años subsiguientes. Las reducciones en el consumo de CTC en 2005 respecto del consumo real de 2001 se indican en la tabla siguiente.

Sector	Consumo en 2001 (1)	Consumo en 2005 (2)	Reducción (1) - (2)	N° de proyectos terminados
Agentes de procesos	1 916	860	1 056	
Solventes	4 745	866	3 879	4
Total	6 661	1 726	4 935	4

15. Se esperaba que la unidad de gestión de proyecto estuviera en pleno funcionamiento en 2005 y que contratara a una firma consultora para procesar las solicitudes de aquellos usuarios de CTC que se habían presentado para eliminar su uso de CTC. Mientras tanto, la GTZ continuaría su campaña de extensión a los pequeños usuarios, y había previsto diversas actividades, tales como talleres de preparación de proyecto, búsqueda y prueba de nuevas alternativas sustitutivas, realización de capacitación en el uso de las nuevas alternativas y otras actividades.

16. A fin de fortalecer la coordinación entre los diversos organismos, la unidad de gestión del proyecto realizaría reuniones entre los organismos y un ejercicio de prueba para la verificación de la producción y el consumo de CTC usando el marco de verificación que el Banco Mundial había desarrollado con el Gobierno. El Banco Mundial realizaría la primera verificación oficial a principios de 2006.

17. El Banco Mundial solicita 8 099 045 \$EUA en total y 714 928 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para el programa de trabajo para 2005. La distribución entre el Banco Mundial y los organismos bilaterales sería: 3 899 046 \$EUA más 292 427 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para el Banco Mundial; 1 000 000 \$EUA más 85 000 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para Francia; 700 000 \$EUA más 57 500 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para Alemania y 2 500 000 \$EUA más 280 000 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para el Japón. El presupuesto de 2005 se asignaría entre las actividades de eliminación industrial en limpieza de metales, industrias textiles y producción de CTC, así como el apoyo para la unidad de gestión del proyecto.

Comentarios de la Secretaría

18. El Gobierno de la India, el Banco Mundial y los restantes organismos de ejecución cooperantes ejecutaron diversas actividades en 2004 para avanzar con el programa de eliminación sectorial de CTC. Se desprende del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades que se había hecho toda la labor preparatoria y que se había establecido el marco reglamentario. Se espera que esta labor preparatoria permita a los organismos comenzar la plena ejecución en 2005, dado que el programa de trabajo anual para 2005 resulta crucial respecto de la capacidad del Gobierno de la India para reducir la producción y el consumo de CTC en 85%, de conformidad con el calendario de control del Protocolo de Montreal para la producción y el consumo de CTC y para cumplir con los objetivos del acuerdo. Se tratará de un importante reto, ya que la India debería reducir el consumo de CTC del nivel básico de referencia de 11 505 toneladas PAO a 1 726 toneladas PAO, y la producción del nivel básico de referencia de 11 553 toneladas PAO a 1 726 toneladas PAO.

19. Se ha tomado nota de las políticas específicas propuestas por el Gobierno y del plan de supervisión previsto para el plan sectorial. Se espera ver los primeros resultados del programa a principios de 2006, oportunidad en la que el Banco Mundial presentará el primer informe de verificación sobre la ejecución del programa de trabajo para 2005 aplicando el marco de verificación establecido por el Banco.

Recomendaciones

20. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno aprobar el programa de trabajo anual para 2005 para el plan sectorial de CTC de la India con un nivel total de 8 099 045 \$EUA y 714 928 \$EUA como costo de apoyo. La distribución entre el Banco Mundial y los organismos bilaterales es la siguiente: 3 899 046 \$EUA más 292 427 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para el Banco Mundial; 1 000 000 \$EUA más 85 000 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para Francia; 700 000 \$EUA más 57 500 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para Alemania y 2 500 000 \$EUA más 280 000 \$EUA como costo de apoyo para el Japón.

**ELIMINACIÓN GRADUAL DE CFC EN EL SECTOR DE PRODUCCIÓN:
PROGRAMA DE EJECUCIÓN ANUAL PARA 2005**

Antecedentes

21. El Banco Mundial ha presentado para la aprobación de la 45ª Reunión el programa anual para 2005 para la ejecución del Programa de reducción gradual en el sector de producción de CFC de la India, junto con el informe de verificación sobre la ejecución del programa de trabajo anual para 2004 (se adjuntan ambos documentos). Esta presentación cumple con el Acuerdo entre el Gobierno de la India y el Comité Ejecutivo, aprobado en la 29ª Reunión.

País	India
Título del proyecto:	Eliminación gradual de CFC en el sector de producción
Año del plan	2005
Nº de años cumplidos	6
Nº de años remanentes conforme al plan	6
Límite para la producción de SAO en 2004 (en toneladas), plan anual para 2004	13 176 toneladas
Límite para la producción de SAO en 2005 (en toneladas), plan anual para 2005	11 294 toneladas
Financiación total aprobada en principio para el plan de eliminación de CFC	82 millones \$EUA
Financiación total liberada a diciembre de 2004	52 millones \$EUA
Nivel de financiación solicitado para el Plan anual para 2005	5,85 millones \$EUA

Programa de trabajo para 2005

22. El programa de trabajo anual para 2005 comienza con un examen de la ejecución del programa de trabajo para 2004. El examen informa que se cumplió con el objetivo de reducción de CFC para 2004: La producción permitida de CFC del país para 2004 se estableció en 13 176 toneladas en el Acuerdo (una reducción de 1 883 toneladas respecto del nivel de producción de 15 058 toneladas en 2003), la producción bruta notificada fue de 13 155 toneladas y la producción vendible neta del año fue de 13 069 toneladas, ambas inferiores al objetivo. De los 6 millones \$EUA desembolsados por el Fondo para el programa de trabajo para 2004, se habían pagado 5,265 millones \$EUA a las cuatro empresas en tramos según los progresos respecto de los objetivos de reducción establecidos para cada una de ellas; el saldo restante de 0,585 millón \$EUA se desembolsaría después de la verificación final de la producción de 2004. Se notificó que 0,27 millón \$EUA que presumiblemente incluiría 0,15 millón \$EUA del programa de trabajo para 2004, más el saldo de los programas de trabajo anteriores, se habían asignado al PNUMA para asistencia técnica. Se llevaron a cabo diversas actividades de los programas de asistencia técnica y funcionamiento del sistema de gestión de información, entre los que se distinguen los esfuerzos de cooperación entre la India y los países vecinos para

controlar el tráfico ilícito de CFC. Estos países deliberaron acerca de la realización de capacitación conjunta para aduanas en la frontera, y se proporcionó a la India la lista de importadores autorizados de los países vecinos a fin de verificar las importaciones no autorizadas a dichos países.

23. La segunda parte de la presentación describe el objetivo y las actividades del programa de trabajo para 2005. El límite de producción de CFC establecido en el Acuerdo para 2005 es de 11 294 toneladas, lo que requiere una reducción de producción adicional de 1 882 toneladas respecto del nivel de 13 176 toneladas en 2004. El objetivo se debe cumplir por medio de la aplicación del sistema de cupos de producción de CFC. Se ha distribuido un total de 11 293,97 toneladas para los cuatro productores de CFC en forma de cupos, y el Gobierno tiene presente que, con arreglo a la Decisión 43/5 del Comité Ejecutivo, se verificará la producción de CFC de 2005 sobre la base de la producción bruta, en lugar de sobre la producción vendible neta.

24. También se continuará con los esfuerzos para supervisar la importación y la exportación de CFC por medio de licencias, para brindar asistencia a la industria y al Gobierno para controlar el comercio ilícito, y cooperar con el programa regional de control del tráfico transfronterizo ilícito de CFC. Además, el programa de trabajo enumera las actividades de asistencia técnica que se realizarán en 2005, que incluyen capacitación, aplicación de un sistema de gestión de información y actividades de sensibilización del público. De la asignación de 6 millones \$EUA para 2005, el Banco Mundial solicita que se liberen 5,85 millones \$EUA para compensar a las 4 empresas por reducir aún más su producción de CFC. El saldo de 0,15 millones \$EUA que se asignará para asistencia técnica se solicitará en 2006, ya que existe aún una considerable reserva para las actividades de asistencia técnica a ser financiadas en 2005. El Banco Mundial solicita 438 750 \$EUA como costo de apoyo relacionado a una tasa de 7,5% del programa de trabajo para 2005.

