Introduction

1. The Desk Study on Non-Compliance with the Freeze in Consumption of CFCs, Halons, Methyl Bromide and Methyl Chloroform is part of the 2005 monitoring and evaluation work programme and is presented to the 46th meeting of the Executive Committee (doc. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/8). The desk study identifies the countries which have been in non-compliance and moved back into compliance or which still are in non-compliance or appear to be in non-compliance with the freeze based on their latest consumption figures.

2. Two consultants, Mr. Richard Abrokwa-Ampadu and Mr. Cristobal Vignal, reviewed all relevant documents and reports of the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and of the Executive Committee as well as data reports of the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and related documentation from the two Secretariats and other relevant sources.

3. The main purpose of the present reader is to show the methods and supporting evidence used in the desk study to prepare tables 7-9 on causes of non-compliance or potential non-compliance and return to compliance. The country profiles were the first source of information, followed by the spreadsheets showing the criteria applied for each country on the causes of non-compliance or potential non-compliance and return to compliance.

Montreal, June 2005

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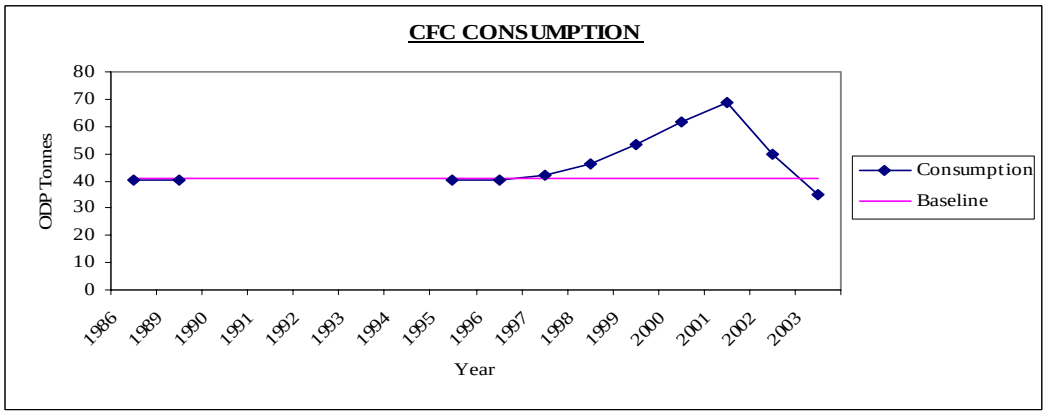
ANNEX I.1

ALBANIA

1. Albania ratified the Montreal Protocol on 8 October 1999. Its country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 2000. The Executive Committee has approved $495,793 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

CFC Consumption

2. Albania's CFC baseline consumption is 40.75 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption data from 1998 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Albania was in non-compliance with the CFC freeze obligations from 1999 to 2002 (Decisions XIV/18 and XV/26 of the 14th and 15th Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol respectively). It should be noted that Albania's 2003 consumption data was below its baseline, indicating Albania's return to compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for that year. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Albania's 2004 data reported to the Ozone Secretariat which showed 2004 CFC consumption of 36.6 ODP tonnes (which is below the baseline) indicating Albania's continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Albania had its institutional strengthening project approved in 2001 and implemented by UNEP. To date, it has had two phases approved. The approvals for the first two phases were only for one year in each case in view of its non-compliance with the CFC consumption freeze. These two phases were scheduled to be completed in 2002 and 2003 respectively. Due to a change in the NOU as well as the UNEP team, there has been a slowdown in implementation of the second phase. There is no institutional strengthening renewal for Albania since the completion of the second phase in 2002.

Project Preparation

4. Albania had only one project preparation project for national ODS phase-out plan approved in 2002 and implemented by UNIDO. This project was completed in 2003.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

6. Albania has six ongoing projects under the National ODS phase-out plan jointly implemented by UNIDO and UNEP. These projects are expected to be completed by 2004, 2005 and 2009. No delay has been encountered for these projects.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Albania vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2001	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2002	- Institutional Strengthening - Preparation of National ODS Phase-Out Plan - Refrigerant Management Plan - Help in introduction of non-ODS technologies in refrigeration and insulation	- Institutional Strengthening - Preparation of National ODS Phase-Out Plan
2003	National ODS Phase-Out Plan and Refrigerant Management Plan	National ODS Phase-Out Plan
2004	Institutional Strengthening and National ODS Phase-Out Plan	No Activity Approved
2005	Institutional Strengthening and National ODS Phase-Out Plan	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Albania had its National ODS Phase-Out Plan approved at the 39th Meeting amounting to US $653,125 for phasing out 68 ODP tonnes. This agreement represents the understanding of Albania and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out all ODS in the country.

Action Plans Approved by the Meeting of the Parties

9. No action plan has been approved by the Meeting of the Parties.

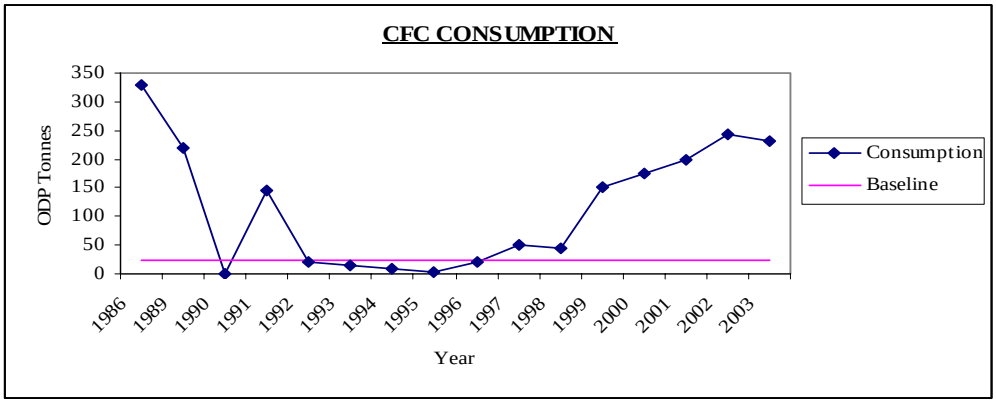
ANNEX I.2

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Montreal Protocol on 6 March 1992. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1997. The Executive Committee has approved $2,634,446 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

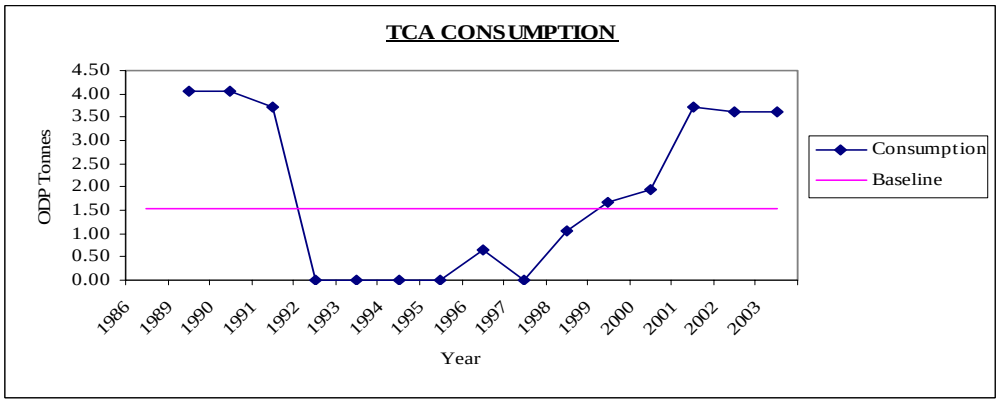
CFC Consumption

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina's CFC consumption baseline is 24.17 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1998 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Bosnia and Herzegovina was in non-compliance with the CFC freeze obligations from mid-1999 to 2003 (Decisions XIV/21 and XV/30 of the 14th and 15th Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). However, Bosnia and Herzegovina's reported 2003 consumption data which met its agreed upon benchmark for 2003 of 235.3 ODP tonnes. Bosnia and Herzegovina has also reported data on the implementation of its country programme to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat which shows 2004 CFC consumption of 187.9 ODP tonnes that is above its agreed 2004 benchmark of 167 ODP tonnes.



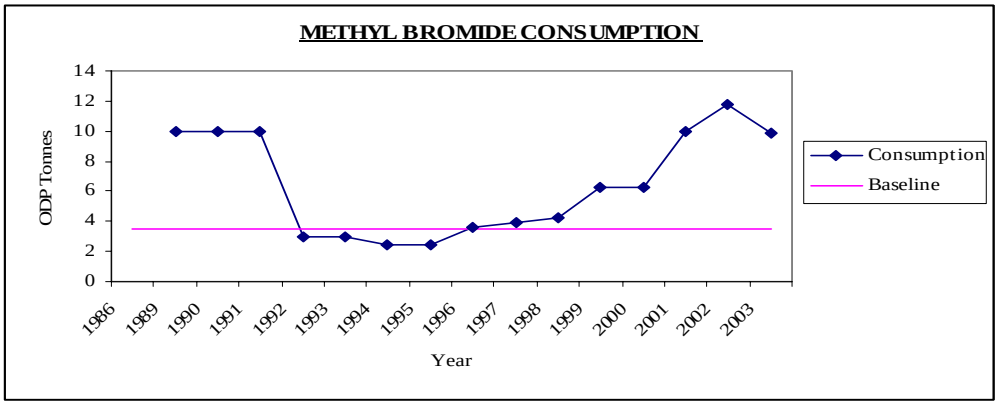
Methyl Chloroform (TCA) Consumption

3. Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the London Amendment on 11 October 2003. Its baseline for TCA is 1.55 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1999 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Bosnia and Herzegovina was in non-compliance with the TCA freeze obligations for 2003 control year. Bosnia and Herzegovina's 2004 country programme data reported to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat showed consumption of 2.44 ODP tonnes which places it in potential non-compliance for the 2004 control period.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 11 October 2003. Its baseline for Methyl Bromide is 3.53 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1999 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Bosnia and Herzegovina was in non-compliance with the Methyl Bromide consumption freeze obligations (Decision XV/30). Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have to meet any specific benchmark in 2003 or 2004 but is expected to reduce its consumption to 5.61 ODP-tonnes in 2005 and in 2006 (Decision XV/30).



