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DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quarante-sixième réunion
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RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE L'ONUDI AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2004

Le présent document contient :

- les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds
- le rapport périodique et le rapport financier de l'ONUDI pour 2004 (janvier - décembre 2004).

OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

Introduction

1. Ce document présente les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds concernant le rapport périodique de l'ONUDI sur les activités menées jusqu'au 31 décembre 2004. Ce rapport périodique est annexé au présent document.

État de la mise en œuvre

2. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé, en 2004, 21 projets d'investissement devant être mis en œuvre par l'ONUDI. Évalués à environ 31,11 millions de dollars US, ces projets devraient donner lieu à l'élimination de 10 283 tonnes PAO dont 9 294 tonnes dans le secteur de la production.

3. Au cours de la période considérée (janvier — décembre 2004), l'ONUDI a éliminé 6 079 tonnes PAO et décaissé 34,01 millions de dollars US. En 2004, l'ONUDI a achevé 67 projets d'investissement. Globalement, à la fin 2004, l'ONUDI avait achevé 82 % (391 projets) des 477 projets d'investissement approuvés qui lui avait été confiés. Elle a éliminé 64 % (36 786 tonnes dont 1 750 tonnes de production) des SAO devant être éliminées dans le cadre de son portefeuille de projets approuvés (57 521 tonnes dont 18 488 tonnes de production) et a décaissé 80 % (275,3 millions de dollars US) des ressources approuvées par le Fonds à cet effet à la fin 2004 (343,7 millions de dollars US).

4. L'ONUDI a achevé 3 projets de démonstration et renouvelé 3 projets de renforcement institutionnel en 2004.

5. L'ONUDI exécute actuellement 28 accords pluriannuels basés sur la performance (dont 7 approuvés en 2004) pour lesquels 66,7 millions de dollars US ont été accordés. Elle entend soumettre 12 nouveaux accords en 2005.

6. L'ONUDI a également achevé 23 comptes de préparation de projets en 2004.

Progrès enregistrés au niveau des pays

7. L'Annexe I fournit une évaluation par pays des activités menées par l'ONUDI en 2004. L'ONUDI avait prévu des décaissements dans 47 pays. Elle a atteint un taux de décaissement minimum de 85 % dans 30 pays. Les pays suivants ont atteint leurs objectifs d'élimination : Algérie (84 tonnes PAO), Brésil (196 tonnes PAO), Chine (2 134 tonnes PAO), Jordanie (96 tonnes PAO), RPD de Corée (1 165 tonnes PAO), Libye (204 tonnes PAO), Nigeria (54 tonnes PAO), Pakistan (224 tonnes PAO), Soudan (50 tonnes PAO), Tunisie (30 tonnes PAO), Turquie (155 tonnes PAO) et Yémen (179 tonnes PAO). Les données de consommation pour 2004 visées à l'article 7 ou communiquées dans le cadre des programmes de pays n'ont pas été fournies par les pays à l'exception de la Chine, du Nigeria, du Pakistan, de la Tunisie et du Yémen. La consommation totale de la République populaire démocratique de Corée a augmenté de

348,3 tonnes PAO malgré l'élimination de 1 165 tonnes PAO dans le cadre des projets achevés par l'ONUDI.

8. Les retards de mise en œuvre survenus dans d'autres pays, tels que le Mexique, ont entraîné l'augmentation des émissions nettes dans ce pays de 12 405 tonnes PAO alors que plus de 100 % des fonds prévus ont été décaissés. Les autres émissions nettes importantes imputables à des retards comprennent :

- Égypte (élimination de 404 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et décaissement de 32 % des fonds prévus);
- Algérie (160 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu mais 138 % décaissés);
- Pakistan (94 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 22 % décaissés);
- Zimbabwe (67 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 76 % décaissés);
- Croatie (63 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu mais 157 % décaissés);
- Bosnie-Herzégovine (62 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 81 % décaissés);
- Indonésie (57 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 49 % décaissés);
- Guatemala (42 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 85 % décaissés);
- RPD de Corée (33 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 92 % décaissés);
- Koweït (32 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu mais 139 % décaissés);
- Macédoine (25 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu mais 134 % décaissés); et
- Albanie (25 tonnes PAO de moins que prévu et 24 % décaissés).

9. Parmi ces pays, l'Albanie, l'Indonésie, le Koweït, le Pakistan, le Qatar, la Roumanie, le Venezuela et le Zimbabwe n'ont pas communiqué de données pour 2004. En 2004, la consommation de SAO a baissé de 823,9 tonnes PAO en Algérie, de 45,5 tonnes PAO en Bosnie-Herzégovine, de 10,7 tonnes PAO en Croatie, de 18,5 tonnes PAO en Égypte, de 120,9 tonnes PAO au Guatemala, de 41,7 tonnes PAO en Macédoine et de 14,1 tonnes PAO en Uruguay et a augmenté de 348,3 tonnes PAO en RPD de Corée et de 2 049,8 tonnes PAO au Mexique.

10. Les dates d'achèvement prévues indiquées dans le rapport périodique de 2003 et les résultats fournis dans le rapport périodique de 2004 révèlent que l'ONUDI a achevé 68 % des projets qu'elle prévoyait d'achever en 2004 et atteint 44 % de l'élimination visée.

Activités des pays en situation de non-conformité

11. L'ONUDI a mis en œuvre plusieurs projets dans des pays en situation de non-conformité. Les rapports sur les activités menées dans ces pays sont présentés dans le document Situation/perspectives de conformité (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/6).

Accords pluriannuels basés sur la performance

12. Le rapport périodique de l'ONUDI comprend des informations sur les 28 accords pluriannuels dont elle est chargée. Les programmes de travail annuels et les rapports périodiques associés constituent la principale source d'information sur ces activités. Les rapports annuels

fournissent des informations sur les décaissements et sur l'état de signature des accords. La signature des accords d'octroi de subventions est critique car, sans elle, les crédits ne peuvent pas être mis à la disposition des pays.

13. L'ONUDI était chargée du projet d'élimination du bromure de méthyle dans la culture protégée de tomates, de concombres et d'oignons (première tranche) en Turquie (TUR/FUM/35/INV/74) qui s'est achevé en décembre 2003 alors qu'en 2004 seuls 38 % des fonds avaient été décaissés sur le million de dollars US approuvés. L'ONUDI a reçu l'approbation de la deuxième tranche du projet en décembre 2003 mais en 2004 aucun des fonds approuvés pour cette tranche (1 million de dollars US) n'avaient été décaissés.

14. De même, 10 % des 500 000 \$US approuvés pour la première tranche du plan d'élimination des CFC dans le secteur de la fabrication des équipements de réfrigération en Inde (IND/REF/38/INV/359) avaient été décaissés en 2004, bien que la deuxième tranche (IND/REF/41/INV/366) ait été approuvée en décembre 2003 et qu'aucun des 173 200 \$US approuvés pour le projet n'aient été décaissés.

Projets individuels

15. Cette section porte sur les retards de mise en œuvre et contient des observations sur des projets qui n'ont pas encore été classifiés en tant que tels mais qui semblent rencontrer des difficultés.

Retards de mise en œuvre

16. On dénombre 23 projets présentant des retards de mise en œuvre, si l'on tient compte des projets retirés de cette liste par décision du Comité exécutif. Le nombre de projets exécutés par l'ONUDI présentant des retards de mise en œuvre est en baisse par rapport à l'année dernière, où il s'élevait à 24 projets. Sur ces 23 projets, 9 présentaient déjà des retards l'année dernière.

Retard de mise en œuvre dans la préparation des projets (bromure de méthyle en Inde)

17. L'ONUDI prépare un projet d'investissement dans le secteur indien des fumigènes (IND/FUM/39/PRP/360). Bien qu'il ait été approuvé en avril 2003, seuls 960 \$US ont été dépensés dans le cadre de ce projet qui devait être achevé dans un délai de 12 mois pour aider l'Inde à respecter les mesures de réglementation du bromure de méthyle pour 2005. L'ONUDI a indiqué que les fonds dépensés concernaient une mission devant fixer un plan de travail et qu'elle attendait l'approbation du gouvernement indien au sujet du cadre de référence de l'étude nationale qui lui avait été soumis.

Renforcement des institutions et plans de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF)

18. Les projets de renforcement des institutions et les PGF ne sont pas soumis à un suivi par des rapports de retard de mise en œuvre et ils ne sont donc pas sujets aux procédures d'annulation. Le Secrétariat examine les données des rapports périodiques fournis par les

agences pour établir si toutes les unités de renforcement des institutions sont opérationnelles ou si elles rencontrent des difficultés. Des données sont également fournies dans la section sur les PGF couvrant l'état des projets soumis à des conditions d'agrément. Des rapports de situation complémentaires ont été demandés pour les projets qui continuent de présenter des retards.

Renforcement des institutions

19. L'ONUDI met en œuvre des projets de renforcement des institutions dans les pays suivants : Bosnie-Herzégovine, Égypte, Libye, Macédoine, Mexique, Oman, Qatar, Syrie et Serbie-et-Monténégro. Selon l'ONUDI, tous ces bureaux sont opérationnels.