Informe de verificación de la producción de 2004

25. La verificación fue realizada en enero de 2005 por Det Norske Veritas AS (DNV) India, una firma de consultoría de gestión de riesgo cuya principal área de experiencia es la auditoría y verificación en el campo de cambio climático, de la que se informa que es el primer organismo acreditado para los servicios de verificación y convalidación conforme a los requisitos del Protocolo de Kyoto. El informe de verificación comienza con un Resumen Ejecutivo acerca de los resultados generales de la verificación, e incluye información sobre el cupo para 2004, las existencias iniciales de CFC, producción bruta, pérdidas, producción vendible neta, existencias adquiridas, ventas, existencias al cierre y porcentaje del cupo producido por cada uno de los cuatro productores, y los totales para el país. Se verificó que la producción bruta de CFC de la India en 2004 fue de 13 155 toneladas y la producción vendible neta fue de 13 069 toneladas, con 86 toneladas notificadas como pérdidas. Por lo tanto, la verificación llega a la conclusión de que la India cumplió con el objetivo de producción de CFC para 2004, de 13 174 toneladas, tal como se estipula en el Acuerdo.

26. El informe incluye breves antecedentes acerca del Acuerdo para el cierre de la producción de CFC celebrado entre la India y el Comité Ejecutivo, las tecnologías de producción aplicadas por los cuatro productores y la capacidad de dichos productores para cambiar a la

producción de HCFC-22. También cubre la metodología de la verificación, que incluye visitas en el terreno y revisiones aleatorias de la uniformidad de los resultados notificados en los registros, de por lo menos cinco días de duración. Los libros de producción y los registros de laboratorio y análisis se correlacionaron con los días de muestra para evaluar si dichos registros se llevaban de manera apropiada para los productos producidos. Se tomaron muestras de las existencias para hacer análisis de cromatografía de gases. El equipo de verificación también se reunió con el personal de las plantas.

27. A continuación, el informe incluye las observaciones y los resultados de la visita a cada planta. Para cada planta, incluye una descripción general de la historia y tecnología de la planta; metodología de auditoría; detalles de producción para 2003 y 2004 en relación con el cupo de producción asignado; fechas de uso de CFC y, en algunos casos, de producción de HCFC-22; producción de CFC-11 y CFC-12 y porcentaje del cupo cubierto; consumo de materia prima y relación entrada/salida entre materia prima y producción de CFC; informes de pérdidas y conclusiones acerca de la situación de cumplimiento del cupo asignado.

28. Finalmente, el informe incluye los resultados de la verificación usando el formato para la verificación de eliminación de la producción de SAO, que indica datos desglosados por mes en la cantidad de días de funcionamiento, consumo de materia prima y tonelaje de producción de CFC.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA

COMENTARIOS

Programa anual para 2005

29. El documento presentado proporciona un objetivo de producción de CFC claro, que guarda conformidad con el objetivo estipulado en el Acuerdo, e instrumentos de políticas que ayudarán a cumplir con dicho objetivo. Continúan los esfuerzos para supervisar la importación y exportación de CFC por medio de licencias. Vale la pena destacar que el programa de trabajo para 2005 cubre el esfuerzo de cooperación entre la India como país productor de CFC y los países vecinos para controlar el tráfico no autorizado de CFC en la región.

30. El programa de trabajo anual para 2005 es muy importante, ya que sus resultados proporcionarán la base para evaluar si la India cumple con el 50% de reducción de producción de CFC en 2005 conforme al calendario de control del Protocolo de Montreal. Hemos notado que el Gobierno de la India gestionará y también verificará la producción de CFC en 2005 sobre la base de la producción bruta, conforme a la Decisión 43/5 del Comité Ejecutivo.

Informe de verificación de la producción de 2004

31. El informe de producción de 2004 del Banco Mundial muestra notables mejoras en cuanto al nivel de detalles proporcionados y, por lo tanto, un nivel más alto de transparencia. Esto resulta evidente especialmente en los datos proporcionados para tres de las cuatro empresas, Gujarat, Navin y Chemplast. Por ejemplo, para la cantidad de días de funcionamiento de cada

mes, el informe incluye no sólo la cantidad de días en que la planta en cuestión produjo CFC o HCFC, sino también el período entre la fecha de inicio hasta la fecha de finalización de la producción en cada mes.

32. La Secretaría, conforme a la práctica usual de presentación de información sobre la verificación de la producción de SAO al Comité Ejecutivo, no ha incluido la parte relacionada con los datos del informe de verificación. No obstante, dichos datos están a disposición de todos los miembros del Comité Ejecutivo a pedido.

RECOMENDACIONES

33. La Secretaría considera que, en vista de que la verificación resulta satisfactoria, la India ha cumplido con el objetivo de producción de CFC para 2004 estipulado en el Acuerdo. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar, por lo tanto, aprobar el programa anual para 2005 del programa de cierre de la producción de CFC en la India, con el nivel de financiación solicitado de 5,85 millones \$EUA y el costo de apoyo relacionado de 438 750 \$EUA para el Banco Mundial, dejando el saldo de 0,15 millones \$EUA del tramo para 2005, y el costo de apoyo relacionado, a ser desembolsados en 2006.

**INDIA - PHASE-OUT IN CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION OF CTC**

**DRAFT
2005 ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**OZONE CELL
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
STATE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

AND

THE WORLD BANK

27 January 2005

**India CTC Phase-out in Consumption and Production
2005 Annual Implementation Plan
Submitted to the 45th Executive Committee Meeting**

DATA SHEET

COUNTRY:	INDIA
PROJECT TITLE:	Phase-out in Consumption and Production of CTC
YEAR OF PLAN:	2005
NO. OF YEARS COMPLETED:	1 (2004)
NO. OF YEARS REMAINING UNDER THE PLAN:	5 (2005 – 2009)
TARGET CTC CONSUMPTION IN 2004:	N.A.
TARGET CTC PRODUCTION IN 2004:	N.A.
TARGET CTC CONSUMPTION IN 2005:	1,726 ODP tons
TARGET CTC PRODUCTION IN 2005:	1,726 ODP tons
TOTAL FUNDING APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE CTC PHASEOUT PLAN	US\$ 52,000,000
TOTAL FUNDING RELEASED AS OF DEC.2004	US\$ 21,900,955
LEVEL OF FUNDING REQUESTED FOR 2005 ANNUAL PLAN;	US\$ 8,813,973 (US\$ 4,191,473 for World Bank; US\$ 1,085,000 for France; US\$ 757,500 for Germany; and US\$ 2,780,000 for Japan)
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	Ozone Cell Ministry of Environment and Forests
LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	The World Bank
CO-IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:	France, Germany and Japan

PROJECT SUMMARY

The CTC Sector Plan will completely phase out CTC consumption and production as defined by the Montreal Protocol, starting from the baseline levels of 11,505 and 11,553 ODP tons respectively, during the period 2004 – 2010. To achieve these targets, a series of investment, non-investment, technical assistance, and capacity building activities will be implemented by the World Bank and bilateral donors: France, Germany, and Japan.

IMPACT OF PROJECT ON COUNTRY'S MONTREAL PROTOCOL OBLIGATIONS The project will enable the Government of India to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations.

Part I

2004 Annual Program Accomplishments

A. Targets Met

There were no targets or limits for CTC consumption and production for 2003 and 2004. .

B. Industry Action

The CTC Phase-out Plan consists of investment and non-investment activities in both the consumption and production sectors. Activities in the consumption sector entail CTC phase-out in the process agents sector, and the solvent sector. The process agents sector consists of chlorinated rubber, chlorinated paraffin, pharmaceutical, and agro-industry sub-sectors. The solvent sector covers the textile and garment industry, metal cleaning industry, and chemical solvents sub-sectors.

In addition to the CTC phase-out in the production sector, activities under the process agents sector and chemical solvents will be implemented through the World Bank. Japan, through UNDP, is assigned to assist India to phase out CTC consumption at four enterprises in the metal cleaning sub-sector. France and Germany are assigned to assist India phasing out CTC consumption at small enterprises in the textile and metal cleaning sub-sectors.

The Project Agreement between India and the Bank and the Grant Agreement with the financial intermediary, Industrial Development Bank of India Limited (IDBI) were signed in New Delhi on December 10, 2004. The project launch mission was carried out from September 27 – October 1, 2004. For other co-implementing agencies, implementation arrangements are already in place as well.