Institutional Strengthening

5. The institutional strengthening project of Bosnia and Herzegovina was approved in 1999 with UNIDO as its implementing agency. To date, two phases have been approved. The completion of the first phase was delayed by more than 2 years due to operational problems. The second phase is scheduled to be completed by 2006.

Project Preparation

6. Bosnia and Herzegovina had its first project preparation approved in 2000. In total, it has 8 preparation projects approved and implemented by UNIDO. One of the 8 preparation projects approved has been cancelled due to the lack of consumption in the aerosol sector. The remaining 7 projects are for foam (3), refrigeration (3) and phase-out plan (1). Project preparation for the national ODS phase-out plan was approved with the understanding that no further requests for project preparation will be submitted by the Government.

7. One preparation project in the foam sector was completed in 2002. All preparation projects in the refrigeration sector and for the phase-out plan were completed in 2003. Regarding the two ongoing foam projects, they are expected to be completed in 2004.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

8. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

9. Bosnia and Herzegovina has 7 ongoing CFC phase-out projects implemented by UNIDO. Two projects are tranches of the National ODS phase-out plan which covers CFC and TCA; they are planned to be completed in 2004 and 2005. The remaining 5 projects are foam (2) and refrigeration (3). Possible delays are expected for 3 of these 5 projects. However, the 2004 Progress Report is expected to provide up-dated information.

10. Bosnia and Herzegovina has one ongoing methyl bromide project implemented by UNIDO. This project is planned to be completed in 2006.

Business Plans

11. The following table shows business plan activities for Bosnia and Herzegovina vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC, TCA and methyl bromide

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Projects Preparation and Investment projects in Aerosol and Foam Flexible Sectors	Preparation in the Aerosol and Foam Sectors
2001	Projects Preparation and Investment projects in Foam Flexible and Refrigeration Commercial and Domestic Sectors	Projects Preparation and Investment projects in Foam Flexible and Refrigeration Commercial and Domestic Sectors
2002	-Projects Preparation for Foam Rigid, Refrigeration Commercial and National Phase-Out Plan. -Investment projects for Foam Rigid and Refrigeration Commercial.	Projects Preparation for Foam Rigid, Refrigeration Commercial and National Phase-Out Plan.
2003	National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Investment projects for Foam Rigid, Refrigeration Commercial, National ODS Phase-Out Plan and Methyl Bromide Projects.
2004	Institutional Strengthening and National ODS Phase-Out Plan	Institutional Strengthening and National ODS Phase-Out Plan
2005	National ODS Phase-Out Plan	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

12. Bosnia and Herzegovina had its National ODS Phase-Out Plan approved at the 41st Meeting amounting to US $864,160 for phasing out 121.1 ODP tonnes. This agreement represents the understanding of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out CFC and TCA consumption prior to 31 December 2007.

Action Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

13. In accordance with decision XIV/21 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Bosnia and Herzegovina was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee a plan of action, with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Bosnia and Herzegovina presented such a plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties (Decision XV/30), by which it specifically committed itself to:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 243.6 ODP-tonnes as follows;

(i) To 235.3 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
(ii) To 167 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To 102.1 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
(iv) To 33 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
(v) To 3 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
(vi) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2008, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of CFC consumption, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To reducing methyl bromide consumption from 11.8 ODP-tonnes in 2002;

(i) To 5.61 ODP-tonnes in 2005 and in 2006;
(ii) To phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2007, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(c) To establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(d) To banning, by 2006, imports of ODS-using equipment.

14. The above measures should enable Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to compliance by 2008.

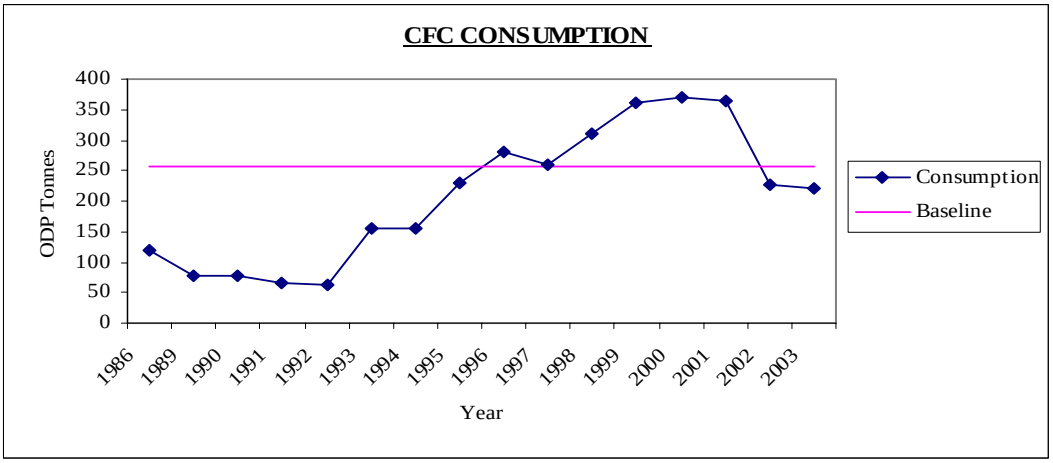
ANNEX I.3

CAMEROON

1. Cameroon ratified the Montreal Protocol on 30 August 1989. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $5,657,925 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

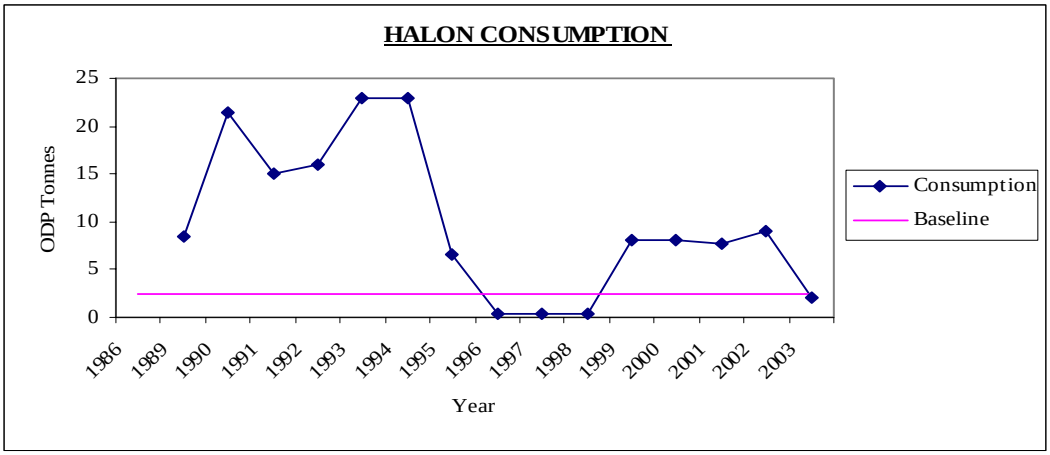
CFC Consumption

2. Cameroon's CFC baseline consumption is 256.89 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1998 to 2001 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Cameroon was in non-compliance with the CFC freeze obligations from 1 July 1999 to 2001 (Decisions XIII/23, XIV/32 and XV/32 of the 13th, 14th and 15th Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol) and was requested by both Decisions XIII/23 and XIV/32 to submit a plan of action for returning to compliance. Decision XV/32 noted Cameroon's reported 2002 data which was below its baseline suggesting a possible return to compliance with the freeze, subject to the level of consumption for the control period 1 July 2001-31 December 2002, which Cameroon was urged to report as a matter of urgency. Cameroon subsequently reported 2003 consumption data which was below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the CFC freeze obligations. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Cameroon's 2004 consumption data reported to the Ozone Secretariat which showed 2004 CFC consumption of 148.5 ODP tonnes (which is below the baseline) indicating Cameroon's continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze.



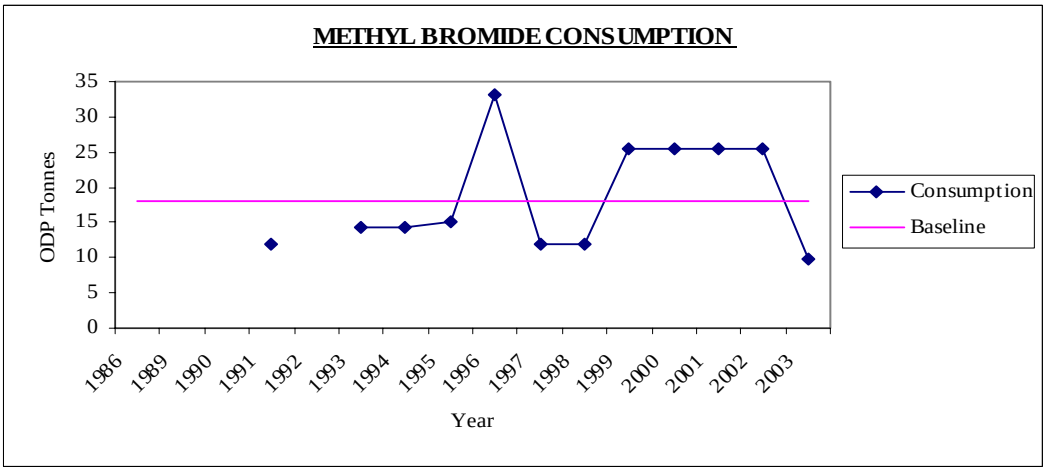
Halon Consumption

3. Cameroon's halon baseline consumption is 2.38 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1999 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Cameroon was in non-compliance with the freeze obligations during the 2002 halon freeze compliance period (Decision XV/32 of the 15th Meeting of the Parties). However Cameroon's 2003 consumption data was below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the halon freeze obligations for that year. Cameroon's 2004 consumption data report showed halon consumption of 1.18 ODP tonnes indicating sustained compliance with the halon consumption freeze.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

4. Cameroon ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 25 June 1996. Its methyl bromide baseline consumption is 18.09 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1999 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Cameroon was in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations for the 2002 compliance period (Decision XV/32). It should be noted that Cameroon reported 2003 consumption data which was below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations for that year. Cameroon's 2004 consumption data report also showed methyl bromide consumption of 9 ODP tonnes indicating continued compliance with the methyl bromide consumption freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

5. Cameroon had its institutional strengthening project initially approved in 1993 and implemented by UNEP. To date, it has had five phases approved. The completions of the first three phases were delayed from 6 to 28 months. The reason for the delay in implementation of the third phase was attributed to difficulty in communicating with the NOU. The last two phases are planned to be completed by 2004 and 2005. Approvals for the last two phases were only for one year in view of Cameroon's non-compliance status.