Plans de gestion des frigorigènes

Mise en œuvre des volets des plans de gestion des frigorigènes

20. À la fin 2004, l'ONUDI était chargée de l'exécution de 9 activités de PGF, dont des projets nationaux de récupération et de recyclage (3), des projets de surveillance (2) et de multiples volets de PGF (4).

21. L'ONUDI entend achever en 2005 des projets nationaux de récupération et de recyclage en Oman et au Qatar. Elle prévoit également de mener à bien un projet de récupération et de recyclage au Koweït en 2006.

Conditions d'approbation

22. L'ONUDI était chargée d'un projet de PGF approuvé pour le Cameroun (CMR/REF/38/TAS/18) qui sera entamé lorsque la législation nécessaire sera en place et que les prix des CFC et des frigorigènes sans SAO seront comparables. Les fonds ayant été décaissés à l'ONUDI, il lui a été demandé si les conditions préalables au lancement du projet avaient été réalisées. L'ONUDI a indiqué que le gouvernement camerounais lui avait confirmé la mise en place de la législation et des mesures nécessaires pour que les prix des CFC et des frigorigènes sans SAO soient comparables sur le marché local. L'agence a donc précisé qu'elle allait procéder au décaissement des fonds.

Questions financières et données incohérentes

23. La présente section compare les données des rapports périodiques de l'ONUDI à celles de l'Inventaire des projets approuvés.

24. Selon son rapport périodique, l'ONUDI a reçu 387 924 303 \$US pour des projets approuvés et leurs coûts d'appui, en tenant compte des soldes remboursés issus de projets achevés ou annulés, alors que l'Inventaire des projets approuvés indique un montant de 387 924 314 \$US. Le montant total décaissé, coûts d'appui compris, s'élève à 311 661 847 \$US.

RECOMMANDATIONS

Le Comité exécutif est invité à :

1. Prendre note du rapport périodique de l'ONUDI présenté dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/14;
2. Prendre acte que l'ONUDI soumettra à la 47^e réunion des rapports sur quelque 23 projets présentant des retards de mise en œuvre, dont 9 projets déjà classifiés comme tels l'année dernière.

Annex I

UNIDO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2004 (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2004	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2004 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2004 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2003	Net Emission due to delay in 2004 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion) (ODP tonnes)	Net Emission due to delay in 2004 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal) (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2004	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2004 vs. 2003)
Albania	9	32%	114,700	27,456	24%	25	25	50%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Algeria	84	202%	466,475	642,059	138%	160	160	60%	-823.9
Argentina	20	68%	1,341,215	710,114	53%	-84	3,386	33%	-34.2
Barbados	0					0	0		
Benin	0					0	0		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	23%	908,206	733,164	81%	62	62	50%	-45.5
Botswana	0		20,000	16,620	83%	0	0	100%	
Brazil	196	100%	189,002	206,776	109%	-15	-15	80%	-1,275.5
Burkina Faso	0					0	0		
Cameroon	46		120,000	172,325	144%	0	0	100%	
China	2,134	100%	7,737,001	4,801,379	62%	-1,535	-1,535	100%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Colombia	0					0	0		
Cote D'Ivoire	2		3,000	18,704	623%	1	1	100%	0.0
Croatia	3	0%	178,200	279,853	157%	63	63	0%	-10.7
Cuba	0			57,898		0	0		
Dominican Republic	0		51,900	40,537	78%	0	0		
Ecuador	0					0	0		
Egypt	0		193,230	60,891	32%	404	404	50%	-18.5
Gambia	0					0	0		
Georgia	0		25,000	36,434	146%	0	0		
Global	0					0	0	100%	
Guatemala	36		1,300,000	1,107,256	85%	42	42		-120.9
Guinea	0					0	0		
Guyana	0					0	0		
Honduras	-40		615,976	628,335	102%	0	0		

ANNEXE I

Country	Phased Out in 2004 (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2004	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2004 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2004 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2003	Net Emission due to delay in 2004 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion) (ODP tonnes)	Net Emission due to delay in 2004 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal) (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2004	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2004 vs. 2003)
India	250	76%	973,056	1,141,850	117%	-5	-217	63%	-3,682.3
Indonesia	55	53%	622,000	302,904	49%	57	57	80%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Iran	314	63%	1,480,002	2,125,664	144%	-108	8	77%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Jamaica	0					0	0		
Jordan	96	100%	297,200	553,140	186%	-3	-28	100%	-28.8
Kenya	0		3,000	0	0%	0	0		
Korea, DPR	1,165	206%	4,032,001	3,722,413	92%	33	33	75%	348.3
Kuwait	0		50,000	69,675	139%	32	32		No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Lebanon	29	87%	262,500	222,442	85%	-3	-3	50%	-319.0
Libya	204	100%	560,576	498,542	89%	-54	-54	50%	-230.1
Macedonia	8	0%	93,261	125,246	134%	25	25	50%	-41.7
Malaysia	0		7,500	7,372	98%	0	0		
Mali	0		2,000	2,328	116%	0	0		
Mexico	10	0%	261,602	10,939,017	4182%	12,405	12,405	50%	2,049.8
Morocco	77		229,300	179,301	78%	-223	0	0%	-116.6
Mozambique	0					0	0		
Nicaragua	0					0	0		
Nigeria	54	100%	594,610	707,126	119%	-77	-77	100%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Oman	0		91,900	60,078	65%	0	0	50%	
Pakistan	224	100%	1,811,441	393,757	22%	94	94	63%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Panama	0					0	0		
Peru	0					0	0		
Philippines	0					0	0		
Qatar	0		160,500	67,534	42%	7	7	50%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Region: AFR	0					0	0		
Region: LAC	0					0	0		
Romania	0	0%	115,974	36,213	31%	6	6	67%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Senegal	0		1	1,500	150000%	0	0		
Serbia and Montenegro	415	84%	496,120	471,827	95%	-220	-220	71%	-115.4
Seychelles	0					0	0		

Country	Phased Out in 2004 (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2004	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2004 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2004 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2003	Net Emission due to delay in 2004 (actual versus Revised Planned Date of Completion) (ODP tonnes)	Net Emission due to delay in 2004 (actual versus Date of Completion per Proposal) (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2004	Changes in A7 or CP Data (2004 vs. 2003)
Sudan	50	100%	98,800	122,075	124%	-30	-30	67%	-13.9
Swaziland	0					0	0		
Syria	170	67%	751,834	799,814	106%	-54	-132	56%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Tanzania	0					0	0		
Thailand	0		6,900	8,921	129%	0	0		
Tunisia	30	100%	11,900	10,665	90%	-93	-93	50%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Turkey	155	100%	944,000	599,958	64%	-134	-134	100%	-65.7
Uganda	0		20,000	119,896	599%	0	0		
Uruguay	0		70,000	86,438	123%	8	8		-14.1
Venezuela	53	82%	644,800	941,784	146%	16	16	67%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Vietnam	0		14,800	10,000	68%	0	0		
Yemen	179	100%	119,000	109,926	92%	-108	-108	100%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Zambia	0					0	0		
Zimbabwe	30	84%	41,100	31,255	76%	67	67	0%	No 2004 A7 or CP Data
Total	6,079	44%	28,131,583	34,008,462	121%	10,760	14,252	68%	



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2004

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I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” includes the most important annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2004 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 343,714,937, excluding agency support cost and core unit funding, however, including adjustments made until end 2004. The details are contained in the attached database printout (Annex II). In this printout, the data are sorted by regions and within each region the completed, financially completed, ongoing and closed (cancelled) projects are listed.
- 2) As of 31 December 2004, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 275,286,611 excluding agency support cost and core unit funding. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 80.0 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 249,968,702 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type”). This represents 80 per cent of the total value of investment project approvals including adjustments as of December 2004.

B. Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2004 amounts to US\$ 24,947,060 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary”. The interest earned in 2004 amounts to US\$ 813,953.

C. Summary data by type

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

The following table shows their breakdown by types.

Type	US\$*	Per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	710,000	0.21
DEM (Demonstration projects including phase-out projects in the methyl bromide)	7,975,660	2.34
INS (Institutional strengthening)	3,057,526	0.9
INV (Investment projects)	308,088,734	90.3
PRP (Project preparation)	10,410,645	3.06
TAS (Technical Assistance)	9,744,692	2.86
TRA (Training)	1,213,280	0.36
Total (excluding agency support cost)	341,200,537	100.00

* These figures are without adjustments, which in total are US\$ 2,514,400.