A ‘quick-start’ project implementation strategy was adopted by the Ozone Cell during project preparation. The objective of this strategy is to enable actual project implementation to proceed immediately after the signing of the Grant Agreement. Based on this strategy, two consumption sector workshops were held in 2004. Enterprises were informed of the eligibility criteria, procedures, and other requirements for accessing grant resources provided by the Multilateral Fund. In addition, the enterprises were informed of activities being undertaken by other co-implementing agencies. Enterprises are allowed to participate in this project through different agencies.

Two separate missions were undertaken jointly by UNDP staff, solvent sector experts and a Japanese technical expert nominated by Japan’s Ministry of Economic, Trade and Industry (METI) in April and October 2004 to visit plant sites of the four large CTC-consuming enterprises (Steel Authority of India Limited, Western Engineering, Nissan Copper, and Hindustan Metal and Tube) in the metal cleaning sub-sector. Ten plants owned by these four enterprises were visited by the missions. These included six of the nine plants (Bhilai Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Limited, Durgapur Steel Plant, Indian Iron & Steel Company, Rourkela Steel Plant, and Salem Steel Plant) of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), two plants (New Delhi and Srinagar) of Western Engineering Co., one plant each of Nissan Copper Pvt. Ltd, and Hindustan Metal and Tube. The remaining three plants (Alloy Steels Plant,

Maharashtra Elektros melt Limited, and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited) of SAIL had no longer consumed CTC as a solvent and were, therefore, not visited.

During the two missions, administrative, management and technical issues were discussed between mission members and the technical and managerial personnel of these plants on the implementation of replacement activities to eliminate the consumption of CTC in their cleaning applications with non-ODS solvents. Data on CTC consumption was verified, information on current production and cleaning applications was gathered and the requirements for cleanliness standards and equipment specifications were discussed. Draft equipment specifications were prepared, discussed and verified in October 2004. Based on comments and clarifications of the four enterprises, equipment specifications were revised for the bidding process.

International competitive bidding for 4 packages of different equipment, ancillary equipment, accessories and consumables required by the enterprises were sent out to short-listed bidders on 22 November 2004. Bid evaluation is currently underway for the vapor/spray degreasers and it is expected that the necessary internal procurement procedures will be completed by end of January 2005 to enable the issuance of purchase orders for the degreasers.

Due to the non-response to some bids for ancillary equipment, accessories and consumables, a re-bidding, with the addition of new potential bidders to be identified, will be re-issued in mid-January 2005 for the three packages.

As of the end of 2004, a total of \$34,216 was disbursed for technical assistance provided to the project. Since procurement of the cleaning equipment, which accounts for the bulk of project expenditures, will take place in 2005.

GTZ was assigned to undertake activities on behalf of Germany and France for CTC phase-out in small-scale enterprises in the textile and garment, and metal cleaning sub-sectors. In 2004, awareness activities were conducted to inform the concerned industries of the availability of funds provided by the Multilateral Fund to support the introduction of CTC alternative in these sectors. The focus of GTZ's efforts in 2004 was in the textile and garment sub-sector. As part of the awareness activities, an awareness pamphlet to inform the concerned industries of the CTC Phase-out Plan and relevant information on CTC was produced in Tamil and English languages. These pamphlets were distributed through the Textiles Committee in 18 major textile industry locations throughout India.

For the production sector, two meetings with the three active CTC producers were held in 2004. The three producers informed that they had informally reached an agreement regarding the production quota and the sharing of the grant funds from the Multilateral Fund. This agreement could be formalized as soon as the funding level to be allocated to the CTC production sector is determined by the Government of India.

The Ozone Cell informed the CTC producers of the need to stockpile some CTC in 2004 in order to meet the residual demand in 2005 and 2006 before conversion processes in the manufacturing sectors are completed. In addition, the Ozone Cell officially informed the CTC producers and CTC feedstock users of the Government's plan to undertake verification of end of year inventories.

C. Technical Assistance

Project Management Unit (PMU)

Terms of reference for the PMU and its organization and management framework have been finalized. However, due to the delay in the signing of the Grant Agreement and the replacement of the Director of the Ozone Cell, establishment and appointment of PMU staff was not completed in 2004 as planned.

To facilitate implementation of the quick-start strategy and other preparation work, the Director of the Ozone Cell with the assistance of the PMU Coordinator of the CFC Production Phase-out Project, undertook the role of the CTC PMU Coordinator on an interim basis. A number of workshops and policy related activities were carried out in 2004. The draft project implementation manual describing detailed operation procedures for the CTC Phase-out Plan was prepared. The procedures related to activities in the consumption sector have been completed. The procedures related to the production sector will be completed in 2005 when the verification system is finalized.

The appointment of a consulting firm to assist the PMU to verify CTC consumption of beneficiaries in the consumption sector was completed in 2004. This consulting firm will undertake technical verification of sub-project proposals submitted by participating enterprises in early 2005.

In addition, a new project manager responsible for the implementation of the German bilateral ozone protection activities in India was appointed. He will take up his responsibility in January 2005. A PMU Coordinator for the GTZ-Proklima implemented project components was also selected in 2004. The PMU Coordinator will take up his assignment in January 2005. The PMU Coordinator will report directly to the GTZ Project Manager.

Development and Implementation of a Public Outreach Program

A CTC Users Registration Drive was conducted in 2004. The period of registration of ODS users as required by the Ozone Rules (2000) was reopened in 2004. This registration drive ended on 31 December 2004. The objectives of this public outreach activity were to identify CTC users in India, to inform CTC users of the phase-out requirements as per the Montreal Protocol and as per the phase-out targets stipulated in the agreement of this project, to inform CTC users and producers of the availability of grant funds from the Multilateral Fund to support CTC phase-out activities.

As part of this campaign, a series of announcements were made in the local newspapers throughout India from October until 20 December 2004. The local government offices were responsible for issuing registration certificates to CTC users during this period. While the Ozone Rules require all CTC users to register their consumption with the Government, this registration drive, however, aimed at larger users.

For smaller CTC users, the outreach program was done through awareness pamphlets prepared by GTZ. The awareness pamphlets were prepared in Tamil and English languages and were distributed through the Textiles Committee in 18 major textile industry locations throughout India as mentioned previously.

An in-depth industry survey was also conducted in 2004. This survey focused on the textile industry in the Southern India. Activities covered under this survey included:

1. Exploration of textile and garment industry in selected sectors and understanding of industry needs as regards CTC usage.
2. Dissemination of information on awareness of the problems resulting from the use of CTC.
3. Dissemination of information on implications of CTC-related regulations
4. Industry survey to gather information on CTC usage in the garment industry
5. Identification of suitable alternatives to CTC already used by industry or available on the market
6. Laboratory testing of potential alternatives to CTC as stain removers
7. Conducting industry seminars to assist the industry in managing the change-over
8. Capacity building through training and process improvements on de-staining processes using CTC alternatives
9. Development of more cost effective de-staining stations
10. Promoting good industrial practices.

To accomplish these tasks at the level of the small and medium industries (SMIs), GTZ has entered into collaboration with the Textiles Committee of the Ministry of Textiles – an autonomous body working closely with the textile industry for both quality compliance certification and up-gradation. This collaboration has enabled the project to establish technical and logistic support to achieve the tasks listed as 1, 2 and 4.

In close collaboration with the Textiles Committee tasks 5, 6 and 7 are in progress. The first series of testing of about 30 alternatives has been completed. The first seminar to announce the results and gather additional information took place on 28 December 2004. At least two more seminars will be held in that segment. The experience shall then be adapted and replicated for other sub-sectors of textile industry across the country. Preliminary information gathered through the cluster development agents of Textiles Committee shall be use to define further steps.

Objectives 8, 9 and 10 are in the planning phase. The experience gathered till the end of 2004 will pave the way for its formalization.

Development of a Management Information System

Given the importance of monitoring and verification in the context of the performance-based nature of the project, the development and deployment of a management information system (MIS) based on both periodic and event-triggered data input from project beneficiaries, as well as from the Ozone Cell/PMU, IDBI, the Bank and other relevant parties, is critical to the successful implementation of the project. The MIS would support regular implementation progress reporting and ad-hoc analysis, as and when required. A more detailed Technical Note on data management aspects of the project was developed in 2004.