Project Preparation

6. Cameroon has five project preparation projects approved that are related to the phase-out of CFC. One of the five projects has been cancelled. Three projects have been completed with 3 to 24 months delay. The remaining one project is still ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2005.

7. Cameroon had one project preparation in the methyl bromide sector that was approved and completed in 1998.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

8. Cameroon had five completed projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC. These projects were completed in the 1994 to 2002 period with delays of 3 to 58 months. Two long delayed foam projects were finally completed phasing out 250 ODP tonnes of CFC. However, the impact of this phase-out on Cameroon's compliance could not be discerned as the consumption data reported pursuant to Article 7 did not appear to be consistent with the phase-out achieved and reported for the projects in progress reports.

9. Cameroon also had one completed methyl bromide project that was approved in 2001 and implemented by UNEP. This project was completed in 2003 with 12 months delay. The reason for the delay was not provided by the country.

Ongoing Projects

10. Cameroon has one ongoing refrigerant management project being implemented by UNIDO that was approved in 2002. This project is expected to be completed by 2007.

11. There is also one ongoing methyl bromide demonstration project that was approved in 1998 and implemented by UNIDO. This project is planned to be completed in 2004 with 47 months delay due to national counterpart's late delivery.

Business Plans

12. The following table shows business plan activities for Cameroon vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC, halon and methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2001	-Methyl bromide - enhancing capacity for control and phase out -Implementation of RMP	-Methyl bromide - enhancing capacity for control and phase out
2002	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation -Preparation of ODS National Phase-Out Plan	-Implementation of RMP
2003	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2004	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation	-Refrigeration Project Preparation -Institutional Strengthening
2005	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Investment Project	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

13. Cameroon had its RMP update approved as per Decision 31/48. This approval is enough for Cameroon to meet the 85% reduction for CFC.

14. A halon banking project has been approved for Cameroon. No additional action will be needed for Cameroon to achieve compliance with the halon freeze.

15. Projects for complete phase-out of methyl bromide in the country have also been approved for Cameroon.

Action Plans Approved by the Meeting of the Parties

16. Cameroon submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group II substances (Decision XV/32). Under the plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties, Cameroon specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing halon consumption from 9 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:

(i) To 3 ODP-tonnes in 2003;

(ii) To 2.38 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To phasing out halon consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To monitoring its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas introduced in 2003;

(c) To monitoring its existing ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, introduced in 1996.

17. The above measures should enable Cameroon to return to compliance, with respect to consumption of halons by 2005.

18. No action plan has been approved for CFC and Methyl Bromide.

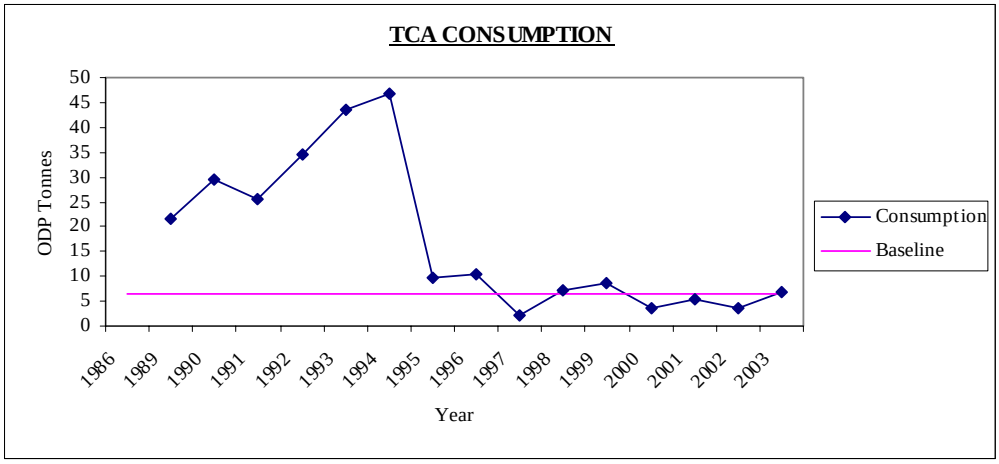
ANNEX I.4

CHILE

1. Chile ratified the Montreal Protocol on 26 March 1990. Chile's country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1991. The Executive Committee has approved $9,479,086 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

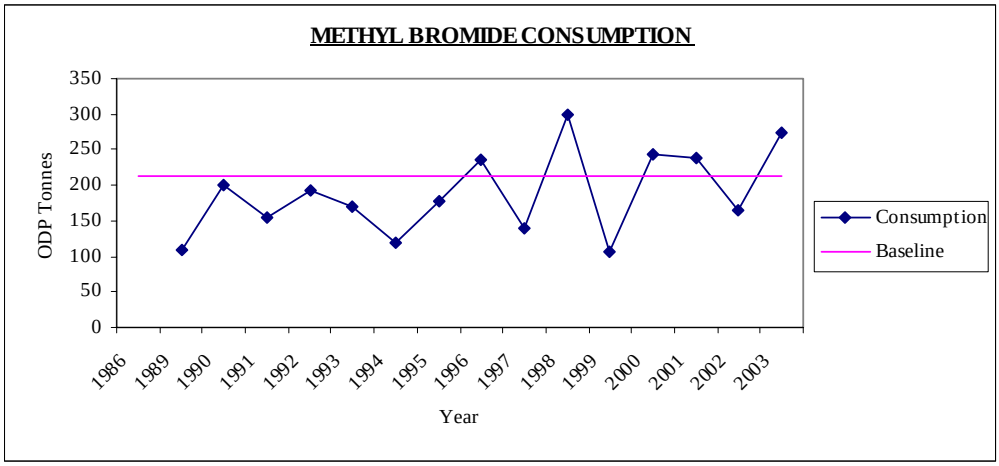
Methyl Chloroform (TCA) Consumption

2. Chile ratified the London Amendment on 9 April 1992. Its methyl chloroform consumption baseline is 6.44 ODP tonnes. It reported 2003 consumption of 6.97 ODP tonnes which was above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, by Decision XVI/22 of the 16th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol Chile was in non-compliance with the freeze obligations of methyl chloroform and was requested to submit to the Implementation Committee at its next meeting a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. Chile has not reported 2004 methyl chloroform consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline that could have indicated its potential for returning to compliance with the methyl chloroform consumption freeze in 2004.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

3. Chile ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 14 January 1994. Its methyl bromide consumption baseline is 212.51 ODP tonnes. It reported 2003 consumption of 274.3 ODP tonnes which was above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Chile was in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations for 2003 control period in accordance with Decision XVI/22 and was similarly requested to submit to submit to the Implementation Committee at its next meeting a plan of action to ensure prompt return to compliance. Chile has not reported 2004 methyl bromide consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline that could have indicated its potential for returning to compliance with the methyl bromide consumption freeze in 2004.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Chile's institutional strengthening project was initially approved in 1992 with the World Bank as implementing agency. To date, six phases have been approved. The completions of the first and third phases were delayed by 4 and 5 months, respectively. The fifth phase was expected to be completed in 2004. The latest phase was approved at the 45th Meeting in March 2005 for only one year, in view of Chile's status a country in non-compliance with its obligations under the Protocol, and is expected to be completed in 2006.

Project Preparation

5. Chile received approval for a total of four project preparation projects for methyl bromide implemented by UNDP and the World Bank. All four project preparation projects have been completed, two of which experienced delays of more than one year. Regarding methyl chloroform, project preparation funds were approved for a solvent sector phase-out plan for Chile at the 39th Meeting. This project was expected to be completed in 2004.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

6. Two methyl bromide projects were completed in 1997 and 2001. The projects experienced implementation delays of more than 9 months. Reasons for the delay have not been provided.

Ongoing Projects

7. Chile has two ongoing projects for methyl bromide. The first project was approved in 1998 and was delayed for more than 4 years due to administrative and seasonal (for sowing) factors. This project was expected to be completed by 2004. The second project was approved at the 45th Meeting and is scheduled to be completed in 2006.

8. Chile has one ongoing solvent sector plan for phasing out CTC and TCA in the country. This project is expected to be completed in 2005.