- 5) UNIDO has maintained its leading role in the methyl bromide sector. In addition, in the same sector progress was reported in approved multi-year projects and during 2004 partial phase-out was achieved in Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mexico, Morocco (2 projects), Syria, Turkey and Zimbabwe as shown below:

Country	Crops or commodities	Total ODP to be phased out per agreement [ODP tonnes]	Partial ODP phase-out in 2004 [ODP tonnes]	ODP phase-out to date [ODP tonnes]
Cote d'Ivoire	Phasing-out methyl bromide in commodities and storage fumigation	8.5	2.2	2.2
Croatia	Phasing out of methyl bromide in the tobacco sector	16.2	3.2	12.6
Guatemala	Phase out of methyl bromide in melon, tomato, strawberry and cut flowers	502.6	36	296.6
Honduras	Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon and banana production sector and tobacco seedling	213.0	20.7	63.2
Lebanon	Phasing out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	50.4	10.0	26.1
Macedonia	Phase out of methyl bromide in tobacco and horticulture	27.2	7.8	27.2
Mexico	Technical assistance to comply with the 20% reduction target of methyl bromide	36.9	10.0	10.0
Morocco	Phase out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production	155.0	42.9	122.3
Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in tomato production	389.9	34.1	34.1
Syria	Phase out of methyl bromide in grain fumigation	105.0	20.0	25.0
Turkey	Phasing out of methyl bromide in soil fumigants	292.2	40.0	69.2
Zimbabwe	Phase out of methyl bromide in flowers	132.0	30.0	110.6
Partial phase-out of fumigation projects in 2004, sub-total		1,928.9	256.9	799.1

The fourth annual tranche of the Work Programme of the Tobacco Sector in China was approved for implementation in 2004. This third tranche of the project was successfully implemented and 200 tonnes were phased out.

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

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

Type	US\$	Per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	617,300	0.22
DEM (Demonstration projects)	7,406,687	2.69
INS (Institutional strengthening)	2,326,206	0.85
INV (Investment projects)	249,968,702	90.8
PRP (Project preparation)	8,184,564	2.97
TAS (Technical Assistance)	5,728,496	2.08
TRA (Training)	1,054,656	0.38
Total (excluding agency support cost)	275,286,611	100.0

8) In 2004 UNIDO has increased its overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) to 80 % from the level of 78% in 2003 and 74.5 % in 2002. UNIDO continued its concerted efforts to accelerate project and programme delivery (more monitoring and follow-up missions; strengthened field representation; strengthened cooperation with ozone officers, etc.), and at the same time, paid full attention to quality aspects in project implementation. In the year 2004 UNIDO continued its efforts to speed up implementation of national and sectoral phase-out programmes as well as individual projects. Furthermore, nine new multi-year performance based projects were approved in 2004 in addition to the existing ones under implementation, while some others are being prepared by UNIDO.

D. Multi-Year Agreements

9) As indicated in item 8 above, based on UNIDO's concentrated efforts nine new performance based, multi-year projects were approved in the year 2004 as follows:

- ODS phase-out plan: Venezuela;
- Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan: Indonesia, Nigeria;
- National CFC/CTC phase-out plan: Sudan;
- CFC phase-out plan: Argentina, Mexico, Serbia & Montenegro;
- National methyl bromide consumption phase-out plan: China;
- Refrigeration service sector phase-out plan: China;

As shown in Annexes II and III, UNIDO is implementing thirty-one performance-based, multi-year agreements. Three of these agreements are national phase-out plans (NPPs) in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Sudan, five are related to the methyl bromide sector (China, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Turkey), three agreements in the solvent sector (DPRK, Nigeria & Pakistan), fourteen agreements are for CFC phase-out in Algeria, Argentina, China (2), Croatia, DPR Korea, India, Iran, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Serbia & Montenegro and Venezuela. UNIDO is also implementing two production sector phase-out agreements in the DPR Korea and in Mexico and last but not least the phase-out of CFCs in the use of tobacco-fluffing industry in China.

The total amount of funds committed by the ExCom for these agreements (including TPMP for Macedonia, CTC phase-out plan for India and CFC phase-out plan for Romania approved at the 45th ExCom Meeting) amounts to US\$ 128,493,221. From this amount, US\$ 83,775,033 has already been released including the tranches approved at the 45th ExCom, and US\$ 36,639,479 has already been disbursed.

The total ODS consumption to be phased out through these multi-year agreements amounts to 20,648 ODP tonnes, the allowed ODS consumption for the reporting year was 18,964 ODP tonnes.

The two ODS production phase-out projects in DPR Korea and Mexico are proceeding well, the one for Mexico is even ahead of schedule.

In general all multi-year performance based agreements under UNIDO's implementation are proceeding well, and 11 tranches have been submitted and approved by the ExCom during 2004. In addition, seven annual implementation plans were submitted to and approved at the 45th ExCom Meeting. UNIDO is however facing difficulties in submitting verification audits to the first ExCom Meeting each year, since relevant data is not available in the countries until end April, beginning May.

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

E. Sector phase out by country

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

Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
Albania	National Phase-out Plan (NPP)*	All	Yes	Total
Algeria	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
Argentina	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
Argentina	CFC phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
Bosnia & Herzegovina	NPP	All	Yes	Total
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Phase-out of halon consumption	Halons	No	Total
China	Tobacco	CFC	Yes	Total
China	Domestic refrigeration*	CFC	Yes	Total
China	National methyl bromide phase-out plan*	MBr	Yes	Total
China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
Cote d'Ivoire	Commodities and storage fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Croatia	TPMP*	CFC	Yes	Total
Cuba	Soil fumigation, substrates, storage and structures	MBr	No	Total
Dominican Republic	Soil fumigation (cut flower, melon and tobacco sectors))	MBr	No	Total
DPR Korea	Production sector	CFC, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
DPR Korea	Domestic refrigeration	CFC	Yes	Total
DPR Korea	Terminal CTC phase-out	CTC	Yes	Total
Egypt	Terminal solvent sector phase-out	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
India	Refrigeration manufacturing*	CFC	Yes	Total

Country	Sector/Project	ODS	Multi-year yes/no	Phase-out in sector
Indonesia	Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
Iran	CFC phase-out*	CFC	Yes	Total
Lebanon	Soil fumigation (strawberries)	MBr	Yes	Total
Libya	NPP	All	Yes	Total
Macedonia	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Mexico	CFC production	CFC	Yes	Total
Mexico	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the strawberry sector	MBr	No	Total
Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the tomato sector	MBr	Yes	Total
Nigeria	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
Nigeria	Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC/TCA	Yes	Total
Pakistan	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
Pakistan	CTC phase-out plan	CTC	Yes	Total
Romania	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC	No	Total
Serbia & Montenegro	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
Sudan	National CFC/CTC phase-out plan	CFC/CTC	Yes	Total
Syria	Phase-out of methyl bromide in the grain storage fumigation	MBr	Yes	Partial
Turkey	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
Turkey	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in protected tomato, cucumber and carnation crops	MBr	Yes	Total
Uganda	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Uruguay	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
Venezuela	ODS phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total

* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 11) Information on funded ODP phase-out by region/country for ongoing projects is given in Table 3 “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects”.
- 12) As per table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects”, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 33,716 tonnes (excluding partial phase-out of ongoing projects) with 3,432 tonnes in the aerosol sector; 11,662 ODP tonnes in the foam sector; 206 ODP tonnes in the fumigants (methyl bromide) sector; 1,850 ODP tonnes in the halon sector; 12,351 ODP tonnes in the refrigeration sector including recovery and recycling, MACs and compressors; 1,485 ODP tonnes in the solvents sector, 1,750 tonnes in the production sector, and finally, 470 ODP tonnes in the other (tobacco-fluffing) sector.
- 13) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country”. The partial phase-out achieved in 2004 is shown in the following table on a sectoral basis.

Partial phase-out in 2004	
Sector	ODP tonnes
Foams	300.0
Fumigants	259.1
Tobacco	200.0
Phase-out projects	917.4
Refrigeration	202.7
Solvents	150.0
Total	2,029.2

II. Project Completion since last Report

A. ODP phased out since last report - investment projects

- 14) The ODP phased out through investment projects in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2004) amounts to 4,111 ODP tonnes for completed projects and 2,029.2 ODP tonnes partial phase-out for ongoing projects. Thus, during 2004, UNIDO phased-out 6,140 ODP tonnes in total. The details are shown in Table 3b and Table 4 “Demonstration, Investment and Recovery and Recycling Projects Completed since last Report”. Table 4 lists all investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects completed in 2004. The total phase-out for these projects amounts to 5,663 ODP tonnes. The difference between the above mentioned 4,111 ODP tonnes and in table 4 indicated 5,663 ODP tonnes is due to partial phase-out in 2003 for several projects, which were completed in 2004.
- 15) In 2004 only one preparatory assistance project was cancelled in agreement with the Government of Mexico, since no eligible consumption of TCA was found in the country. Out of the approved US\$ 30,000, US\$ 18,982 was returned. No other projects were cancelled in 2004.

B. Non-investment project completions since last report

- 16) Since the last report, 8 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 789,449 were completed. 89.1 per cent of the funds were disbursed. Of those projects, one was a global project (core unit funding of 2004), two in Asia and the Pacific, five in Europe, and one in Latin America and the Caribbean.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

A. Global Projects

- 17) In 2004, as a result of the new support cost regime, one global project was approved for UNIDO as a core unit funding for 2005 in the amount of US\$ 1,500,000, which is recorded under support costs approved.

B. Regional Projects

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

IV. Performance Indicators

A. Agency's Business Plan Performance Goals

The ExCom at its 41st Meeting approved new performance indicators in its Decision 41/93. These performance indicators were first applied in UNIDO's 2004 Business Plan. The targets and achievements for the new performance indicators for the year 2004 are indicated below.