Discussions with CTC consumers, producers and Ozone Cell/PMU held in 2004, covered a wide range of issues pertaining to project implementation, including issues specific to the design and implementation of the MIS. Project participants that met in Mumbai at a meeting

arranged by the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association (ICMA) expressed a strong desire for a web-enabled MIS, both to facilitate data entry and forms submission, and to facilitate timely feedback from the center, on the status of their subproject, specifically with respect to approvals, allocations, and the status of disbursement requests. Accordingly, it is proposed to design the MIS and its supporting database for web-based data entry and reporting, supplemented as necessary with paper forms.

The initial analysis suggests that the database can be implemented using a conventional relational database management system (RDBMS). Such an approach requires a more specialist skill set for design and implementation, but has the advantage of easier maintenance, and is by design better oriented toward the making of ad-hoc relational queries, and to sorting the data in interesting ways. RDBMS solutions are also well oriented to web-based implementation and access. Therefore, as the fundamental system design decision, it is proposed to use an RDBMS.

Regarding the hardware/software platform, initial analysis suggests that, for a small database such as is contemplated, MySQL, a free open source RDBMS, appears to be the one of choice. For web-based access, there is a range of choices for the middle-ware software scripting languages for generating the web forms and web reports, but the emerging software of choice for this purpose appears to be PHP, a general-purpose scripting language suitable for web development that allows for server-side access to a database such as MySQL. To use the current term of art, the solution proposed is LAMP, for Linux operating system, Apache web server, MySQL database, and PHP web scripting middle-ware.

The draft version of this database system will be ready in the first quarter of 2004. The final version of this database system will be launched by the Ozone Cell/PMU by April 30, 2005. A dry run verification of CTC consumption and production for 2004 will be carried out by third quarter of 2005.

In parallel, GTZ also developed an MIS system focusing on the small scale users of CTC. The effort is being made to ensure that the MIS being developed by the Ozone Cell/PMU, with the assistance from the Bank, would be able to link to the system developed by GTZ.

Status of technical assistance activities initiated and carried out by GTZ in 2004 is summarized below.

Summary of Technical Assistance Activities Carried Out in CY04

No.	Accomplished Activity	Objective	Target Group	Impact	Status
1	Preliminary survey in Tirupur / Coimbatore				
2	Identification of industry / association partner	Direct access and action at grass root level and support testing of alternatives Awareness creation Facilitate information exchange with concerned industry	Garment and Textile industries and finishing houses across the country if possible All textiles industry in the south and across the country All textile industries	Direct access to the industries Preliminary sensitization to problems with CTC Accessibility to information	The Textiles Committee was identified as the most suitable partner having the needed technical expertise and enjoying the trust and confidence of the textile industry as a reliable partner.
3	Information dissemination				5000 handouts in Tamil and 5000 handouts in English disseminated through the offices of Textiles Committee in Tamil Nadu and across the country, respectively.
4	Setting up of information centre through communication link and website				Telephone, e-mail and website address disseminated through the awareness handout.
5	Setting up of web-site	For information dissemination on current status and the progress	All interested parties	Easy access to information	The web site was established and is being updated periodically

6	Survey on use of alternatives				
7	Testing of alternatives	Identifying most suitable alternatives Consolidate survey data	All industries surveyed	Identification of suitable CTC alternative for industry Awareness of availability of CTC alternatives	<p>29 alternatives have been tested in collaboration with the Textiles Committee. Two types of tests have been carried out :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of chemical contents to ensure that the solvent is free of any ODS, 2. Assessment of stain removing efficacy and determination of cost effectiveness. <p>The concluding results were presented to the industry during the first consultative seminar and published on the web-site.</p>
8	Development of MIS				<p>MIS was set up and an initial survey of more than 50 industries is being consolidated. Additional data collection expected during the forthcoming seminars will also be included.</p> <p>MIS was also designed to consolidate results of the CTC alternatives efficacy testing.</p>
9	Gathering preliminary information on textile segments across the country				
10	Consultative workshop	Share information about test results and gather further data on usage of CTC or alternatives.	All textiles industries	Awareness of availability of CTC alternatives	<p>First workshop was held on 28 December 2004. Presentation of test results for CTC alternatives along with demonstration of the use of selected alternatives by the industry were part of the agenda. Additional data were collected from the participants.</p> <p>At least two additional workshops are planned for the beginning of 2005.</p>

11	Preparation of seminar package				
12	Preparation of training package to conduct de-staining without CTC through good industrial practices	Disseminate know-how on the use of CTC alternatives Increase cost effectiveness of de-staining process Objective	All concerned industries All concerned industries Target Group	Phase out of CTC through adoption of suitable alternatives Phase out of CTC through adoption of suitable technologies Impact	Currently at planning stage: Determination of suitable routes to disseminate information and know-how to concerned industries, e.g. through training programs, various media, etc.
13	Further development and adaptation of currently used de-staining equipment				Currently at planning stage: simple equipments have been identified and will be further developed that enable industries to conduct their de-staining activities in a more rational and economical way.
No.	Accomplished Activity				Status
3	Information dissemination				5000 handouts in Tamil and 5000 handouts in English disseminated through the offices of Textiles Committee in Tamil Nadu and across the country, respectively.
4	Setting up of information centre through communication link and website				
5	Setting up of web-site	For information dissemination on current status and the progress	All interested parties	Easy access to information	The web site was established and is being updated periodically

D. Summary of Government Actions Taken in 2004

Agreements between the Government of India and Bilateral Agencies – Arrangements between the Government of India and bilateral agencies were finalized in 2004. The final draft tripartite agreement for the Government of India, AFD and GTZ is awaiting for the signature of the Government of India. Implementation by bilateral agencies (in case of Japan implementation is carried out by UNDP) started in 2004.

Grant Agreement between the Government of India and the World Bank – The Project Agreement for the CTC Phase-out Plan was signed on December 10, 2004. The grant agreement was signed between Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the World Bank on the same day. In addition, an associated project agreement between Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Bank was also signed on the same date.

Verification Framework – The framework prepared by India and the World Bank was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee in 2004. The Executive Committee took note of the verification framework as submitted by India and the World Bank and requested that the final verification framework be submitted to the Executive Committee when it is completed.

Registration of CTC Producers, Importers, and Exporters – Registration of ODS users was reopened until December 31, 2004. Only registered users and producers of CTC will be eligible for assistance under the project and for issuance of production and/or consumption quotas. This registration drive aimed at large and medium scale enterprises consuming or producing CTC. The registration drive completed in 2004. The Ozone Cell/PMU is in the process of compiling registration information coming from local government authorities.

Import Quota System for CTC – In 2004, the current import control system for CTC was reviewed. While import of CTC for feedstock applications will continue, any imports for applications controlled by the Montreal Protocol will be prohibited. As an import control system has direct linkage to the monitoring and verification system, the measures for restricting imports of CTC for non-feedstock applications would have to fit in with the monitoring and verification system, which is under development. This activity will be completed in 2005.

CTC Production Quota System – The Ozone Cell/PMU worked with CTC producers and the Association of Chloromethane Manufacturers (ACM) in 2004 to develop a production quota system for CTC production for non-feedstock applications. The production quotas for 2005 will be given to CTC producers during the first quarter of 2005. In 2004, the Ozone Cell/PMU also worked closely with CTC producers in order to build up a stockpile of CTC for non-feedstock applications in 2005 and 2006. The Ozone Cell/PMU informed CTC producers and enterprises consuming CTC in feedstock applications of the Government's plan to verify end of year inventories of CTC. Instructions were provided to relevant parties to prepare for the proposed verification.

Key activities for the Government actions in 2004 are summarized in table below.

NO.	POLICY/ACTIVITY PLANNED	SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION	STATUS
1.	Agreements between the Government of India and bilateral agencies	August 2003 – March 2004	Pending signature from the Government of India.
2.	Grant Agreement between India and the World Bank	August 2003 – March 2004	Completed in December 2004
3.	Registration of CTC producers, Importers, and Exporters	January – December 2004	Registration closed on 31 December 2004. Compilation of registration information is underway.
4.	Promotion of non-ODS alternatives	January – December 2004	Over 30 alternatives are currently in use, many of detergent types were identified. Testing was done on 29 alternatives. Results were presented at the industry workshop on 28 December 2004. At least two additional workshops are planned for 2005.
5.	Import Quota System for CTC	January – December 2004	Investigations were initiated in 2004. While imports of CTC will continue for feedstock applications, a system to restrict imports of CTC for non-feedstock applications is being considered. The system is being designed in close coordination with development of monitoring and verification system. This activity will be completed in 2005.
6.	CTC Production Quota System	June – December 2004	It was decided that the quota will be imposed on CTC produced and sold for non-feedstock applications. Production quota as described will be allocated to CTC producers in first quarter of 2005.
7.	Announcement of the CTC Consumption Phase-out Requirement in the Chlorinated Rubber and Chlorinated Paraffin Sub-Sectors	January-June 2004	Prohibition of the use of CTC in these applications will be administered to CTC user registration certificates. No renewal of registration certificates will be approved after 2006.