Business Plans

9. The following table shows business plan activities for Chile vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of methyl bromide and TCA.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Institutional Strengthening -Project Preparation and Investment/Technical Assistance Projects for Methyl Bromide	-Institutional Strengthening -Project Preparation and Investment/Technical Assistance Projects for Methyl Bromide
2001	Investment Methyl Bromide Project	No Activity Approved

2002	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2003	Solvent Sector Phase-Out Project and Preparation	Solvent Sector Phase-Out Project and Preparation
2004	Institutional Strengthening and Methyl Bromide Investment Project	No Activity Approved
2005	Institutional Strengthening and Methyl Bromide Investment Project	Institutional Strengthening and Methyl Bromide Investment Project

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

10. Chile had projects approved for complete phase-out of methyl bromide.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

11. No action plan has been approved by the Meeting of the Parties.

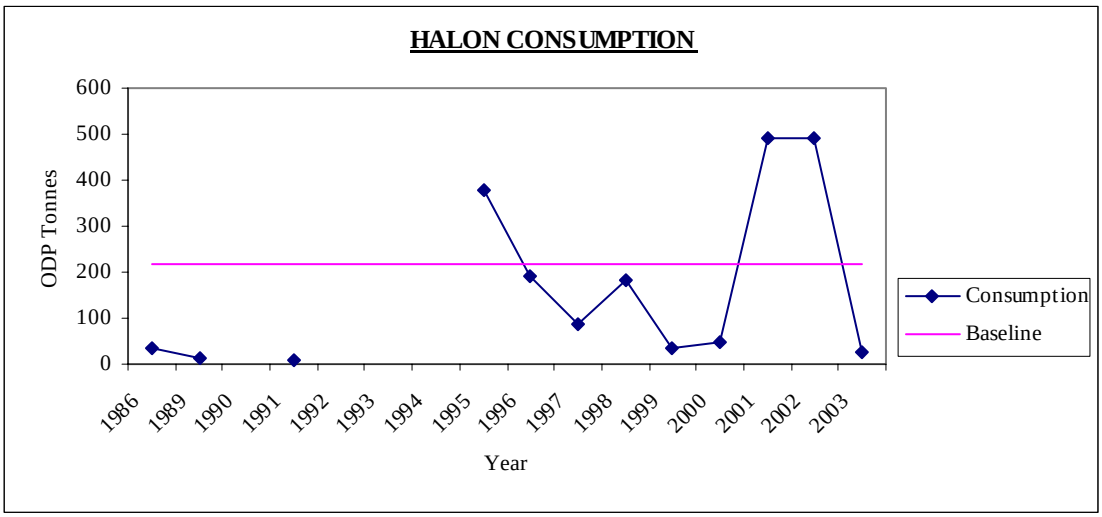
ANNEX I.5

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

1. Democratic Republic of Congo ratified the Montreal Protocol on 30 November 1994. Its country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1995. The Executive Committee has approved $2,307,802 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

Halon Consumption

2. Democratic Republic of Congo's halon baseline consumption is 218.67 ODP tonnes. It reported 2001 and 2002 consumption which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, according to Decision XV/33, Democratic Republic of Congo was in non-compliance with the freeze obligations during the 2002 halon freeze compliance period and was requested to submit a plan of action for a prompt return to compliance. However, Democratic Republic of Congo's 2003 consumption data was below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the halon freeze obligations for that year. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Democratic Republic of Congo's 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 halon consumption of 22.86 ODP tonnes (below the baseline) indicating Democratic Republic of Congo's continued compliance with the halon consumption freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Democratic Republic of Congo had its institutional strengthening initially approved in 1999 implemented by UNEP. Currently, it has had two phases approved. The first phase was approved only for one year and was completed in 2000 with 8 months delays due to delays in the signature of the project document. The last phase is expected to be completed in 2005.

Project Preparation

4. Not Applicable.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

6. Democratic Republic of Congo has halon banking activity that is part of a regional halon banking project for sectoral phase-out programme: establishing a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, and Guinea). This project was approved in 2002 with UNEP as implementing agency. The project is expected to be completed in 2005.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Democratic Republic of Congo vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of halon.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2002	No Activity Planned	Halon Banking (Part of Regional Project)
2003	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2004	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2005	Institutional Strengthening	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. A halon banking activity has been approved for Congo DR as part of the regional halon banking project for some West and Central African countries.

Action Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. No action plan has been submitted to or approved by the Meeting of the Parties.

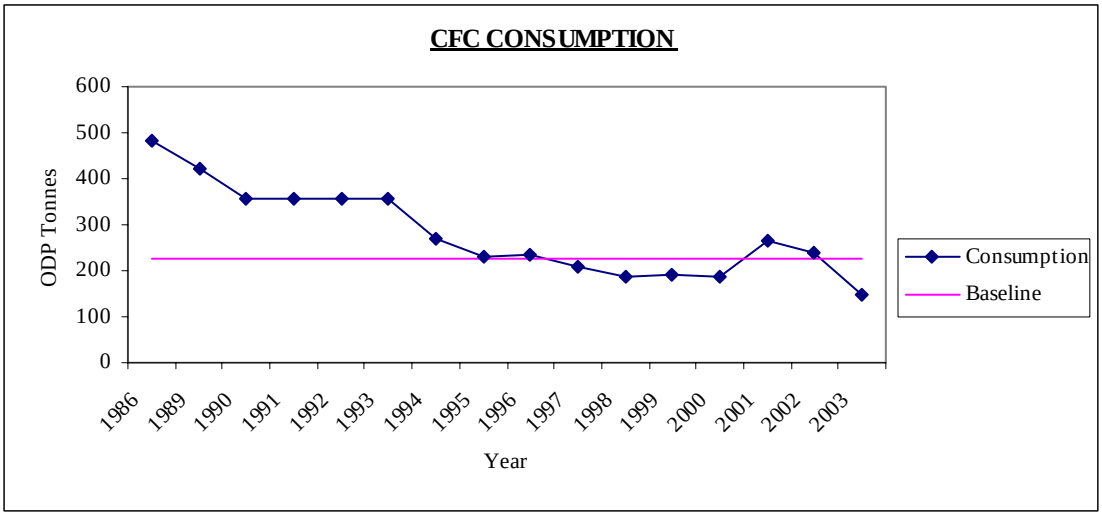
ANNEX I.6

GUATEMALA

1. Guatemala ratified the Montreal Protocol on 7 November 1989. Its country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $5,709,544 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

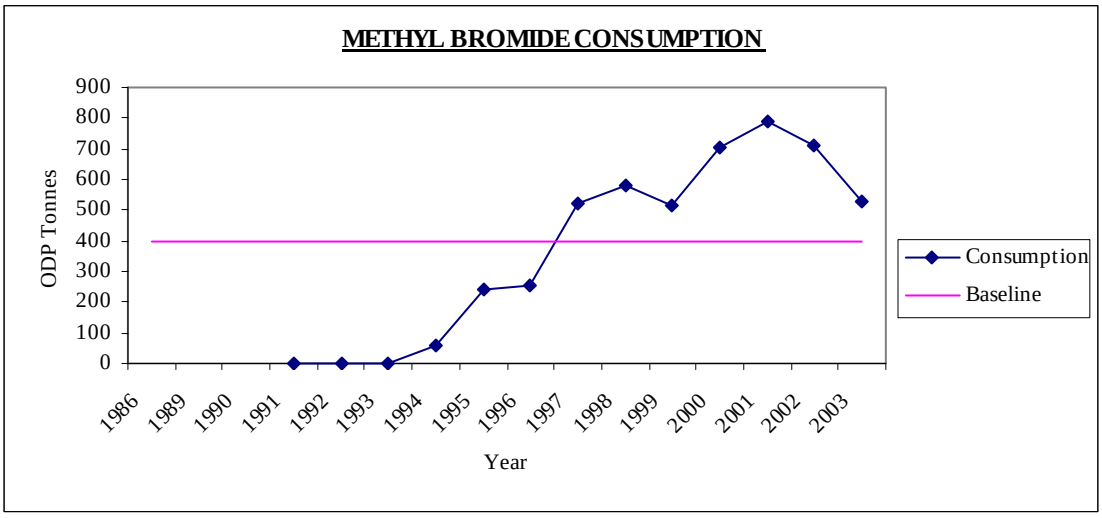
CFC Consumption

2. Guatemala's CFC baseline consumption is 224.65 ODP tonnes. It reported 2001 and 2002 consumption data which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, as it had not reported data for the control period 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 Guatemala was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol in the absence of further clarification (Decision XIV/17 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Subsequently, Guatemala submitted its plan of action for ensuring a prompt return to compliance with the CFC (and methyl bromide) control measures to the 15th Meeting (Decision XV/34). However, Guatemala's 2003 as well as 2004 consumption data were below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for those years as well as meeting its CFC consumption benchmarks in accordance with Decision XV/34.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

3. Guatemala ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 21 January 2002. Guatemala's methyl bromide baseline consumption is 400.7 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption data from 1999 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Guatemala was in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations for the 2002 control period (Decision XV/34 of the 15th Meeting of the Parties). Guatemala submitted its plan of action for ensuring a prompt return to compliance with the methyl bromide control measures to the 15th Meeting (Decision XV/34). Guatemala reported 2003 and 2004 methyl bromide consumption data (527.7 ODP tonnes and 484.2 ODP tonnes) which though above its baseline were below the agreed upon consumption benchmarks for those years (528 and 492 ODP tonnes respectively) according to the action plan in Decision XV/34.



Institutional Strengthening

4. The institutional strengthening project of Guatemala was initially approved in 1993 and is being implemented by UNEP. It has had five phases already approved. No major delay has been reported by the country. Approval for the last phase was only for one year, in view of Guatemala's status of non-compliance. The last two phases are expected to be completed in 2004 and 2005.

Project Preparation

5. Guatemala had 5 project preparation projects that are related to CFC. These projects were completed with no major delays.

6. Regarding methyl bromide, Guatemala had two projects preparation projects approved in 1997 and 1999. The first project "Project formulation of investment projects in the methyl bromide sector" is delayed by 17 months. However, the reason for delay is not provided. The second project "Project preparation for the phase out of 800 tonnes of methyl bromide in melon crops" is delayed by 24 months due to the fact that Guatemala Congress has not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment. These projects were due to be completed in 1999 and 2002.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

7. Guatemala had ten completed projects that were related to the phase-out of CFCs. These projects included 9 projects that are in the refrigeration sector and one in the foam sector. These projects contributed to the phase-out of 149.3 ODP tonnes of CFC. However, the full impact of this phase-out could not be discerned as the consumption data reported according to Article 7 did not appear to be consistent with the phase-out achieved. The projects were completed in the 1996-2002 period with delays ranging from 4 to 34 months.

8. Regarding methyl bromide, Guatemala had one completed demonstration project "Four alternatives to the use of methyl bromide: steam pasteurization, non-soil cultivation, solarization, and low-dose chemicals, in combination with an Integrated Pest Management" that was completed in 1999 with no major delays (6 months).