A1. Approvals

Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved

- 19) In 2004 9 new and 11 annual programmes of existing multi-year projects were approved. Although the achievement is lower than the target, several new multi-year projects approved in 2004 address more than one substance, e.g. in Nigeria CTC and TCA, in Indonesia CFC, CTC and TCA and in Sudan CFC and CTC. In addition, some of the activities approved in 2004 were planned to be multi-year projects, however were finally approved as individual projects.

No. of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned

- 20) In total 9 individual projects have been approved against the target of 7.

A2. Implementation

Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned

- 21) UNIDO set its target for this indicator on the following principle: For each tranche the maximum achievement is two, one for the completed milestone activities and one for the ODS level achievement. Based on this calculation UNIDO's achievement is 24 against the target of 16.

ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports

4,953 ODP tonnes were phased-out in 2004 from individual projects. This represents achievement of 87.4 % against the increased target set by the ExCom, although UNIDO set its target at a level of 5,018 ODP tonnes, against which UNIDO achieved 98.7 %. The target set by the ExCom was based on 100% achievement of UNIDO's business plan.

Project completion for inv and non-inv projects vs. those planned in progress reports

- 22) 84 investment and non-investment projects were completed in 2004 against the target of 70, which represents 120 % achievement of the target.

Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned

- 23) In 2004, 17 policy/regulatory assistance activities were completed and thus, this target was achieved at a level of 425 %.

A3. AdministrativeSpeed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates

24) The target set by the ExCom was 12 months and UNIDO managed to financially complete its projects within 9.1 months in average (for projects, which were completed between January and December 2003).

Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed

25) All PCRs were submitted on time as agreed with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

Timely submission of progress reports & responses

26) UNIDO submitted its Progress Report 2004 before deadline, on 28 April 2005. This follows UNIDO's practice, whereby progress reports never reached the Secretariat later than the established deadline. All responses are sent within 5 working days, or as agreed with the Secretariat. In addition, UNIDO's reply to MLF Secretariat's comments on UNIDO's 2004 PFR reached the Secretariat already on 13 May 2005 against the deadline of 16 May 2005.

27) The new performance indicators are summarized in the following table:

New performance indicators: Targets and achievements in 2004

Performance indicator	Weighting	Targets UNIDO BP 2004	Achievements as per P&F Report 2004	P&F vs. BP (remarks wherever applicable)
Approvals				
No. of annual programmes of MY agreements approved vs. those planned	20	16 approved 14 new	11 approved 9 new	66.6%
No. of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	20	7	9	128.6 %
Implementation				
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned	20	16	24	150 %
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	5,666 ODP tonnes	4,953 ODP tonnes	87.4 %
Project completion for inv and non-inv projects vs. those planned in progress reports	5	70	84	120 %
Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	4	17	425 %
Administrative				
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	12 months	9.1 months	2.9 months faster
Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed	5	On time	On time	On time
Timely submission of progress reports & responses	5	On time 1 May 2005	Before deadline 28 Apr 2005	Before deadline

In addition to the above, UNIDO's approvals in 2004 amounted to US\$ 33,673,728 for activities in 24 countries (excluding core unit funding for 2005). Furthermore, US\$ 34.0 million was disbursed for projects under UNIDO's implementation.

- 28) Based on the new performance indicator regime, the specific performance indicators for non-investment projects have been eliminated.

Legislative measures supported by UNIDO through institutional strengthening projects in 2004:

Bosnia & Herzegovina

- Ratification of Beijing Amendment;
- Adoption of the Act of Licenses and Quota System for ODSs and Equipment containing ODSs import/export and an Operational System for monitoring of ODS consumption in BIH and introducing in practice;
- Introduction of Monitoring System applied in the BIH practice;
- The Environmental Law drafted and adopted by the State Parliament.

Egypt

- In the 2004, OU was in the course of establishing an import/export monitoring system in collaboration with the Custom and Excise Department.
- UNEP's Ozone Action Newsletter was published in Arabic and was distributed it to Arab countries and local governmental institutes.

Libya

- Training for enforcement officers in the ODS import/export licensing system and in recognizing ODS and ODS containing equipment to control and ensure acceptable products entering the country.

Mexico

- Quota system has been implemented for CFC, Halons and Methyl Bromide.
- A National Strategy for the implementation of the MP was designed
- The NOU has participated in the elaboration of legislation to control the consumption of CFC in the production of equipment that contains CFCs as refrigerant and foam.
- Awareness campaigns were organized.

Oman

- A number of public awareness activities were carried out through various media, involving also schools.
- The Regulations for the Control and Management of ODSs, Ministerial Dec. 37/2001, was updated.
- One major activity of the OU concerned the collaboration with customs officials to further strengthen the enforcement of the licensing system and its regulatory compliance procedures and requirements.

Qatar

As reported by the General Secretary, Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Reserves, to the Ozone Secretariat, in October 2004, a halon consumption reduction plan was prepared by the Government, with the following schedule: to bring consumption down to 5 ODP tonnes in 2004, to 4 ODP tonnes in 2005, to 3 ODP tonnes in 2006, to 2 ODP tonnes in 2007 and phase-out by 1 January 2010.

Romania

- Ministerial Order regarding national quotas allocation for the ODS production and consumption is issued on annual basis and published into Official Journal of Romania (Ministerial Order No. 72 /23.01.2004, Ministerial Order No.13 / 6.012005)
- Governmental Decision No. 58 / January 2004 approved the Up-dated Country Programme for the ODS phase-out, further submitted to MFS and approved by Ex Com of MFS in July session 2004;
- Draft Law for acceptance of Beijing Amendment which is under signature process at the Ministries is to be sent to Parliament for final approval;
- Updating ODS import/export licensing system (introducing the ODS regulated by the Beijing Amendment) and improvement of the legal framework regarding the certification process for refrigeration sector is subject of bilateral cooperation between Romania and Sweden technical assistance project, under UNIDO coordination.

Serbia and Montenegro

- In April 2004 the Minister of Science and Environment Protection issued a decree by which import of second hand refrigerators, freezers and electronic equipment is regulated;
- In December 2004 the Parliament of S&M adopted/ratified four amendments to Montreal Protocol (London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing).

Syria

- A number of training courses for fire fighting companies were carried in connection with the Halon Bank.
- The database on halon has been implemented by the computer expert and will be updated by the civil defense directorates in Syria.

In addition to the above, the Ozone Day was celebrated in above countries.

B. Cumulative completed investment projects

29) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 391, resulting in the phase out of 31,169 ODP tonnes. Out of a total of US\$ 217,719,174 of approved MF financing for completed projects, 96 per cent of these funds was disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 9.6 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 30.3 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 6.61/kg, whereas the figures of the cost effectiveness on a sectoral basis are US\$ 4.76/kg for projects in the foam sector; US\$ 10.28/kg for refrigeration; US\$ 9.53/kg for solvents, and US\$ 2.25/kg for aerosols. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" illustrates more details, presenting information both on a regional and on a sectoral basis. The vast majority of completed investment projects have been implemented with disbursements of funds during implementation; only eleven retroactively funded projects were implemented by UNIDO.

C. Cumulative completed non-investment projects

30) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 101. Out of a total of US\$ 16,091,712 of approved MF financing, 97 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for thirteen Institutional Strengthening projects, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. Disbursement took place during implementation for all completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment

projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics” provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

D. Cumulative ongoing investment projects

- 31) By the end of 2004, UNIDO’s cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 86 projects. Of the US\$ 92,283,129 million approved budget, 42 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 7.3 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 15 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 40 ongoing projects, Europe 17 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 14 ongoing projects. Table 7 “Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics” illustrates the implementation characteristics among regions and sectors for UNIDO’s ongoing investment projects. The ongoing projects are objective sensitive and the disbursement of funds takes place during implementation.

E. Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects

- 32) At the end of 2004, UNIDO’s cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 31 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 6,170,551 million approved funding, 24 per cent has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 10 months. Table 8 “Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics” illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country

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

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

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

34) As of the end of 2004, UNIDO had active project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 629,830 out of which US\$ 187,933 has been disbursed. UNIDO was active in all regions in terms of project preparation in the following countries:

AFRICA:

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

ASIA / PACIFIC:

China, India and Iran

EUROPE:

Georgia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro.

LATIN-AMERICA / CARIBBEAN:

Brazil and Cuba.