E. 2004 Budget and Financial Performance

	Description	Funding Approved by ExCom (\$US)			Funding Disbursed (\$US)			Obligated Expenditure in CY 2004(\$US)
		Cumulative Funding Approved as of December 2003	Funding Approved in CY 2004	Total Funding Approved as of December 2004	Cumulative Actual Expenditure Disbursed as of December 2003	Actual Expenditure Disbursed in CY 2004	Total Actual Expenditure Disbursed as of December 2004	
1	CTC Phase-out in the Chlorinated Rubber Industry	4,330,000		4,330,000	0	0	0	0
2	CTC Phase-out in the Chlorinated Paraffin Industry	1,140,843		1,140,843	0	0	0	0
3	CTC Phase-out in the Process Agents Applications in the Pharmaceutical Sub-sector	2,000,000	2,763,002	4,763,002	0	0	0	0
4	CTC Phase-out in the Agro-Chemical Industry		393,082	393,082	0	0	0	0
5	CTC Phase-out in the Chemical Solvent	1,000,000	2,158,215	3,158,215	0	0	0	0
6	CTC Phase-out in the metal cleaning		4,778,000	4,778,000	0	34,216	34,216	0
7	CTC Phase-out in the Textile Industry		609,063	609,063	0	92,000	92,000	34,000
8	CTC Phase-out in the Production Sector		2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
9	PMU	50,000	678,750	728,750	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	8,520,843	13,380,112	21,900,955	0	126,216	126,216	2,034,000

Remark: Funding allocation for each category is subject to change when the final agreement on the sharing of the grant funds between the consumption and production sectors is reached by the Government of India and the industry.

Part II
2005 Annual Program

F. Target consumption in 2005

Indicators		Preceding Year (2004)	Year of Plan (2005) ⁽¹⁾	Reduction ⁽²⁾
Supply of CTC	Import	N.A.	-	
	Production	N.A.	1,726	9,827
	Total	N.A.	1,726	9,827
Demand of CTC	Process Agents	N.A.	860	
	Solvent	N.A.	866	
	Total	N.A.	1,726	9,779

(1) Targets for both production and consumption are in ODP tons. The targets for production and consumption are based on the definitions of production and consumption as defined by the Montreal Protocol (excluding production for feedstock and excluding consumption of CTC produced in the previous years).

(2) Reduction for both consumption and production is the difference between the baseline levels and the targets for 2005. These figures are in ODP tons.

G. Industry Action

The Ozone Cell/PMU will continue its outreach program to create awareness of the available financial assistance for eligible enterprises, and more importantly, the Government's policy to restrict the production and supply of CTC for non-feedstock applications. PMU will increase its effort to ensure that remaining enterprises, if any, will come forward in 2005 to participate in the CTC Phase-out Plan in the consumption sector in particular.

Technical audit of the sub-project proposals already submitted to the Ozone Cell/PMU in 2004 will be undertaken by the independent consulting firm that has already been appointed by the Ozone Cell/PMU.

Conversions of metal cleaning processes at four major CTC users (SAIL, Western Engineering, Nissan Copper, and Hindustan Metal and Tube) will be completed in 2005. This will result in a permanent phase-out of 533 ODP tons.

GTZ, on behalf of Germany and France, will intensify its outreach program among small scale users of CTC in the textile and metal cleaning industry, to create awareness of available CTC alternatives that have already been tested successfully in 2004. More importantly, GTZ will provide direct assistance to the industry to replace the use of CTC to non-CTC alternatives.

Sector	Consumption in 2001 (1)	Consumption Year of Plan (2)	Reduction within Year of Plan (1)-(2)	Number of Projects Completed	Number of Servicing Related Activities	ODS Phase-out (ODP tons)
Process Agents	1,916	860	1,056			1,056 ⁽⁴⁾
Solvent	4,745	866	3,879	4 ⁽³⁾		3,879
Total	6,661	1,726	4,935	4 ⁽³⁾		4,935

- (1) Consumption in 2001 as reported in the project document.
- (2) Targeted consumption in 2005 is defined in accordance with the definition of consumption as defined by the Montreal Protocol (excluding the use of CTC in the inventories at the end of 2004).
- (3) The number of projects completed in 2005 does not include phase-out in small CTC users.
- (4) Actual reduction of CTC consumption in the process agent sub-sector is expected from partial phase-out from a number of enterprises that have already started or will start in 2005 their conversion processes, and by using CTC from the existing inventories at the end of 2004.

H. Technical Assistance

Project Management Unit (PMU)

A Project Management Unit will be fully staffed in the first quarter of 2005. The PMU will oversee the technical verification to be carried out by the independent consulting firm that has been appointed at the end of 2004. Technical verification will be conducted at those enterprises that have already expressed interest in 2004. The objective of this verification is to verify eligibility of the enterprises, the level of CTC consumption, and viability of the proposed alternate technologies. In addition, the consulting team will evaluate the proposals of the enterprises to determine whether necessary measures to preempt adverse impact on environment and workers' safety are incorporated in the design of the conversion process.

A series of small project preparation workshops will be organized in 2005 to inform the industry of the CTC phase-out plan of the Government, and to assist interested parties to prepare and submit their proposal for funding consideration of MoEF. The focus will be on enterprises in the process agent and chemical solvent sectors. For small scale users of CTC in the textile and metal cleaning sectors, GTZ have already held similar workshops to assist this target group in 2004. An information brochure highlighting availability of funds for phase-out of CTC including key steps to access funds from this project will be prepared and distributed to potential beneficiaries in 2005.

PMU will assist the Ozone Cell to strengthen the licensing system to cover CTC solvent and process agent users, feedstock users, and CTC producers. In this regard, PMU will work in close cooperation with the PMU of the CFC Production Phase-out Project and GTZ to identify CTC users and have them register their consumption with the Government.

Technical Assistance for CTC Consuming Enterprises

In addition to PMU's assistance to prepare project proposals that meets minimum information requirements by the project as mentioned above, technical assistance to assist CTC

consuming enterprises to identify non-CTC alternative technology will be rendered by national experts to be contracted by PMU whenever needs arise.

For small scale CTC users in the textile and metal cleaning industry, technical assistance will be provided to enterprises by GTZ. The first consultative workshop was organized on 28 December 2004 in Tirupur. The workshop was attended by representatives from the Government of India and concerned industries. The workshop included demonstrations of CTC alternatives currently used by some industries as well as good industrial practices for de-staining technology. Two more consultative workshops will be organized in 2005 to complete the process of collecting direct feedback concerning acceptability of CTC alternatives to the textile and garment industries.

To enable the textile and garment industries to implement good industrial practices including the use of fume hoods for worker safety, the project will provide eligible enterprises with basic tools for stain removing. Specifications of the required equipment items are being developed. Procurement of materials, equipment, and training materials, will be done in 2005.