Ongoing Projects

9. Guatemala has five ongoing refrigerant management plan projects that were approved in 2001 and implemented by UNEP. These projects are planned to be completed by 2004 and 2007.

10. Guatemala has one ongoing project for the national phase-out of methyl bromide that was approved in 2002. This project is expected to be completed by 2008. Currently, the project has phased out 260.6 of 502.6 ODP tonnes approved.

Business Plans

11. The following table shows business plan activities for Guatemala vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC, and methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2001	Refrigerant Management Plan	Institutional Strengthening and Refrigerant Management Plan
2002	Methyl Bromide Investment Project	Methyl Bromide Phase-Out Plan
2004	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2005	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of RMP	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

12. Guatemala had its RMP update and related activities approved as per Decision 31/48. These approvals are enough for Guatemala to meet 85% reduction for CFC.

13. Projects have also been approved for Guatemala that would enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target for methyl bromide.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

14. Guatemala submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex E substances (Decision XV/35). Under the plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties, Guatemala specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 239.6 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:
   (i) To 180.5 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
   (ii) To 120 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
   (iii) To 85 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
   (iv) To 50 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
   (v) To 20 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
   (vi) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To reducing methyl bromide consumption from 709.4 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:
   (i) To 528 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
   (ii) To 492 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
   (iii) To 360 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
   (iv) To 335 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
   (v) To 310 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
   (vi) To 286 ODP-tonnes in 2008;
   (vii) To phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2015, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(c) To establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(d) To banning, by 2005, imports of ODS-using equipment.

15. The above measures should enable Guatemala to return to compliance by 2005 for CFCs and 2007 for methyl bromide.

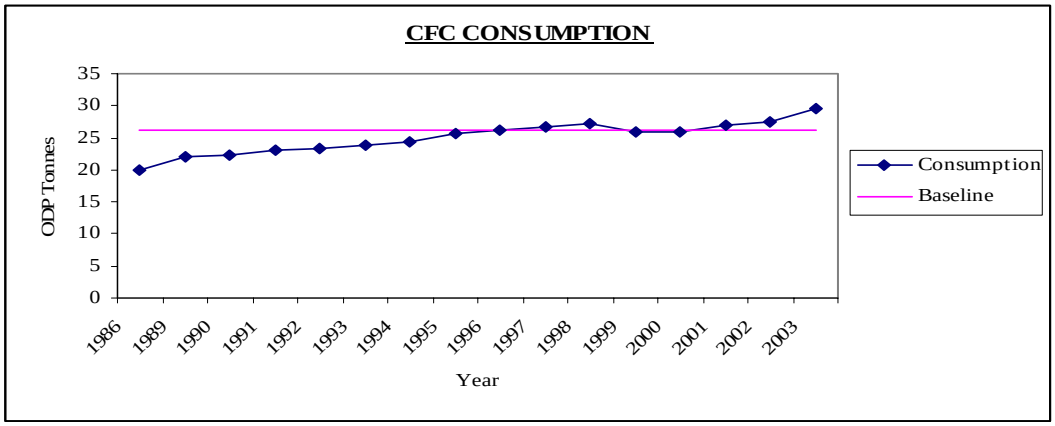
ANNEX I.7

GUINEA-BISSAU

1. Guinea-Bissau ratified the Montreal Protocol on 12 November 2002. Guinea-Bissau's country programme is under preparation, the country having recently become a Party to the Protocol. The Executive Committee has approved $617,900 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

CFC Consumption

2. Guinea-Bissau's CFC consumption baseline is 26.27 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 2001 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Guinea-Bissau was by Decision XVI/24 of the 16th Meeting of the Parties in non-compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations. Guinea Bissau has reported 2004 CFC consumption data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat which is below the baseline indicating a potential return to compliance with its freeze obligation in 2004.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Guinea-Bissau had its institutional strengthening project approved in 2003 implemented by UNEP. To date, two phases have been approved. The approval for the first phase was only for one year. The completion of the first phase was delayed by more than 8 months due to political instability. The second phase is scheduled to be completed by 2006.

Project Preparation

4. Guinea-Bissau had two project preparation projects for "formulation of the investment component of the refrigerant management plan" and "formulation of the country programme/RMP" approved in 2003 and implemented by UNDP and UNEP. These projects are still ongoing and are expected to be completed by 2004.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

6. Guinea-Bissau has four ongoing refrigerant management plan projects implemented by UNDP and UNEP. These projects are planned to be completed in 2006 and 2007. No delay has been encountered for these projects.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Guinea-Bissau vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2003	Refrigerant Management Plan and Project Preparation	Institutional Strengthening and Refrigerant Management Plan Projects Preparation
2004	Institutional Strengthening and Refrigerant Management Plans	Institutional Strengthening and Refrigerant Management Plans

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Guinea-Bissau has its RMP update approved as per Decision 31/48. These approvals are enough for Guinea-Bissau to meet 85% reduction for CFC.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. Guinea-Bissau submitted to the 16th Meeting of the Parties its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs) (Decision XVI/24). Under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Guinea-Bissau specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 29.446 ODP tonnes in 2003 as follows:

(i) To 26.275 ODP tonnes in 2004;
(ii) To 13.137 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(iii) To 13.137 ODP tonnes in 2006;
(iv) To 3.941 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(v) To 3.941 ODP tonnes in 2008;
(vi) To 3.941 ODP tonnes in 2009;
(vii) To phasing out CFC consumption by 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To introduce a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas by the end of 2004.

10. The above measures should enable Guinea-Bissau to return to compliance by 2004.

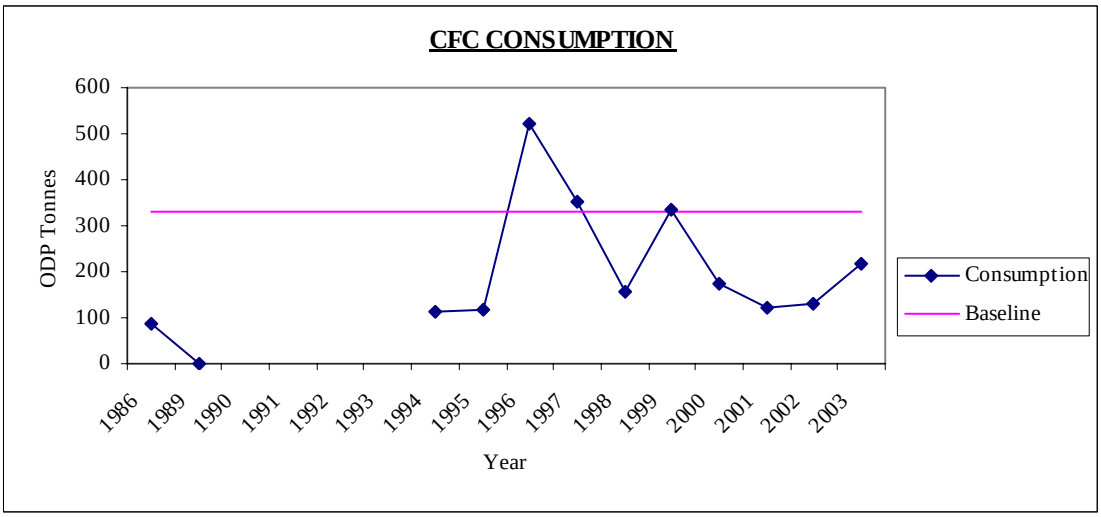
ANNEX I.8

HONDURAS

1. Honduras ratified the Montreal Protocol on 14 October 1993. Its country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. The Executive Committee has approved $3,004,556 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

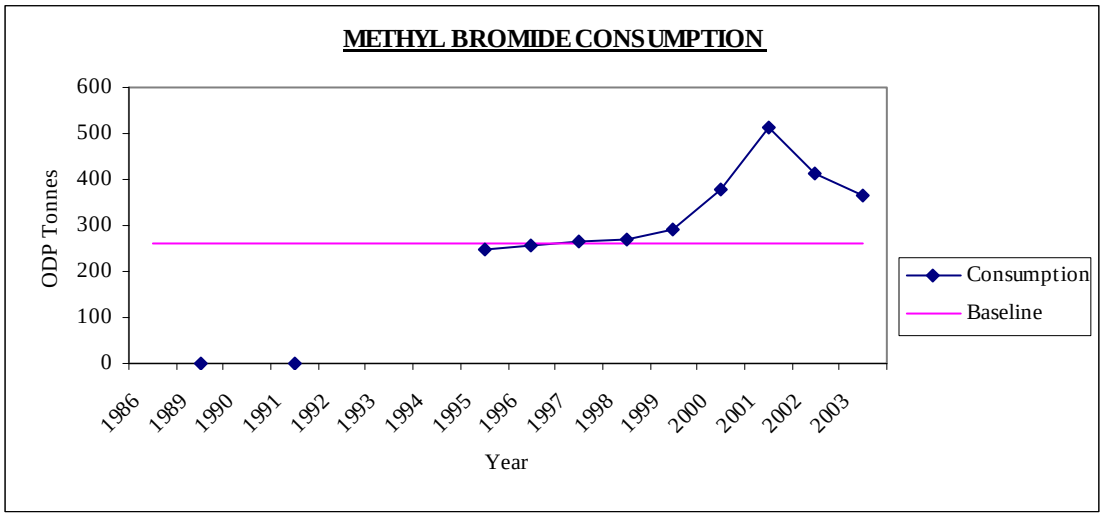
CFC Consumption

2. Honduras's CFC baseline consumption is 331.64 ODP tonnes. It reported 1999 consumption which was above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Honduras was in potential non-compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for the freeze control period July 1999-June 2000 (Decision XIII/16 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). However, Honduras's 2000 consumption data and those of subsequent years were below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for those years. Honduras has not reported 2004 CFC consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline that could have indicated its potential for continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze in2004.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

3. Honduras ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 24 January 2002. Honduras's methyl bromide baseline consumption is 259.43 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption data from 1999 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Honduras was in non-compliance with the freeze obligations for methyl bromide; As a consequence, Honduras was in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations for the 2002 and 2003 freeze compliance periods (Decision XV/35 of the 15th Meeting of the Parties). However, Honduras reported 2003 consumption data (366.5 ODP tonnes) which was below the agreed upon consumption level (370 ODP tonnes) for the year in accordance with Decision XV/35.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Honduras' institutional strengthening project was approved in 1996 implemented by UNEP. So far four phases have been approved. The first phase was completed in 2001 with 20 months delay. The reason for the delay was not provided by the country. The current (fourth) phase was approved at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee and is expected to be completed in 2007.