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

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

A. Meetings attended

35) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings:

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
1	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting	Montreal	February 2004
2	Regional Group Network Meeting "Effective ODS Policy Setting and Enforcement"	Islamabad	February 2004
3	Regional Workshop for French-speaking Africa on the experiences of use of methyl bromide alternatives evaluated under the Multilateral Fund	Dakar	March 2004
4	Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties and the ensuing 42 nd Meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal	March-April 2004
5	Second Meeting of the Regional Ozone Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Sarajevo	May 2004
6	Reunion du Reseau ODS NET AF-F	Niamey	May 2004
7	International Conference on alternatives to methyl bromide	Havana	May 2004
8	2004 Main Meeting of ODS Officers for West Asia Network	Beirut	June 2004
9	Main Network Meeting of English-speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers and the ensuing workshop on hydrocarbon technologies for the refrigeration service sector and National Ozone Officers	Havana	June 2004
10	International workshop organized by SEPA	Beijing	June 2004
11	43 rd Meeting of the Executive Committee, the ensuing Inter-agency Coordination Meeting, the 24 th Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol as well as the 32 nd Meeting of the Implementation Committee on Non-Compliance Procedures	Geneva	July 2004
12	Seminar on China's accelerated phase-out plan	Xinjiang	August 2004
13	China 2004 International Ozone Day Celebration	Xi'an	September 2004
14	Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Advisory Meeting	Paris	September 2004
15	Workshop on public awareness and information dissemination to promote a joint UNIDO/Government strategy on ODS phase-out in the solvent sector	Islamabad	September 2004
16	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting	Montreal	October 2004
17	Main Meeting of ODS Officers of Mexico, Central America, the English-Speaking Caribbean and South America	Asuncion	October 2004
18	2004 Meeting of the South Asia Network of ODS Officers and the 2004 Main Meeting of the SEAP Network of ODS Officers	Siem Reap	November 2004
19	Science Symposium: Challenges and Perspectives – Ozone Layer Protection	Prague	November 2004

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
20	Regional Halon Management Workshop	Belgrade	November 2004
21	33 rd Meeting of the Implementation Committee on Non-compliance Procedures, the ensuing 16 th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol as well as the 44 th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Prague	November- December 2004
22	35 th Annual Congress on Air-conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration, including a round-table meeting for the implementation of the national CFC phase-out plan	Belgrade	November- December 2004

B. Implementing agency and other cooperation

- 36) Cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank: The coordination of activities continues alongside the earlier established lines of good spirit and good cooperation and the activities/division of labour in all regions continues. It is to be highlighted that several performance-based, multi-year agreements are being co-implemented with UNDP and the World Bank.
- 37) Cooperation with UNEP: UNIDO is regularly attending regional workshops and specialized meetings organized by UNEP. There is cooperation with UNEP in the implementation of RMPs, country programmes and national phase-out plans.
- 38) Participation in inter-agency meetings: UNIDO participated in all major inter-agency coordination meetings organized by either the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or by any of the other implementing agencies.
- 39) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies has been strengthened during the reporting period. As a result, projects approved in 2004 for Italy (China, methyl bromide phase-out plan), Japan (China, service sector phase-out plan) and Spain (Mexico, methyl bromide technical assistance) are under UNIDO's implementation and the CFC-phase-out plan approved for Serbia & Montenegro in 2004 is implemented in cooperation with Sweden. Canada is cooperating bilateral agency in the methyl bromide projects approved in 2004 for Cuba and Mexico. In addition, other projects approved in previous years are being implemented in cooperation with bilateral implementing agencies in the methyl bromide sector (Canada, France, Italy), refrigeration sectors (Italy, Japan and Sweden) and foam sector (Japan) as well as in the CFC phase-out plan in Iran with Germany and France.

C. Other issues

- 40) In the year 2004, UNIDO continued to strengthen its field operation and is more and more involving its country offices in order to expedite implementation. Moreover, cooperation with national ozone offices has also been strengthened. In addition, experience accumulated in the implementation of earlier projects resulted in enhanced efficiency.

VII. Tables and Annexes

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ANNEX I – Country Development Highlights

A) STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES

Albania

Phase-out of ODS

The national ODS phase-out plan (NPP) is implemented together with UNEP. There were serious delays in project implementation due to non-arrival of training equipment and since taxes are imposed on any equipment, which arrives in Albania. The 2003 Article 7 consumption of Albania is lower than it is stipulated in its action plan. An awareness workshop on methyl bromide was undertaken in 2004. Equipment has been ordered for the only remaining company using solvents. Management unit is in place and implementation of the investment part of the RMP component will start in 2005. The second tranche of the NPP will be requested in 2005. The phase-out schedule stipulated in the Agreement will ensure implementation of the decisions of the Implementation Committee regarding the compliance situation of Albania.

Algeria

Phase-out of CFCs

One umbrella project in the refrigeration sector was completed in 2004 with an ODP phase-out of 18.6 tonnes. In addition, the terminal umbrella project in the commercial refrigeration sector was approved by the Executive Committee at its 44th meeting. The project is expected to be completed in 2007 leading to a phase-out of 72.8 ODP tonnes.

The activities of the RMP are proceeding as scheduled. The RMP phased out 110 ODP tonnes in 2003 and 2004 by completion of the training of custom officers and the training of trainers exercises. A further phase-out of 90 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 45 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2006 is expected after completing the recovery and recycling activities.

Argentina

Phase-out of CFCs

A national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting and the first funding tranche was released. Implementation modalities were discussed and agreed upon. Training of national experts and key-stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the plan were successfully trained. Specification of the equipment for the manufacturing sector was prepared. In addition, 3,000 refrigeration service technicians were trained. The second tranche will be submitted in 2005. Bidding and equipment delivery is planned for the next tranche.

Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide

The project in the strawberry, vegetables and cut flowers production sector could not phase out the remaining amount due to an unexpected increase of the area and in the use of methyl bromide. A new agreement was submitted to the 45th ExCom for approval.

Solvent Sector

The plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector was approved in December 2003 (41st ExCom). In 2004, a workshop for small-scale industries was conducted. For CTC consumers, an ODS-free solution was found to phase out the entire CTC consumption in Argentina. During the year 2004, partial phase-out of 16 ODP tonnes of CTC and 4 ODP tonnes of TCA was achieved. The Government, the counterparts and UNIDO are taking efforts to expedite implementation of the sector plan and ensure compliance with Argentina's MP obligations for CTC and TCA. In 2005, phase-out of TCA from the cleaning operation of the textile industries is foreseen, equipment will be purchased and delivered. In addition, partial phase-out is planned from the cleaning applications of electrical appliances (CFC-113 and TCA).

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

There are four ongoing individual investment projects in this country, two foam projects, one refrigeration project and one combined refrigeration project, including TCA. Partial phase-out amounting to 3.6 ODP tonnes of the latter project occurred in 2004. All the above projects are well advanced. They are planned to be completed in 2005 and will phase out 93.1 ODP tonnes of ODSs in 2005.

ODS Phase-out Plan

The second tranche of the national ODS phase-out plan was approved at the 44th ExCom Meeting. The first stage of investment activities for foam and refrigeration subcomponents of the project has been initiated. Foaming machines are being shipped and installation is foreseen in 2005. Disbursement of US\$19,019 will be withheld until TCA consumption targets are met as approved by the ExCom. As per Agreement, 17.9 tonnes of CFC and 1.1 tonnes of TCA will be phased out in 2005.

Methyl Bromide

The methyl bromide phase-out plan approved on the 41st meeting will assist the country to phase out 6.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2005 and 5.6 ODP tonnes in 2006 in the tobacco seedling, vegetables and flower sectors. The project implementation is well advanced. Trays, pH and conductivity meters were delivered, sowing machines were installed. Training of trainers took place. In 2005, delivery and installation of walk-in tunnels, training of tobacco producers and purchase of micro-tunnels are foreseen.

Halons

At the 42nd ExCom Meeting, a technical assistance project was approved to phase out the entire halon consumption in the country. Implementation modalities were agreed upon, national consultant was recruited. In 2005, awareness workshop(s) on halon management will be organized.

Botswana

Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide

The project was completed in December 2004. All activities envisaged in the project were carried out. In addition, the project assisted the Government of Botswana in making an agreement with the main methyl bromide consumer in the country. This agreement was fully implemented.

Cameroon

Phase-out of CFCs

The implementation of the Refrigerant Management Plan approved at the 38th meeting of the ExCom is taking place as planned. The training of technicians is in progress. The first batch of recovery and recycling equipment was installed. By completion of these activities, the project achieved a phase-out of 46 ODP tonnes of CFCs in 2004. In 2005, the project is expected to phase out another 36 ODP tonnes and a further 30.6 ODP tonnes in 2006. There are no delays in project implementation. The national ozone unit has started with the setup of a monitoring scheme. UNIDO is planning to prepare a terminal umbrella project for Cameroon in the commercial refrigeration sector leading to a phase-out of 42 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

Phase-out of Methyl-Bromide

The project was completed in December 2004. All activities envisaged in the project were carried out. The project was conceived for a demonstration project in the tobacco sector. Based on the above activities, it could be concluded that the tobacco sector in Cameroon does not consume methyl bromide. The project assisted the Government in the identification of methyl bromide consumption in other sectors, too.

China

Phase-out of CFCs

UNIDO's work in China assisted the Government in phasing out 1,567.1 ODP tonnes of CFC in the year 2004. In the year 2005, four projects in domestic refrigeration manufacturing and servicing and one umbrella project in the polystyrene foam sector are ongoing. In addition, 200 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2004 as a result of the implementation of the sector plan in tobacco fluffing.

The implementation of the polystyrene foam umbrella project will be completed with a phase-out of the remaining 59 ODP tonnes of CFCs. The project is in a well-advanced stage and will be completed by the end of 2005.