No.	Planned Activity	Objective	Target Group	Impact
1	Awareness activities including publication of articles in local languages	Create an understanding for the imminent change in CTC and alternatives availability	CTC users in all sectors; and state government officials	Increasing participation of CTC users in the CTC Sector Plan
2	Information dissemination, e.g. via printed media, videos, etc.	Inform industry about available alternatives and how to access the know-how and financial support	PMU will be responsible for large and medium scale enterprises while GTZ will take the lead in the textile industry	Reduction of CTC consumption
3	Project preparation workshops	Assist enterprises to formulate project proposals that contain relevant information regarding eligibility and level of consumption and meet the requirements of the project	All CTC users in the country	Pipeline of eligible projects to be financed by the Plan
4	Technical services to be provided by national experts	Assist enterprises to determine alternatives that are safe and	Process agents and chemical solvent sectors	Increasing participation from the industry and

No.	Planned Activity	Objective	Target Group	Impact
		environmentally sound		timely phase-out of CTC in these sectors.
5	Continue search for available alternatives for the textile industry	Identification of potential alternatives	Selected enterprises	Conversion processes that are safe and environmentally friendly and sustainable phase-out of CTC
6	Testing of new alternatives for the textile industry	Identifying most suitable alternatives		Identification of additional CTC alternatives
7	Conduct 2 more consultative workshops	Share information about test results and gather feedback on acceptability of CTC alternatives	Selected textile industries	Ensure availability of suitable CTC alternatives
8	Conduct technology transfer seminars including distribution of samples of CTC alternatives to participants	Assure spread of technology to industries	All textiles industries	Spread of CTC alternatives and reduction of CTC use
9	Conduct on-location training on de-staining without CTC through good industrial practices, including improvements to the work place	Disseminate know-how on the use of CTC alternatives	All concerned industries	Phase out of CTC through adoption of suitable alternatives
10	Further development and adaptation of currently used de-staining equipment	Increased cost effectiveness of de-staining process	All concerned industries	Availability of an economic incentive to phase out CTC
11	Establish and operate PMUs	Coordination between project and State Governments, other agencies, etc.	Federal States of India, cooperation partners	Effective enforcement of Ozone Rules to ensure sustainable phase-out of CTC

I. Planned Government Actions in 2005

Inter-agency Coordination Meeting

To ensure effective coordination of CTC phase-out activities being undertaken by the lead and co-implementing agencies, PMU will assist the Ozone Cell to organize an inter-agency coordination meeting. It is proposed that this meeting be organized as part of the ODS summit to be held in the first quarter of 2005. This ODS summit will be organized by the Ozone Cell to ensure full coordination of activities carried out under various sector plans in India.

Development of a Management Information System

The development of a management information system (MIS) was initiated in 2004. This MIS will be designed and used as a major tool for PMU to monitor CTC phase-out activities undertaken by various enterprises including CTC producers, CTC feedstock users, and beneficiaries of this project. This MIS will also be used as a tracking tool for monitoring the production and sales of CTC to feedstock and non-feedstock users. The structure of the MIS will be designed to meet the needs for CTC production and consumption verification protocols being developed jointly by PMU and the World Bank. Substantial progress was made in 2004 in determining the scope and the structure of the database system. The MIS is expected to be completed and launched by PMU by April 30, 2005.

CTC Consumption and Production Verification

PMU will facilitate the development of the MIS system for this activity. In addition, PMU will facilitate the dry run verification of 2004 CTC consumption and production including end of year inventories, which is being proposed to be done by the third quarter of 2005. Based on feedback from this dry run verification exercise, PMU will provide recommendations to the Ozone Cell to strengthen its monitoring system.

PMU will take the lead in the preparation of the 2006 Annual Implementation Plan and facilitate the first official verification of 2005 CTC consumption and production in early 2006.

Key activities for the Government actions to be executed in 2005 are summarized in table below.

NO.	POLICY/ACTIVITY PLANNED	EXPECTED SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION	Key Actions
1.	Production and Sales Quota Licenses	January 2005	Quota for CTC production for non-feedstock applications in 2005 will be issued by the Ozone Cell with assistance from PMU
2.	Administrative Orders to restrict the use of CTC; resale and or transfer of CTC; and, to impose reporting requirements on CTC users.	January – March 2005	Review the Ozone Rules and other relevant regulations on environment and health

3.	Registration of CTC Users	January – December 2005	Follow up on the registration drive undertaken in 2004 through cooperation from state governments.
4.	Standard Protocol for Verification of CTC Production and Consumption	July – September 2005	Dry run verification of CTC production and consumption in 2004 and end of year inventories of CTC will be carried out.
5.	Restriction of CTC Imports for Non-Feedstock Applications	January-December 2005	Cooperation between MoEF and Customs Office will be formalized. The objective is to strengthen the control of CTC imports.

J. 2005 Budget and Planned Disbursement

	Description	Funding Approved by ExCom (US\$)*			Funding Disbursed/Obligated (US\$)	
		Cumulative Funding Approved as of December 2004	Funding Approved in CY 2005	Total Funding Approved (including CY 2005)	Cumulative Actual Expenditure Disbursed as of December 2004	Planned Expenditure in CY 2005
1	CTC Phase-out in the Chlorinated Rubber Industry	4,330,000		4,330,000		866,000
2	CTC Phase-out in the Chlorinated Paraffin	1,140,843		1,140,843		228,169
3	CTC Phase-out in the Process Agent Applications in the Pharmaceutical Industry	4,763,002		4,763,002		952,600
4	CTC Phase-out in the Agro-Chemical Industry	393,082		393,082		78,616
5	CTC Phase-out in the Chemical Solvent	3,158,215		3,158,215		631,643
6	CTC Phase-out in the Metal Cleaning Applications	4,778,000	4,000,000	8,778,000	34,216	4,965,784
7	CTC Phase-out in the Textile Industry	609,063	609,063	1,218,126	92,000	734,000
8	CTC Phase-out in the Production Sector	2,000,000	3,066,223	5,066,223		5,066,223
9	PMU	728,750	423,750	1,152,500		400,000
	TOTAL	21,900,955	8,099,036	29,999,991	126,216	13,923,035

*Remark: Funding allocation for each category is subject to change when the final agreement on sharing of the grant funds between the consumption and production sectors is reached by the Government of India and the industry.

K. Sources of Funds

	Total	Funds Approved as of December 2004	Funds To Be Approved in 2005
Lead Implementing Agency			
World Bank			
Project Cost	42,000,000	18,551,798	3,899,046
Support Cost	3,150,000	1,327,571	292,427
Sub-Total	45,150,000	19,879,369	4,191,473
Co-Implementing Agencies			
France			
Project Cost	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Support Cost	340,000	85,000	85,000
Sub-Total	3,340,000	1,085,000	1,085,000
Germany			
Project Cost	2,000,000	700,000	700,000
Support Cost	230,000	57,500	57,500
Sub-Total	2,230,000	757,500	757,500
Japan			
Project Cost	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Support Cost	560,000	280,000	280,000
Sub-Total	5,560,000	2,780,000	2,780,000
TOTAL			
Project Cost	52,000,000	22,751,798	8,099,046
Support Cost	4,280,000	1,750,071	714,927

INDIA

CFC Production Sector Gradual Phase-out Project
(ODS III)

2005 Annual Work Program

January 31, 2005

New Delhi Office
South Asia Environment and Social Unit
World Bank

INDIA
CFC PRODUCTION SECTOR
GRADUAL PHASEOUT PROJECT (ODS III)

CY2005 ANNUAL PROGRAM

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INDIA

CFC PRODUCTION SECTOR GRADUAL PHASEOUT PROJECT (ODS III)

CY2005 ANNUAL PROGRAM

A. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Decision 29/65, Annex VI of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, the World Bank, as the implementing agency, is submitting an Annual Program for the *CFC Production Sector Gradual Phaseout Project* for India, for the period “1 January - 31 December 2005”, for consideration at the April 2005 meeting of the Executive Committee. This Annual Program has been prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Ozone Cell, Government of India (GOI) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

This document verifies the successful implementation of the CY2004 Annual Program by India and details the planned program and activities for 2005. It is being submitted for approval and release of the seventh tranche of funds, amounting to US\$ 5.85 million for the implementation of the CY2005 Annual Program.

Through the implementation of the CY2004 Annual Program, India has met its CFC production quota level of 13,176 metric tons (MT), for 2004, in accordance with the schedule approved in the above mentioned Decision. Details of implementation performance and disbursement are provided in Section B of this document.

Year	Agreed Schedule		Actual		Annual Funding Level (US\$ million)
	CFC Production not exceeding (MT)	Phaseout Amount (MT)	Verified CFC Production (MT)	Phaseout Amount (MT)	
1999	22,588	-	22,411	-	12.0
2000	20,706	1,882	20,407	2,181	11.0
2001	18,824	1,882	18,693	2,013	11.0
2002	16,941	1,883	16,890	1,934	6.0
2003	15,058	1,883	15,014	1,927	6.0
2004	13,176	1,882	13,155	1,903	6.0
2005	11,294	1,882			6.0
2006	7,342	3,952			6.0
2007	3,389	3,953			6.0
2008	2,259	1,130			6.0
2009	1,130	1,129			6.0
2010	0	1,130			0.0
Total Funding					82.0

B. CY2004 ANNUAL PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

B.1 ODS Phase-out and Disbursement

2004:

The verified CFC production in 2004 amounted to **13,155 MT** against the quota of 13,176 MT, i.e at a level of 99.8% of the allowable production level for the year. Production of CFCs has reduced by 1,859 MT (12.4%) from the previous year.