Project Preparation

5. Honduras had three project preparation projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including one in the foam sector and 2 in the refrigeration sector. The foam project preparation was completed with 44 months delay because projects in the foam sector could not be identified. One refrigeration project was completed without delay and the remaining two refrigeration projects were planned to be completed in 2004.

6. Honduras had only one project preparation for methyl bromide that was approved in 2001. This project was completed in 2002 with 7 months delay due to the fact that Honduras had not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

7. Honduras had three completed refrigerant management plan projects that were implemented by UNIDO. These projects were completed in 2003 with 28 months delay. The reason for the delays was that the government recommended local counterpart was not cooperative.

Ongoing Projects

8. Honduras has four ongoing refrigeration management plan projects that were approved in 2004 jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. These projects were planned to be completed by 2007.

9. Honduras has only one ongoing methyl bromide project "Phase-out methyl bromide in melon and banana production sector and tobacco seedling" that was approved in 2002. This project is expected to be completed by 2005. Currently, the project has phased out 102.9 of 213 ODP tonnes approved to be phased out.

Business Plans

10. The following table shows business plan activities for Honduras vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC, and methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2001	Project Preparation for Methyl Bromide	Project Preparation for Methyl Bromide
2002	Institutional Strengthening and Investment Methyl Bromide Project	Investment Methyl Bromide Project
2003	Institutional Strengthening RMP Implementation and Project Preparation	Institutional Strengthening Preparation of RMP
2004	RMP Implementation	RMP Implementation
2005	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

11. Honduras had its RMP update approved as per Decision 31/48. These approvals are enough for Honduras to meet 85% reduction in its CFC consumption.

12. Honduras also received project approvals that would enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target for methyl bromide.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

13. Honduras submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex E substances (Decision XV/35). Under the plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties, Honduras specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing methyl bromide consumption from 412.52 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:

(i) To 370.0 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
(ii) To 306.1 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To 207.5 ODP-tonnes in 2005.

(b) To monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas, in force since May 2003;

(c) To monitoring its ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, in force since May 2003.

14. The above measures should enable Honduras to return to compliance by 2005 for methyl bromide.

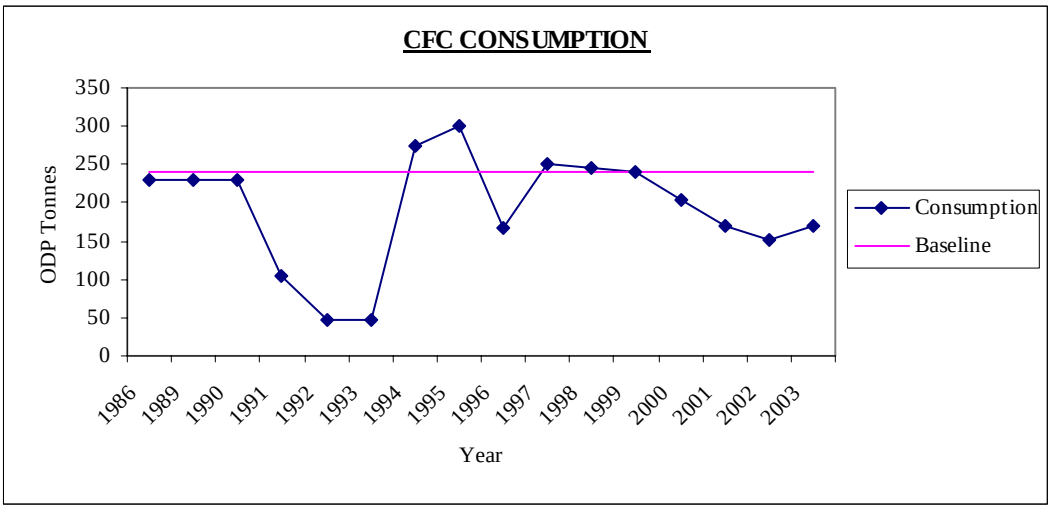
ANNEX I.9

KENYA

1. Kenya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 9 November 1988. Kenya's country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1992. The Executive Committee has approved $4,122,968 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

CFC Consumption

2. Kenya's CFC baseline consumption is 239.46 ODP tonnes. It reported CFC consumption data for 1999 which was above its baseline (see graph). As Kenya did not report data for the control period 1 July 1999-30 June 2000 it was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol (Decision XIII/16 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). However the CFC consumption for 2000 and subsequent years have been below its baseline. Consequently, Kenya has been in compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for those control periods. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Kenya's 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 CFC consumption of 141.1 ODP tonnes (below the baseline) indicating Kenya's continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Kenya had its institutional strengthening approved in 1993 and implemented by UNDP. To date, it has five phases approved. The first three phases have been completed in 1998, 2000 and 2003, however, the first two phases have been completed with 23 and 5 months delays. The last two phases are planned to be completed by 2004 and 2006.

Project Preparation

4. Kenya had three project preparation projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC. These projects were in the aerosol and refrigeration sectors. All the three projects have been completed (in 1998 and 2002).

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Kenya had five completed projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including aerosol (2) and refrigeration (3). These projects were completed in 1997 to 2003 period with delays ranging from 1 to 74 months.

Ongoing Projects

6. Kenya has three ongoing projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including one national phase-out plan and 2 projects in the refrigeration sectors. These projects are planned to be completed in 2004 and 2005. Two of the three projects had delays of 21 and 33 months.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Kenya vis-a-vis actual approvals showing projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Institutional Strengthening	-Institutional Strengthening
2002	-Institutional Strengthening -Foam Investment and Project Preparation -Technical Assistance Project in Monitoring Activities	-Institutional Strengthening -RMP Update Preparation
2003	-RMP update	-No Activity Approved
2004	-Institutional Strengthening -RMP Update	-Institutional Strengthening -Terminal CFC Phase-Out Plan
2005	-Terminal CFC Phase-Out Project	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Kenya's National CFC Phase-Out Plan was approved at the 44th Meeting amounting to US $725,000 for phasing out 138.8 ODP tonnes. The agreement represents the understanding of Kenya and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out of CFC prior to 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. No action has been required by the Meeting of the Parties.

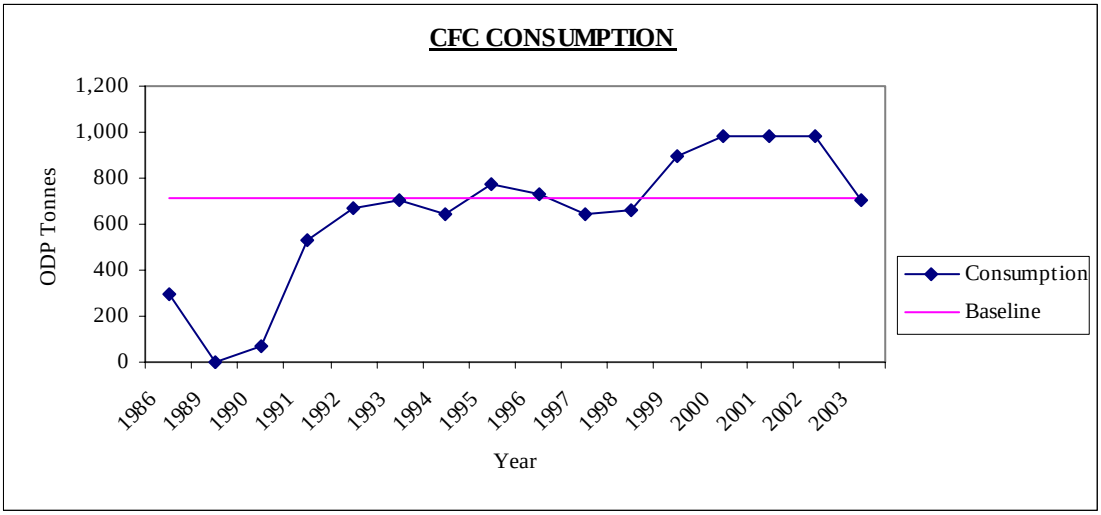
ANNEX I.10

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

1. Libya ratified the Montreal Protocol on 11 July 1990. Libya's country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1999. The Executive Committee has approved $4,712,174 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

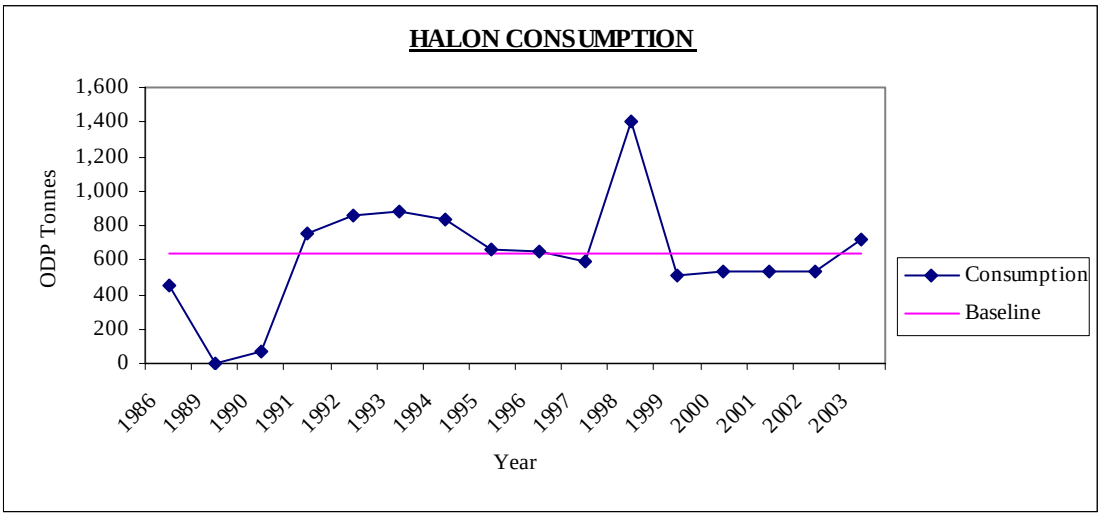
CFC Consumption

2. Libya's CFC baseline consumption is 716.71 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1999 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Libya was in non-compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for the control period 1999-2002 (Decisions XIV/25 and XV/36 of the 14th and 15th Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). However, Libya's 2003 CFC consumption data was below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for that year as well as meeting its agreed upon CFC consumption level for that year in accordance with Decision XV/36. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Libya's 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 CFC consumption of 459 ODP tonnes (below the baseline) indicating Libya's continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze.