The agreement with a total of three companies under the domestic refrigeration sector plan was signed. Equipment for all three companies was purchased. Conversion of the Mudanjiang Company is completed. 67.25 ODP tonnes were phased out. After release of funds by the 45th ExCom, new phase-out contracts with additional companies will be initiated.

For the refrigeration servicing sector plan approved at the 44th ExCom, the annual work plan was revised and submitted to the 45th ExCom, as requested by the Government of China to include UNEP as cooperating implementing agency. The issue of reopening the Bole domestic refrigeration plant cancelled as per Dec. 39/14, was also submitted to the 45th ExCom.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A phase-out of 389 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide will be achieved in the methyl bromide sector till the end of 2006. Mission to Beijing took place and a working agreement with SEPA was signed.

Cote d'Ivoire

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Phase-out of methyl bromide in the commodities and storage fumigation sectors was approved at the 42nd ExCom Meeting. Due to internal political difficulties occurred in the end of 2004, equipment was delivered only in January 2005. First training will be completed in the first semester of 2005. The phase-out target is going to be achieved as scheduled.

Croatia

Phase-out of CFCs

A terminal phase-out management plan of CFCs was approved in 2003 and is being implemented in cooperation with Sweden. The second tranche of the project was approved in 2004. Equipment for reclamation centres was purchased and delivered. In addition, a contract for the improvement of the vocational centre was also finalized. In 2005, targeted information services will be finalized and information pamphlets will be produced and distributed. A coordination meeting is planned for the first quarter of 2005 to agree on the 2005 work plan. The third tranche will be requested at the 46th ExCom Meeting.

The first phase-out under this plan will occur in 2005 amounting to 33 ODP tonnes and an additional phase-out of 65 ODP tonnes is expected for the period after 2006.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

3.2 ODP tonnes were eliminated in 2004, accordingly, a phase-out of 12.6 ODP tonnes was achieved. The project is planned to be completed in advance of project completion per proposal.

Cuba

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 44th ExCom Meeting, a total phase-out project in soil, substrate, storage and structure fumigation was approved. The impact of the project is 24.1 ODP tonnes. A plan of activities for 2005 was agreed upon with the Government. For the year 2005, it is envisaged to establish three small centres for the production of grafted plants for the horticulture sector.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Production sector closure

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

Phase-out of CFCs

A refrigeration sector phase-out plan for Korea was approved in 2003. The activities of the 1st tranche were completed and the project is progressing with the 2nd tranche. Refrigeration equipment was

installed and commissioned. Foaming equipment was delivered end of 2004 and will be installed and commissioned in March 2005. The design of the prototype for the compressor is in process. UNIDO will make every effort to complete the project end 2005 to ensure compliance of DPRK with its Montreal Protocol obligations for CFCs. For the RMP, project tools were delivered and installed and two recovery and recycling centres have been established with purchased equipment.

Phase-out of CTC

In 2004, four individual investment projects were completed phasing out 506 ODP tonnes. There is only one remaining ongoing CTC project for which partial phase-out of 45 ODP tonnes was achieved. Partial installation was carried out and CTC based production was closed. Both the Government and UNIDO put serious efforts to speed up the project activities and complete the project by June 2005, thus phasing out another 14.8 ODP tonnes.

The CTC sectoral phase-out plan was approved at the 41st ExCom Meeting to assist Korea in complying with the 85 per cent reduction target. UNIDO completed and evaluated the international bidding for the solvent part of the project and the equipment is now being manufactured. The terms of reference for the process agent part were prepared and offers for process agent were evaluated.

Dominican Republic

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is being implemented as planned. An agreement was arrived at with the melon farm for the elimination of the use of methyl bromide. During 2005, additional agreements will be prepared with the flowers sector, which is the second consumer group of methyl bromide. There was no phase-out scheduled for the year 2004. 60 ODP tonnes will be phased out in 2005 and 41 ODP tonnes in 2006.

Egypt

Phase-out of Solvents (CFC, CTC and TCA)

The terminal solvent sector umbrella project was approved at the 44th meeting of the ExCom. Terms of reference for equipment procurement were prepared. UNIDO focuses on speedy implementation of the project to enable compliance of Egypt with its Montreal Protocol obligations. It is planned to phase out 41 ODP tonnes of CFC, CTC and TCA in 2006.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Egypt reported compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. 185.6 ODP tonnes are planned to be phased out in 2005 as a result of the national phase-out plan for methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation.

Georgia

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The first phase of the project which concentrated on the establishment of small trials on alternatives to methyl bromide and dissemination of the alternatives among farmers, was completed. During 2005, it is foreseen, as part of the second phase of the technical assistance project, to start with training and direct

assistance to the farmers on the adoption of the alternatives. This ongoing project will phase out 6 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2006.

Guatemala

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

UNIDO undertook a mission in April and it was verified that the 2004 consumption target was met. The import quotas for the year 2005 will be agreed upon among farmers, the Ozone Office in Guatemala and UNIDO by the end of May 2005. It seems that Guatemala is at risk of non-compliance with the 2005 consumption target. The areas treated with methyl bromide alternatives have been considerably increased during the crop season 2004/2005. A detailed report will be submitted to the Meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2005.

Honduras

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

All equipment delivered and the installation of the last nursery module will be completed by June 2005. Training program completed. The project is technically completed and the only ongoing activity is the monitoring. During the crop season 2004/2005 a total of 4,356 Ha were planted with melon, or watermelon. As for the data provided by the counterpart companies, 63% of the area was treated with methyl bromide, the remaining with MB alternatives or no treatment (18%). In the crop season 2005/2006 the area under MB alternative will be increased by 140 ha (3% of the total). A detailed report will be submitted to the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2005.

India

Phase-out of CFCs

The refrigeration sector phase-out plan was approved at the 38th ExCom meeting with UNDP as the lead implementing agency. UNIDO is implementing the transportation refrigeration portion of this sector plan. The second tranche of the project was released by the 41st ExCom. The final list of eligible enterprises approved by the Government, was only received at the end of 2004. The written confirmation on the implementation modalities of each enterprise is awaited. Upon receipt of these confirmations, procurement of equipment will start. The project impact of 107 ODP tonnes will be phased out by the end of 2005.

Phase-out of Solvents (CFC and CTC)

Four projects in the process agent sector were completed in 2004 phasing out 229.5 ODP tonnes of CTC. There are two projects in the cleaning solvent sector which are expected to be completed in June and July 2005 with a total phase-out of 69.9 ODP tonnes of CTC. The equipment is purchased and other activities are proceeding well.

Indonesia

Phase-out of CFCs

There are three projects in the foam sector under implementation. All projects are in advanced implementation stage. Most of the machines are on-site and part of them have already been installed. The equipment for Sindari is being shipped. All the above projects will be completed in 2005, phasing out 150 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 44th ExCom Meeting, a phase-out project in grain storage was approved for UNIDO. The impact of the project is 37.8 ODP tonnes. The terms of reference for equipment and services purchase will be set in the first semester of 2005, training activities and equipment delivery will start in the second semester. The phase-out target for 2005 is 7 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of Solvents (CTC, TCA and CFC)

At the 44th ExCom Meeting, a terminal ODS phase-out plan was approved. UNIDO is in charge of the total phase-out in the solvents sector. The project is aiming at eliminating 5.6 ODP tonnes of TCA, 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC and 78 ODP tonnes of CFC, out of which 57 ODP tonnes of CFC, 3 ODP tonnes of TCA and 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC will be phased out in 2005. Total phase-out will be achieved end 2006. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon and the agreement is under preparation. Equipment specification for the degreasing equipment for shoe soles is prepared and bidding will be initiated for three companies.

Iran

Phase-out of CFCs

In 2004, UNIDO completed many of the individual investment projects. Currently, there are four foam projects, one compressor and one refrigeration project under implementation by UNIDO. Further, UNIDO is implementing the RMP and the refrigeration sector plan as part of the national phase-out plan for CFCs approved with GTZ as the lead implementing agency. The refrigeration and compressor projects as well as two of the foam projects have experienced some delays. UNIDO is expecting to complete all these projects in 2005, thus leading to a phase-out of 345.1 ODP tonnes.

A National CFC Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41st Meeting of the ExCom in December 2003. The project implementation is proceeding smoothly. The first training courses "Train the trainers" for custom officers and refrigeration maintenance technicians were conducted. Equipment for the refrigeration companies was delivered. The detailed progress of the project is indicated in the report submitted to the 45th ExCom for the release of the subsequent tranche.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project will be completed in 2005 as reported. The project is assisting seven fumigation chambers in order to improve the efficiency of the alternative selected (phosphine).

Jordan

Phase-out of CFCs

The commercial refrigeration manufacturing part of the National ODS Phase-out Plan approved with the World Bank as the lead implementing agency is being implemented by UNIDO. The project includes a few refrigeration-manufacturing companies and a recovery and recycling component. ODS-free equipment was installed at the refrigeration manufacturing companies and recovery and recycling equipment was delivered. The project is expected to be completed in the year 2006 leading to a phase-out of 41 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of TCA

One project in the solvent sector is currently under implementation by UNIDO. The delivery of equipment for the conversion of the factory is in progress. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 bringing an additional phase-out of 45 ODP tonnes.