Disbursements to CFC producers in 2004 amounted to **US\$ 5.265 million**, reflecting 90% of the CY2004 allocation of US\$ 5.85 million, allocated for enterprise compensation. Additionally **US\$ 0.27 million** was disbursed to UNEP in 2004, for the implementation of the TA component.

Production Phase-out		Grant Tranches (US\$ m)	
Target (MT)	Achieved	Allocation (US\$ million)	Status of Disbursements
13,176	<p>Independent Audit Teams appointed by MoEF and WB separately verified CFC production in 2004.</p> <p>Total production of CFCs was ascertained by both teams as 13,155 MT.</p>	5.85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10% of CY2003 allocation (US\$ 0.59 million) disbursed in February 2004 ▪ 60 % of CY2004 allocation disbursed in June 2004 (US\$ 3.5 million) ▪ 30 % disbursed in September 2004 (US\$ 1.75 million) ▪ <i>The last 10% (US\$ 0.59 million) is to be disbursed after final verification of CY2004 production is completed.</i>

2000 – 2004:

Since the start of project implementation in 2000, CFC production volumes have reduced by about 41% over a 5year period.

As of December 2004, \$52 million has been disbursed from the Multilateral Fund to the World Bank under this project, of which US\$ 51.05 million (98.2%) has been disbursed to the beneficiaries. This comprises \$50.125 million disbursed as enterprise compensation to the four CFC producing enterprises and \$0.92 million disbursed to UNEP, of which about US\$ 0.8 million has been disbursed to the PMU for implementation of TA activities.

B.2 Enterprise-Level CFC Production Phaseout targets (MT)

2004:

In 2004, the MoEF cleared the first request for quota trading between two CFC producer enterprises. The table below reflects the original and adjusted quota orders for 2004 and the verified production figures achieved, at the individual enterprises level:

Name of company	(Metric Tons)		
	Initial Quota	Revised Quota	Achieved (%)
SRF Limited (SRF)	3875	3875	3872 (99.9%)
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd (GFL)	4705	4705	4623 (98.25%)
Navin Fluorine International Ltd (NFIL)	3472	4270	4250 (99.5%)
Chemplast Sanmar Ltd (CSL)	1124	324	324 (100%)
TOTAL	13,176	13174	13,069

2000 – 2004:

Between 2000 and 2004, the quota achievements by the four beneficiary enterprises have ranged around an average of 99.3%, as is detailed in the table in Annex II.

B.3 Policy Measures

A number of policy measures which were identified in the CY2004 Annual Program were implemented during the course of the year as summarized below:

Activity	Key Actions	Target Dates	Status
Production Quota license	Applications for a CY2004 Production Quota license received from all four CFC producers will be examined by MoEF for issuance of licenses.	To be issued by January 31, 2004.	Completed
Renewal of registration of producers	Applications for renewal of registration of each CFC producer, as required by the Ozone Rules, will be examined by MoEF and processed.	As and when required	Completed
Implementation of other provisions of ODS Rules.	Applications for registrations from sellers, stockists, dealers and buyers of CFC will be examined and submitted to Ozone Cell, MOEF. Applications for import and export of CFCs will be examined by PMU after which the Ozone Cell will submit recommendations for issuance of bulk licenses for export by CFC producers and licenses for import to DGFT.	July 2004 Throughout the year for import and export license, as and when received	Completed Export licenses issued to all 4 producers. No import licenses issued.

B.4 Technical Assistance Activities

Some of the activities identified in the CY2004 Annual Program were not undertaken over the course of the year. This was primarily due to staffing problems, as the PMU did not have a full-time Coordinator until May 2004. However, since the outgoing Coordinator continued to oversee ODS III implementation on an interim basis, some of the operational activities continued. A new Coordinator was recruited by the MoEF on a contractual basis in June, but he resigned after two months, in August 2004. In November 2004, the management at the Ozone Cell also changed, with a new Director of the Ozone Cell and a new PMU Coordinator. The new team is now on board and has had initial training by UNEP and World Bank on Montreal Protocol related issues and obligations.

Given the staffing situation and the loss of momentum due to the changes in the PMU coordinator, the Annual Program was updated in July 2004 to reflect a more realistic work program for the remainder of the year given the low level of implementation during the first half of the year. The table below reflects these changes and the status of activities as undertaken by the Ozone Cell/PMU during the course of the year.

Activity	Key Actions	Target Dates	Status
Awareness of ODS phaseout	Targeted awareness programs at clusters of CTC and CFC consumption on phaseout activities and use of alternatives. Awareness programs on CTC phaseout and implementation modalities for CTC phaseout projects.	Jan-Dec.2004 Feb – Oct 2004	Support for Ozone Day celebrations, VATIS publication and publication and dissemination of the State of the Art Report Included into UNEP's legal agreement with the national partner for implementing awareness activities under NCCoPP ¹ .
Assessment of illegal trade	Further to regional workshop organized by UNEP, undertake activities to assess quantum of illegal trade and measures to promote its control	April – May 2004	i) Close cooperation with REGMA ² to enhance effectiveness of Policy and customs training project being implemented with UNEP. ii) Discussions with REGMA on illegal trade issues at national and regional levels. iii) Discussions with NOUs of Nepal and Bangladesh for joint training of customs officers at some border check posts. iv) Data on authorized importers quantity of exports provided

¹ NCCoPP = National CFC Consumption Phase-out Project

² Refrigeration and Gas Manufacturers Association

Activity	Key Actions	Target Dates	Status
	National Action plan will be prepared to monitor and control illegal trade.		by regional NOUs to REGMA, as part of UNEP's regional illegal trade project. Under preparation. REGMA taking the lead.
Training/ Capacity building	Capacity building and training for information dissemination on ODS phaseout and MP implementation in high CFC and CTC consumption pockets. Regional training sessions for officials of State Government, Pollution Control Board, local authorities, SISIs and other stakeholders for implementation and enforcement of ODS Rules. DCSSI ³ to organize a national interactive session for all 28 SISIs ⁴ and SMEs ⁵ on ODS phaseout. This session will include issues such as registration of small units under ODS Rules and implementation and monitoring of ODS phase out projects	Feb – June 2004 April – November 2004 May 2004	Ongoing Not completed due to delay in approval of Policy and Customs strategy as part of NCCoPP. An interface with SISIs was held in December 2004. There has been slow response from DCSSI.
Finalize a concept note on establishment of national networking system at zonal level	Review of draft concept note on zonal network. Finalization of the concept note in consultation with UNEP and the World Bank. Development of an implementation plan based	June 2004 July 2004 August 2004	A draft concept note prepared in cooperation with UNEP and CEE and discussions were held in December 2004. The design is to be revised and review whether other supporting activities or incentives required to ensure successful

³ Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries

⁴ Small Scale Industries Institutes

⁵ Small and medium enterprises

Activity	Key Actions	Target Dates	Status
	on concept note		implementation.
Operations of PMU	Half-yearly technical audits of CFC producing enterprises.	July 2004 January 2005	Completed
	An internal assessment of effectiveness of the half yearly technical audit will be carried out.	August 2004	Completed. Decision to continue with half-yearly audits
	Performance Audit of PMU	January – April 2004	Not completed due to incomplete implementation of CY2004 Annual Program and PMU staffing situation. To be undertaken in 2006
	Meetings with CFC producers to discuss findings from annual audit and other issues.	April 2004	Completed on 7 June 2004.
	Monitoring of CFC production phaseout project and other ODS phase out projects in RAC and solvent sectors.	Feb – Oct 2004	Completed
	Support in implementation of CTC phaseout plan.	Jan – Dec 2004	Supported preparation of Environmental and Social Report and national media plan for registration of CTC users
MIS Operation	Development of MIS vision and roadmap - to support all ODS phaseout activities.	Feb 2004	Updated inventory of software, hardware and network infrastructure completed. MIS vision document prepared.
	MIS review and upgradation to take care of all ODS phaseout projects.	Feb – May 2004	MIS modules to be developed to support individual phaseout projects, after finalization of MIS vision
	Development of e-based outreach technology pilot	November 2004	Under preparation