Halon Consumption

3. Libya's halon baseline consumption is 633.07 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption for 2003 of 714.5 ODP tonnes which was above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Libya was in non-compliance with the halon consumption freeze obligations for the 2003 control year (Decision XVI/26 of the 16th Meeting). Libya was requested to submit a plan of action for prompt return to compliance for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Libya's 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 halon consumption of 714.5 ODP tonnes (above the baseline) potentially indicating Libya's continued non-compliance with the halon consumption freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Libya had its initial institutional strengthening project approved in 2000 implemented by UNIDO. The implementation of this initial phase planned to be completed in 2003 has been delayed by 23 months and is expected to be completed in 2005. Reason for delay has not been provided by the country.

Project Preparation

5. Libya had 9 project preparation projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including foam (5), refrigeration (3) and phase-out plan (1). One refrigeration project preparation has been cancelled due to the cancellation of subcontract foreseen for this project. 7 projects were completed in the 2001 to 2003 period. The remaining one project for national phase-out plan was ongoing and expected to be completed in 2004.

6. Libya had one project preparation for halon phase-out plan that was approved at the 45th Meeting. This project is implemented by UNIDO and is expected to be completed in 2006.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

7. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

8. Libya has 12 projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including foam (9), national phase-out plan (2) and refrigeration (1). These projects are expected to be completed in the period 2004 to 2006 with delays ranging from 6 to 12 months.

Business Plans

9. The following table shows business plan activities for Libya vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC and halon.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Foam Investment Project and Preparation -Project Preparation and Investment Project for Halon Recycling	-Institutional Strengthening -Foam Investment Projects and Preparations -Refrigeration Project and Preparation
2001	-Foam Investment Project and Preparation -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation	-Foam Investment Projects and Preparations -Refrigeration Project Preparation

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2002	-Foam Investment Project and Preparation -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation	-Foam Project Preparation -Refrigeration Project Preparation -ODS Phase-Out Plan Project Preparation
2003	ODS Phase-Out Plan	-CFC Phase-Out Plan
2004	Halon Phase-Out Plan Project	No Activity Approved
2005	-CFC Phase-Out Plan -Project Preparation and Phase-Out Plan Project for Halon	-CFC Phase-Out Plan -Project Preparation for Halon Phase-Out Plan

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

10. Libya had its National ODS Phase-Out Plan approved at the 41st Meeting amounting to US $2,497,947 for phasing out 450.5 ODP tonnes. This agreement represents the understanding of Libya and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out of CFC in the country.

11. Libya will need additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze for halon.

Action Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

12. Libya submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I substances (Decision XV/36). Under the plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties, Libya specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 985 ODP-tonnes in 2001 as follows:

(i) To 710.0 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
(ii) To 610.0 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To 303.0 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
(iv) To 107 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
(v) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(c) To monitoring its ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, introduced in 2003.

13. The above measures should enable the Libya to return to compliance by 2003 for CFC.

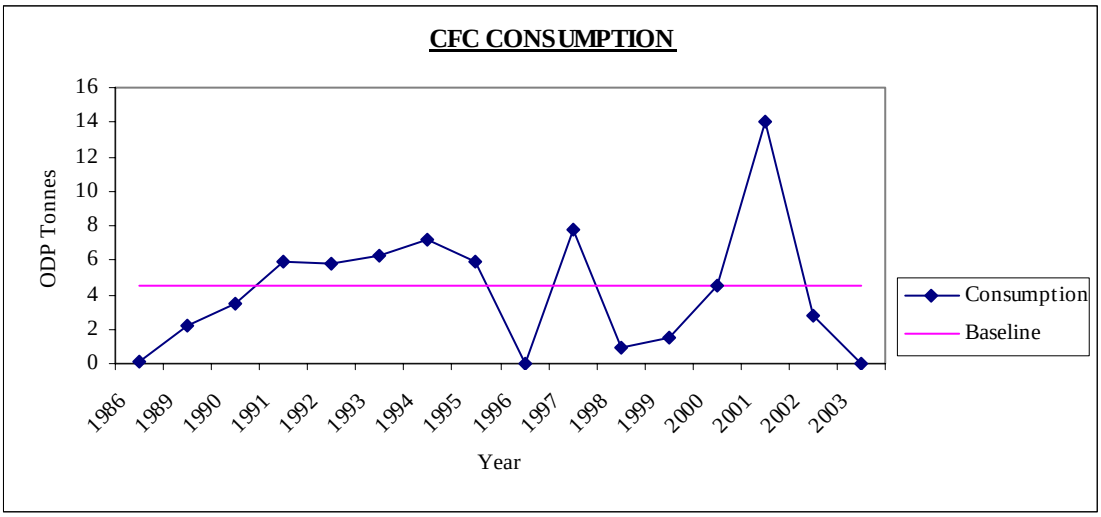
ANNEX I.11

MALDIVES

1. Maldives ratified the Montreal Protocol on 16 May 1989. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1991. The Executive Committee has approved $384,654 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

Consumption

2. Maldives's CFC baseline consumption is 4.57 ODP tonnes. It reported 2001 consumption which was above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Maldives was in non-compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations in 2001 (Decisions XIV/26 and XV/37 of the 14th and 15th Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Maldives reported no consumption in 2003 as well as in 2004 consistent with the terms of the action plan in Decision XV/37. Therefore, Maldives appears currently to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations as well as meeting its consumption benchmarks.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Maldives had its institutional strengthening approved in 1994 implemented by UNEP. Three phases have been approved. The first phase was completed in 2002 with 63 months delay due to staffing problems during 1998-2000. The last two phases are expected to be completed in 2004 and 2006.

Project Preparation

4. Maldives had one project preparation for development of Refrigerant Management Plan that was approved in 2000 and implemented by UNEP. This project was completed in 2002 with 29 months delay due to communication problems.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

6. Maldives has four ongoing refrigerant management plan projects that were approved in 2002 and implemented by UNDP and UNEP. These projects are expected to be completed in 2005.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Maldives vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Institutional Strengthening -Formulation of RMP	-Formulation of RMP
2001	-Institutional Strengthening -Implementation of RMP	No Activity Approved
2002	-Institutional Strengthening -Implementation of RMP	-Institutional Strengthening -Implementation of RMP
2004	-Institutional Strengthening	-Institutional Strengthening

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Maldives had its RMP update and related activities approved as per Decision 31/48. These approvals are enough for Maldives to meet 85% reduction for CFC.

Action Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. Maldives submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I substances (Decision XV/37). Under the plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties, Maldives specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 2.8 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:

(i) To 0 ODP-tonnes in 2003, 2004 and 2005;
(ii) To 2.3 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
(iii) To 0.69 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
(iv) To 0 ODP-tonnes in 2008 and 2009;
(v) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To monitoring its existing system for licensing imports of ODS, including quotas, introduced in 2002;

(c) To banning, by 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment.

10. The above measures already enabled Maldives to return to compliance.

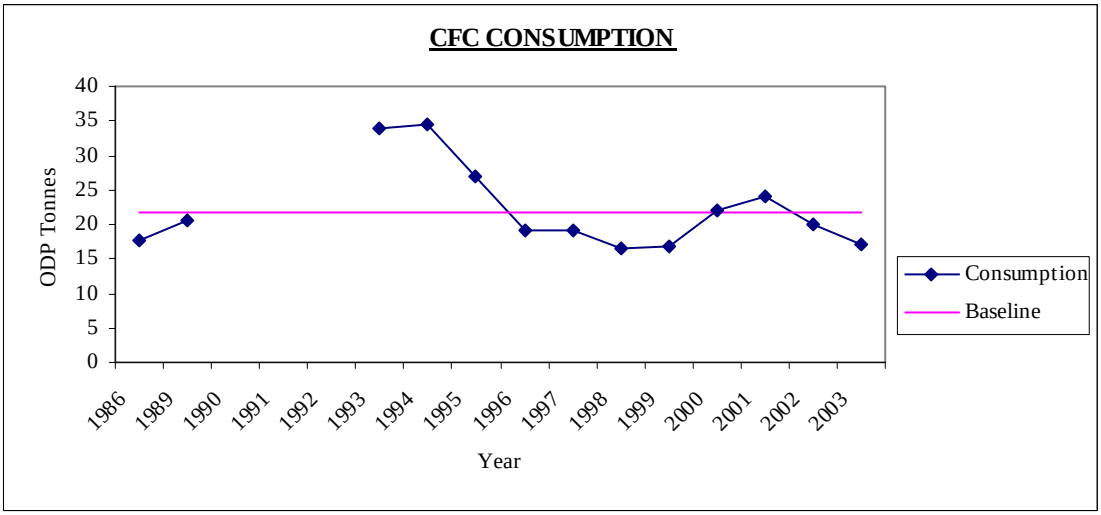
ANNEX I.12

NAMIBIA

1. Namibia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 20 September 1993. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. The Executive Committee has approved $594,318 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

CFC Consumption

2. Namibia's baseline CFC consumption is 21.85 ODP tonnes. It reported 2000 and 2001 consumption which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Namibia was in non-compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations for the control period July 2000 to June 2001 and Namibia was requested to submit a plan of action for prompt return to compliance. (Decision XIV/22 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Namibia's plan of action was adopted at the 15th Meeting of the Parties (Decision XV/38). However, Namibia's 2003 CFC consumption as well as consumption data reported for 2004 (7.7 ODP tonnes) have been below its baseline and it appears that Namibia is currently in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations as well as meeting its CFC consumption levels in accordance with Decision XV/38.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Namibia had its institutional strengthening project approved in 1995 implemented by UNEP. Three phases have been approved. The first two phases were completed in 2000 and 2003 with delays of 15 and 16 months respectively. The reason for the delay of the first phase was non-availability of project personnel and change in NOU structure during the year 1999. The reason for the delay of the second phase was not provided by the country. The current phase is expected is expected to be completed by 2005.