Currently, there are no implementation difficulties in this country.

Kuwait

Phase-out of CFCs

UNIDO is responsible for the implementation of the recovery and recycling component of the RMP for Kuwait. 64 ODP tonnes are planned to be phased out in 2006 provided legislation and price-related issues will evolve in the future years as planned. In this respect, we rely on the active role of UNEP. On the other hand, UNIDO has purchased the first batch of recovery and recycling equipment and identified a recovery and recycling centre in consultation with the Government.

Lebanon

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project reorientation was approved at the 43rd ExCom Meeting in July 2004. The new alternative technologies, solarization plus chemicals, were first applied in September 2004, shortly behind schedule (July–August), but just in time for the 2004/2005-crop season. The 2004 phase-out target was achieved as scheduled. The new alternatives will be applied at larger scale in July 2005. The project team is working to optimize alternatives efficiency and cost.

Libya

Phase-out of CFCs

The refrigeration project was completed in 2004 leading to a phase-out of 53.4 ODP tonnes.

Progress is being made in the implementation of the National CFC Phase-out Plan, equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing companies were partly installed and 10 foaming companies are currently under conversion. A partial phase-out of 150.4 ODP tonnes was achieved in 2004 and it is planned to phase out 124 ODP tonnes of CFC in the year 2005.

Macedonia

Phase-out of CFCs

The project is facing difficulties because the company stopped aerosol production. The status of the company will be clarified in the first quarter of 2005. Cancellation by mutual agreement at the 45th ExCom.

Mexico

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The technical assistance project with a total impact of 36.9 ODP tonnes will enable Mexico to comply with the 2005 20 per cent methyl bromide reduction target. The project started immediately after its approval at the 42nd Meeting. A bidding was organized to recruit a national institution in Mexico to assist UNIDO and the Government of Mexico in the provision of direct assistance to farmers on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide. UNIDO is still negotiating the contract conditions. Partial phase-out of 10 ODP tonnes was achieved in 2004.

CFC Consumption Sector

A national CFC phase-out plan was approved in 2004. The reduction schedule for 2004 contained in the agreement was achieved. The achievements of the 2004 work programme together with the 2005 annual implementation plan were submitted to the 45th ExCom.

CFC Production Sector

The CFC production closure project was approved at the 40th Meeting of the ExCom, the conditions of the agreement regarding the first and second year production targets were achieved, the production of the company was audited and the second tranche was released in 2004. The project runs smoothly and it is expected that Mexico will cease production of CFCs in the first half of 2005, and the total production for the years 2003 to 2005 will not exceed 22,000 ODP tonnes. The third tranche was submitted to the 45th ExCom Meeting.

Morocco

Phase-out of CFCs

A terminal umbrella project in the commercial refrigeration sector was approved by the Executive Committee at its 43rd meeting. The implementation of the project is on time. Equipment was purchased and delivery is in progress. The project is expected to be completed in 2006 leading to a phase-out of 18.4 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The reorientation of the phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector was approved at the 44th ExCom Meeting in December 2004. An agreement was reached with the Tomato Association and terms of reference for equipment and services purchase were drafted at the end of December 2004. Equipment

procurement will start in the first trimester of 2005. Installation is expected to be completed by December 2005.

In the strawberry sector, the strawberry farmers adopted the alternative of methan sodium during 2004, which allowed a reduction of more than 34 ODP tonnes as agreed in the project document for 2004. The amount eliminated in that sector is more than 30 per cent compared to the baseline.

Nigeria

Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan is being implemented in cooperation with UNDP as the lead implementing agency. UNIDO is responsible for the refrigeration manufacturing and aerosol sectors. In 2004, foaming machines and refrigerating equipment were delivered in the refrigeration sector. Out of the 100.8 ODP tonnes planned to be phased out by 2005, a partial phase-out of 34.65 ODP tonnes has already been achieved in 2004, ahead of schedule. The project will be completed as planned by the end of June 2005.

The new layouts of the two project sites under the aerosol part of the above project will be finalized shortly. Equipment is being manufactured and delivery is planned for July 2005. The project is planned to be completed in 2005.

Phase-out of Solvents

A terminal ODS phase-out umbrella project was approved at the 43rd ExCom Meeting to phase out 166.7 ODP tonnes of CTC and 31.3 ODP tonnes of TCA. In 2005, 143.8 ODP tonnes of CTC and 8.3 ODP tonnes of TCA are planned to be eliminated under this project. In 2004, implementation modalities were agreed upon. Development of new formulations to replace CTC and TCA started. Equipment will be delivered to several cleaning shops during 2005. The implementation is going smoothly.

Oman

Phase-out of CFCs

The RMP is at the final stages of implementation. Both the training of custom officers and the training on good refrigerant management practices were completed. Recovery and recycling centres were identified. The recovery and recycling equipment was delivered and will be distributed to the servicing workshops during 2005. The phase-out of 13 ODP tonnes is planned for 2005.

Pakistan

Phase-out of CFCs

Activities in the first tranche of the refrigerant management plan progressed as reported to the 44th ExCom Meeting. At the same time, the second tranche was released and, among others, training of technicians and purchase of recovery and recycling equipment are foreseen in 2005.

Phase-out of Solvents and Process Agents (CFC, CTC and TCA)

There are three ongoing solvent projects and one process agent project. All of them are in an advanced stage of implementation. They are planned to be completed in 2005.

The National CTC Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41st Meeting of the ExCom. In 2004, the works were progressing according to the work plan as agreed by the Government of Pakistan. The following activities were undertaken in 2004: bidding for cleaning equipment, establishment of project implementation team, public awareness workshops, purchase of equipment and licensing of the solvents importers were introduced by the Government of Pakistan as well. The second tranche of the project was approved by the 44th ExCom. In 2005, 14 sets of cleaning machines are expected to be delivered to the site. After delivery, installation is foreseen. Phase-out will occur as per agreement.

Phase-out of Halons

The Halon Sector Phase-out Plan was approved at the 41st meeting of the ExCom. Halon awareness and management workshop was carried out. Halon recovery and recycling centre is planned to be established and put into operation by the end of June 2005. The full ban on halon import will be introduced six months later. The project will be completed in 2006 phasing out the consumption of 24.2 ODP tonnes of halons.

Qatar

Phase-out of CFCs

Similar to Oman, the RMP in Qatar is at the final stages of implementation. Both the training of custom officers and the training on good refrigerant management practices were completed. One recovery and recycling centre has already been established. The recovery and recycling equipment were delivered and will be distributed to the servicing workshops during 2005. The phase-out of 13 ODP tonnes is planned for 2005.

Romania

Phase-out of CTC

The terminal umbrella phase-out project in the solvent sector approved by the 41st ExCom, will be completed by June 2005. The equipment is already delivered and installed. The project will phase out 11.1 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of CFCs

The project on the phase-out of CFC-12 in the manufacture of pharmaceutical aerosols was approved at the 44th meeting of the ExCom. The project will be completed in 2007 phasing out the consumption of 46.5 ODP tonnes in the aerosol sector.

Serbia and Montenegro

Phase-out of CFCs

There are two individual ongoing projects in the country under UNIDO's implementation. Equipment for the foam project was delivered and preparatory works for the installation are ongoing. Installation and commissioning are foreseen for 2005 and phase-out of 75 ODP tonnes of CFC-11 will be achieved by the end of 2005. The refrigeration project is close to completion. Moulds for newly designed compressors were prepared. The project will be completed by mid-2005, phasing out 2 ODP tonnes of CFC-12.

A national CFC phase-out plan was approved by the 43rd ExCom Meeting. The project is implemented in cooperation with the Government of Sweden. Implementation modalities were agreed upon and implementation has started. The new formulation of medical aerosols with HAP showed good results, the formulation is being tested on its stability. It is expected to certify the new formulation by November 2005. Procurement of equipment will start as soon as the counterpart decides on the location of the new installation.

Sudan

Phase-out of CFC and CTC

A national CFC and CTC phase-out plan was approved at the 44th ExCom Meeting. Implementation modalities were agreed upon and implementation has started. In 2005, the manufacturing sector in aerosols, foams and refrigeration will be addressed. In addition, the service sector programme will start with the establishment of training and recovery centres in the West and South area of Sudan. Phase-out will occur as stipulated in the agreement.

Syria

Phase-out of CFCs

There is only one remaining foam project and one refrigeration project under UNIDO's implementation. Equipment was delivered, civil construction works were finished and equipment is being installed. Both projects are planned to be completed in 2005 phasing out 67.4 ODP tonnes.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The first series of training was completed in 2004. The first set of equipment was purchased during the last trimester of 2004 and will be delivered by the end of the first trimester of 2005. The second series of training will start in second trimester of 2005 as soon as all equipment is delivered.

Turkey

Phase-out of Solvents

A terminal umbrella project for phasing out remaining ozone-depleting solvents was approved by the 41st ExCom Meeting. Equipment for phase-out of CTC has already been purchased and installed. Partial phase-out of CTC and TCA amounting to 20 ODP tonnes was achieved. Stain removing equipment is being purchased and will be delivered to the site in 2005. Total phase-out of TCA will occur in 2005.