Activity	Key Actions	Target Dates	Status
	<p>program for information dissemination on illegal trade and ODS phaseout activities.</p> <p>In-house development of database of import-export data on ODS, based on license, exemption certificates etc.</p> <p>Development of technology roadmap for communication infrastructure, processes and organization</p> <p>Completion of State-of-Art report from 1999-2002 on ODS phase out program</p>	<p>Feb 2004</p> <p>November 2004</p> <p>June 2004</p>	<p>Under preparation</p> <p>Completed. Document finalized and released on Ozone day. A dissemination strategy is being planned.</p>
Studies	<p>Initiation and Completion of existing studies under progress.</p> <p>Based on ODS supply-demand study undertaken in 2003, define roadmap for managing material balances of ODS for CFCs and CTC</p> <p>Assessment of information awareness activities and their impact</p>	<p>Feb – August 2004</p> <p>April 2004</p> <p>October 2004</p>	<p>Not Completed</p> <p>Not Completed</p> <p>Not Completed</p>

B.5 Monitoring and Reporting Activities

The reporting mechanism is detailed below:

Report	Submitted by	Target Date	Comments
Progress report	UNEP	July 2004 January 2005	Reports received from PMU/UNEP and reviewed during supervision missions in July 2004 and January 2005
Financial Audit	UNEP	June 2005	UNEP unable to provide audited statements for

Report	Submitted by	Target Date	Comments
			CY2002 until the biennium 2002-2003 is audited. Audited financial report for CY2003 submitted in January 2005.
Disbursement Report	IDBI	July 2004 January 2005	Satisfactory reports received
Financial Audit	IDBI	September 2004	Satisfactory reports received
Performance Audit	Auditor/ MoEF		Not undertaken in 2003. Next performance audit to be initiated in 2006
Technical Audit	Auditor/ MoEF	July 2004 January 2005	Satisfactory reports received in August 2004 and January 2005
Technical Audit	Auditor/ WB	January 2005	Satisfactory report received in January 2005
Supervision report	WB	January 2004 August 2004 January 2005	Supervision undertaken in June 2004. Satisfactory reports prepared and disseminated. Next supervision undertaken in January 2005

C. CY2005 ANNUAL PROGRAM: OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

C.1 ODS Phase-out Objectives and Disbursement Allocation

- The primary objective of the CY2005 Annual Program is to ensure that CFC production does not exceed **11,294 MT**.
- The Bank, on behalf of the Government of India, is requesting the release of **US\$ 5.85 million** to be disbursed to the four beneficiary CFC producing enterprises for reducing production levels in accordance with the annual production quota established for 2005.
- No funds are being requested under the TA component. There are sufficient funds remaining with the World Bank from previous years' allocations which are to be disbursed to UNEP for PMU's TA activities.

C.2 Enterprise-Level CFC production phase-out targets (MT)

In accordance with the Production Quota Order, the four CFC producers have submitted applications for the 2005 quota. Quotas have been issued to each enterprise by January 5, 2005, as follows:

Name of company	Quota (MT) for CY2005
SRF Limited	3321.56
Gujarat Fluorochemicals	4033.08
Navin Fluorine International Ltd	2975.96
Chemplast Sanmar Limited	963.37
Total	11293.97

In accordance with Decision 43/5 of the Executive Committee, the Government of India needs to verify allowable CFC production as gross production for 2005. The MoEF will advise and guide the four CFC producing enterprises accordingly.

C.3 Policy Measures

Activity	Key Actions	Target Dates
Production Quota license	Applications for a CY2005 Production Quota license received from all four CFC producers will be examined by MoEF for issuance of licenses.	To be issued by January 31, 2005.
Renewal of registration of producers	Applications for renewal of registration and Quota trading by CFC producers, as required by the Ozone Rules, will be examined by MoEF and processed.	Completed
Implementation of other provisions of ODS Rules.	Applications for registrations from sellers, stockists, dealers and buyers of CFC will be examined and submitted to Ozone Cell, MOEF. Applications for import and export of CFCs will be examined by PMU after which the Ozone Cell will submit recommendations for issuance of bulk licenses for export by CFC producers and licenses for import to DGFT. Ozone Cell will take into account information received by importing countries on registered importers (agreed at Ozone-Customs Officers coordination workshop, Agra).	July 2005 Throughout the year for import and export license, as and when received

C.4 Technical Assistance Activities

The MoEF in collaboration with the World Bank and UNEP, has reassessed the TA program and redefined some activities, keeping in mind the overall priorities of the project with regard to CFC production phase out. The activities are to be further refined and elaborated, once the draft 3 year Technical Assistance Strategy is finalized. Proposed generic activities to be undertaken during 2005 are summarized in the following table.

Activity	Key Actions	Purpose	Target Dates	Budget (US\$ '000)
Awareness	CFC production phase-out message to be disseminated at dealer workshops of NCCoPP and other related events.	To highlight urgency of declining CFC supply to consumers	Jan-Dec 2005	23
	Development of regional networking strategy, including possible regional nodal Agencies	To create regional awareness about impending decline in CFC supply.		
Training/ Capacity building	Development of training program synchronized with GOP's Policy and custom	As part of overall program for prevention of illegal	Dec 2005	20

Activity	Key Actions	Purpose	Target Dates	Budget (US\$ '000)
	<p>training program.</p> <p>Development of e-based outreach technology pilot program for information dissemination on illegal trade and ODS phaseout activities.</p>	trade.	Feb-Dec. 2005	
Operations of PMU	<p>Technical audits of CFC producing enterprises.</p> <p>Discussions with stakeholders (REGMA, UNEP etc) on addressing CFC production issues, impending phase-out scenarios and ExCom and MP related issues, such as reporting on gross CFC production</p>	Monitoring of CFC production phase-out	<p>Jan and July 2005</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	185
Information Exchange	<p>Meeting of stakeholders to finalize MIS vision and roadmap</p> <p>Widening the scope of web-enabled MIS for cohesive data compilation on CFC production and consumption</p>	To support GOP's overall ODS phase-out activities.	<p>Mar 2005</p> <p>Dec. 2005</p>	10
Data Collection	<p>A desk study on assessment of stock piling requirement of CFC.</p> <p>Completion of existing study on demand – supply assessment of ODS undertaken in 2003.</p> <p>Assessment of quantum of illegal trade</p>	<p>To support GOP's ODS phase-out activities and define strategies</p> <p>To support GOP's program targeted at illegal trade</p>	<p>Nov.2005</p> <p>Sept 2005</p>	25
Policy	Preparation of National Action Plan for prevention of illegal trade.	To support GOP's program for prevention of illegal trade and facilitate development of effective policies.	April 2005	0
TOTAL				263

C.5 Monitoring and Reporting Activities

The monitoring and reporting schedule for CY2005 will be undertaken in accordance with the reporting mechanism specified in Section B.5 above.

ANNEX I

Annual production phaseout targets and annual grant tranches

CY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Production ceiling (ODP MT)	22,588	20,706	18,824	16,941	15,058	13,176	11,294	7,342	3,389	2,259	1,130	0
Grant Tranche (US\$ million)	12.0	11.0	11.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0
Of which: TA	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.12	0

ANNEX III:**Quota Achievements over the period 2000 - 2004**

Name of company	2000 (Metric Tons)			2001 (Metric Tons)		2002 (Metric Tons)		2003 (Metric Tons)		2004 (Metric Tons)	
	Quota	Quota adjusted for trades	Achieved	Quota	Achieved	Quota	Achieved	Quota	Achieved		
SRF Ltd	6,090	6,146	6,053	5,536	5,518	4,982	4,973	4429	4422	3875	3872
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd	7,395	7,482	7,352	6,722	6,615	6,050	6,037	5377	5370	4705	4623
Navin Fluorine International Ltd	5,455	5,249	5,179	4,960	4,959	4,464	4,440	3968	3943	4270	4250
Chemplast Sanmar Ltd	1,766	1,829	1,823	1,606	1,601	1,445	1,440	1284	1279	324	324
TOTAL	20,706	20,706	20,407	18,824	18,693	16,941	16,890	15,058	15,014	13174	13,069
			(98.5%)		(99%)		(99.7%)		(99.71%)		(99.2%)