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is going on smoothly. Project activities in 2004 mainly focused on training and awareness in cooperation with leading farmers. By the end of the first trimester of 2005, a number of equipment and materials will be delivered to reach a larger number of farmers. Training is going on, focusing on a small group of homogeneous producers. The phase-out target will be achieved as scheduled.

Uganda

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

After the revision approved by the 41st Executive Committee, the project has advanced as planned. The project has fielded a machine for the application of methan sodium. Training on the identification and use of substrates started in 2004. Training on the use of machines will start during the first semester of 2005. The project is expected to be completed in 2006.

Uruguay

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is implemented as planned. One region of the country (Bella Union) is free of methyl bromide. The project is concentrating on another important region (Salto), where some farmers are facing difficulties in adopting the alternatives. Through the project, training support is provided. In addition, identification of as many viable alternative chemicals as possible is envisaged. The project is expected to be completed in 2005 and to phase out a further 4.7 ODP tonnes.

Venezuela

Phase-out of CFCs

The only remaining umbrella refrigeration project addressing seven companies, was partially completed in 2004. 20.9 ODP tonnes of CFCs were phased out at five enterprises. The situation of the remaining two companies will be clarified in the first half of 2005. For the last umbrella foam project, equipment was delivered to the site and installation is ongoing. The project will be completed in 2005 and will phase out 135.5 ODP tonnes.

A national CFC phase-out plan was approved in 2004. A detailed implementation plan was prepared and agreed upon. Core personnel were successfully trained. The national implementation structure was established and equipment for the remaining manufacturing enterprises was ordered. In 2005, the second tranche of the project will be requested. The training centres and recycling centres will be re-established

and training of technicians will start. Part of the recovery and recycling equipment will be delivered. Phase-out will occur as stipulated in the agreement.

Zimbabwe

Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The project is close to completion. All equipment is in the field. Training was provided to all flower growers. In 2005, final training will be provided and project completion is foreseen.

B) ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN NON-COMPLIANCE

Albania

Albania has been in non-compliance with its CFC obligations. The Government presented its plan of action to the Implementation Committee. The plan of action was recommended by the Implementation Committee and approved by the Meeting of the Parties under decision XV/26. As per decision XV/26, Albania, the next CFC reduction milestones for Albania are 61.2 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 36.2 ODP tonnes in 2005.

UNIDO is implementing a national ODS phase-out plan. The plan includes a solvent and a refrigeration-servicing component. The project had small delays relating to the understaffing of the national ozone unit and the rule requiring payment of VAT on project-related equipment. The problems were resolved during 2004.

It is to be pointed out that Albania reduced its CFC consumption to 35.0 ODP tonnes as reported in its data for 2003.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina has been in non-compliance with both its CFC and methyl bromide obligations. The plan of action was recommended by the Implementation Committee approved by the Meeting of the Parties under Decision XV/30 of the Meeting of the Parties.

As per its plan of action, the next CFC reduction milestones for Bosnia and Herzegovina are 167 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 102.1 ODP tonnes in 2005, while those of methyl bromide are 5.61 ODP tonnes in 2005 and 2006.

Bosnia and Herzegovina reported annual data for methyl chloroform (TCA) for 2003, which is above their requirement for a freeze in consumption. The country is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures and, therefore, Bosnia and Herzegovina was requested as per decision XVI/20 to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting explanations for their excess consumption, together with plans of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance.

In view of decision XVI/32 reminding Bosnia and Herzegovina of its obligation to establish a licensing and quota system, the country is expecting to put in place the required legislation by the middle of 2005.

a) Phase-out of CFCs

There are four ongoing individual investment projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina; two of which are foam projects that will phase out 54 ODP tonnes of CFCs by July 2005. In addition, two refrigeration projects will be completed in June 2005 phasing out in total 39.14 ODP tonnes of CFC.

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

b) Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

UNIDO is implementing a methyl bromide investment project, which is going on track. The project will enable the country to phase out 6.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide in 2005 and 5.6 ODP tonnes in 2006 in the tobacco seedling, vegetables and flower sectors. This will allow the country to return into compliance with regard to its methyl bromide consumption in accordance with its plan of action.

c) Phase-out of CTC and TCA

One company uses 0.63 ODP of TCA for cleaning of heat exchangers. The use of TCA at this company will be phased out by the middle of 2005. UNIDO is also implementing the second tranche of the CTC/methyl chloroform phase-out plan, which will help to phase out the consumption of TCA in due course.

Botswana

Botswana has been in non-compliance with its methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its action plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/31 of the Meeting of the Parties. The next milestones for the phase-out of methyl bromide in Botswana are 0.2 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 0 ODP tonnes in 2005.

The demonstration project implemented by UNIDO was completed in December 2004 and the consumption of methyl bromide in 2005 is expected to be zero.

Guatemala

Guatemala has been in non-compliance with its CFC and methyl bromide obligations. The Government presented its action plan to the Implementation Committee, which was approved under Decision XV/34 of the Meeting of the Parties. UNIDO is active in the country in the methyl bromide sector only. Thus, we are concentrating our activities on complying with the above Decision regarding methyl bromide. The next milestones for Guatemala are to reduce the methyl bromide consumption to 492 ODP tonnes by 2004 and 360 ODP tonnes in 2005.

The implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out project has started, necessary agreements were signed and first tranche of equipment was purchased. 296.6 ODP tonnes were phased out in 2004 and thus, Guatemala was achieved its 2004 consumption target. However, it seems that Guatemala is at risk of non-compliance with the 2005 control measures established by the Meeting of the Parties.

Honduras

Honduras is in non-compliance with its methyl bromide obligations for the year 2005. Methyl bromide in 2005 was 349.3 ODP tonnes instead of 306.1 ODP tonnes, as for Decision XV/35 of the Meeting of the Parties. The Government will present an action plan to go back to compliance. UNIDO is assisting Honduras in implementing the methyl bromide phase-out project and will assist Honduras presenting the new action plan.

Iran

Iran reported annual data for methyl chloroform (TCA) for 2003, which is above their requirement for a freeze in consumption. The country is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures and, therefore, Iran was requested as per decision XVI/20 to submit to the Implementation Committee for consideration at its next meeting explanations for their excess consumption, together with plans of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance.

It is noted, however, that the Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted a request for a change in its baseline data for methyl chloroform that will be considered by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting. In this respect, UNIDO is assisting Iran in developing a CTC/TCA phase-out project.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has reported annual data for halons for 2003, which is above its requirements for those substances. As a consequence, for 2003, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2B of the Montreal Protocol.

The Meeting of the Parties requested the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as a matter of urgency, to submit a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. UNIDO included in the business plan a halon-banking project for Libya, which will be submitted to the July or November sessions of the ExCom.

In 2003, Libya reported a consumption of 704.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs, which puts it in compliance with its action plan approved under decision XV/36 where the benchmark for 2003 is 710 ODP tonnes. Based on the measures taken by the Government of Libya and the progress made in the implementation of the national phase-out plan, Libya is expected to continue being in compliance in 2004. With regard to the licensing and quota system, it is to be noted that a draft ODS regulation was formulated. The legislation is currently in the process of being enacted by the Government.

Nigeria

The next CFC phase-out milestones for Nigeria are 3200 ODPT in 2004 and 1800 ODPT in 2005. UNIDO is assisting Nigeria to implement the National CFC Phase-out Plan (refrigeration manufacturing, aerosol and solvent components). The ongoing tranches of the NPPs are expected to be completed in 2005 phasing out around 210 ODP tonnes of CFCs.

It is to be mentioned that the 2003 reported consumption of CFC in Nigeria is 2662.4 ODPT.

Pakistan

Pakistan has been in non-compliance with regard to its Halon consumption in 2003. Pakistan was, therefore, requested to prepare a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks, which was recommended by the Implementation Committee and approved at the 16th Meeting of the Parties. In its plan of action, the halon consumption in Pakistan should not exceed 14.2 ODPT in 2004 and 7.1 ODPT in 2005. UNIDO is assisting Pakistan in implementing its halon banking project, which should help to bring back the country into compliance. Pakistan has also introduced a licensing and quota system to ensure getting back into compliance.

Uganda

The plan of action for the phase-out of methyl bromide in Uganda was approved by the Decision XV/43 of the Parties. The next methyl bromide phase-out milestones are 24 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 6 ODP tonnes in 2005.

UNIDO is assisting Uganda in phasing out methyl bromide through a sectoral methyl bromide phase-out plan. The project is expected to be completed by 2005, thus enabling Uganda to return to compliance with its methyl bromide obligations.

Uruguay

The plan of action for the phase-out of methyl bromide in Uruguay was approved by the Decision XV/44 of the Parties. The next methyl bromide phase-out milestones are 4 ODP tonnes in 2004 and 0 ODP in 2005.

UNIDO is assisting Uruguay in phasing out methyl bromide through a sectoral methyl bromide phase-out plan. The project is expected to be completed by 2005, thus enabling Uruguay to return to compliance with its methyl bromide obligations.