Project Preparation

4. Namibia had two preparation projects approved, including "Development of RMP" and "Preparation for a terminal ODS phase-out plan". These projects were completed in 1998 and 2003 with no major delay.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Namibia had three completed projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC. Two projects were completed on time in 1998. The third project "Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations" was completed in 2003 with 32 months delay. The reason for the delay was not provided by the country.

Ongoing Projects

6. Namibia has one ongoing terminal CFC phase-out plan project that was approved in 2003 implemented by Germany. This project was planned to be completed by 2005.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Namibia vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2002	Institutional Strengthening	Preparation of Terminal Phase-Out Plan
2003	Institutional Strengthening and Terminal Phase-Out Plan	Institutional Strengthening and Terminal Phase-Out Plan
2005	Institutional Strengthening and Terminal Phase-Out Plan	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Namibia had its Terminal CFC Phase-Out Plan approved at the 41st Meeting amounting to US $252,500 for phasing out 12 ODP tonnes. This agreement represents the understanding of Namibia and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out of CFC in the country.

Action Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. Namibia submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I substances (Decision XV/38). Under the plan approved at the 15th Meeting of the Parties, Namibia specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 20 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:

(i) To 19.0 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
(ii) To 14.0 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To 10.0 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
(iv) To 9.0 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
(v) To 3.2 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
(vi) To 2.0 ODP-tonnes in 2008;
(vii) To 1.0 ODP-tonnes in 2009;
(viii) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(c) To banning, by 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment.

10. The above measures have already enabled Namibia to return to compliance for CFC.

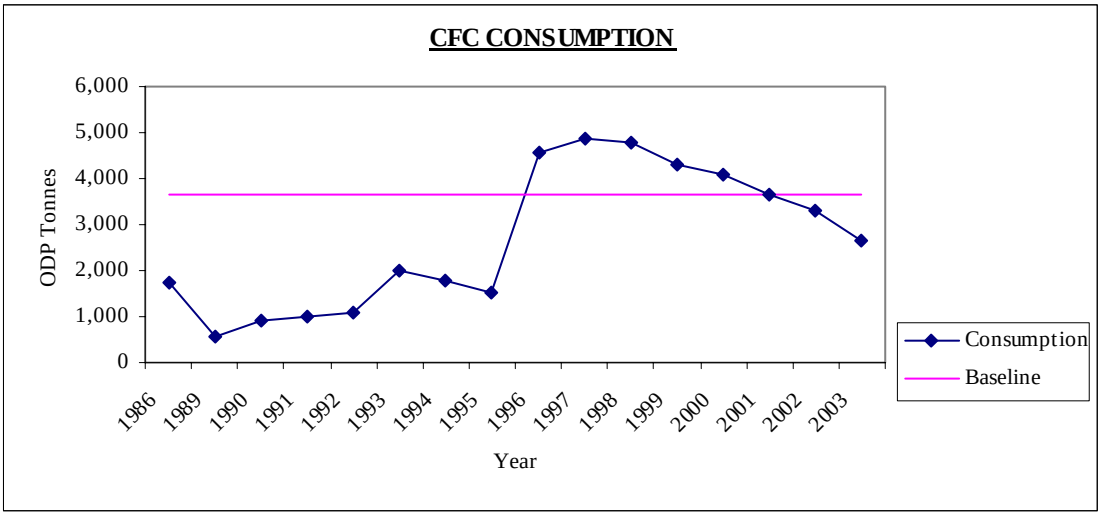
ANNEX I.13

NIGERIA

1. Nigeria ratified the Montreal Protocol on 31 October 1988. Nigeria's country programme was approved by the Executive Committee in 1991. The Executive Committee has approved $27,944,416 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

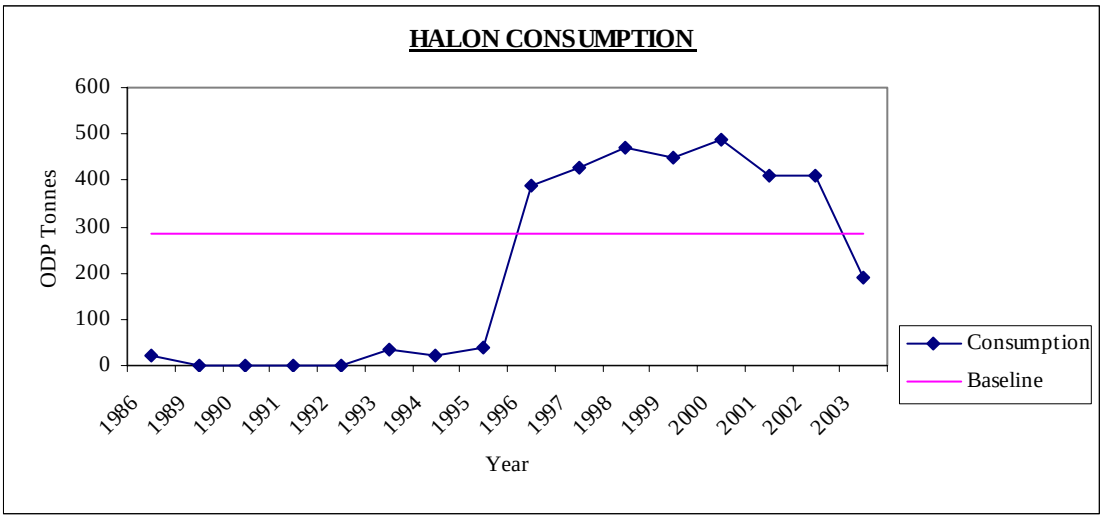
CFC Consumption

2. Nigeria's CFC consumption baseline is 3,649.95 ODP tonnes. It reported CFC consumption data from 1998 to 2001 which were above its baseline (see graph). As Nigeria had not reported data for the control period 1 July 1999-30 June 2000 Nigeria was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol (Decision XIII/16 of the 13th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Subsequently, Nigeria submitted an action plan for return to compliance which was adopted at the 14th Meeting of the Parties (Decision XIV/30). However, Nigeria's 2002 and 2003 consumption data were below its baseline, indicating its return to compliance with the CFC freeze obligations for those control periods. The 2003 CFC consumption data reported by Nigeria also was lower than the agreed upon benchmark of 3,400 ODP tonnes in the action plan approved under Decision XIV/30. Nigeria has not reported 2004 CFC consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline.



Halon Consumption

3. Nigeria's baseline halon consumption is 285.33 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1998 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Nigeria was in non-compliance with the halon consumption freeze obligations in 2002 (Decision XV/22). However, Nigeria's 2003 consumption data was below its baseline indicating its return to compliance with the halon freeze obligations for that year. Therefore, Nigeria is currently in compliance with the freeze obligations for halon. Nigeria has not reported 2004 halon consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Nigeria's institutional strengthening project was approved in 1993 implemented by UNDP. Three phases have been approved. The first phase was completed in 2001 with 59 months delay due to slow disbursement. The subsequent two phases are planned to be completed in 2004 and 2005 with no major delays.

Project Preparation

5. Nigeria had 20 projects preparation projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC. 7 of the 20 projects have been cancelled. The remaining 13 projects have been completed with no major delays.

6. Nigeria had one halon project preparation that was approved in 2001 and implemented by Germany. This project was completed in 2002 with no major delays.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

7. Nigeria had 63 completed projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC, including 48 in the foam sector and 15 in the refrigeration sector. These projects were completed with 1 to 62 months delays.

Ongoing Projects

8. Nigeria has 12 ongoing projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including foam (4), phase-out plan (5), refrigeration (2) and several (1). These projects are planned to be completed by 2005 with delays ranging from 3 to 45 months.

9. Nigeria has one on-going halon banking project that was approved in 2002 and implemented by Germany. This project is expected to be completed by 2005.

Business Plans

10. The following table shows business plan activities for Nigeria vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC and halon.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Institutional Strengthening -Strategy for the preparation of Refrigerant Management Plan -RMP Development -Foam Investment and Project Preparation -Aerosol Investment and Project Preparation	-Aerosol Project Preparation -Foam Investment and Project Preparation -Refrigeration Investment/Technical Assistance and Project Preparation

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
	-Refrigeration Investment and Project Preparation	
2001	-Institutional Strengthening -Foam Investment and Project Preparation -Refrigeration Investment and Project Preparation -Halon Project Preparation	-Institutional Strengthening -Foam Investment and Project Preparation -Refrigeration Investment and Project Preparation -Halon Project Preparation
2002	-Halon Management -Foam Terminal Project and Project Preparation -RMP Implementation and Project Preparation -Aerosol Investment Project -Refrigeration Investment and Project Preparation	-Foam Project Preparation -Halon Banking -CFC Phase-Out Plan Project -Refrigeration Project Preparation -Technical Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol
2003	-Aerosol, Phase-out plan -Phaseout plan CFC phase out plan -Institutional Strengthening -Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol	-Institutional Strengthening -CFC Phase-Out Plan Project
2004	-CFC Phase-Out Plan Project	-CFC Phase-Out Plan Project
2005	-Institutional Strengthening -CFC Phase-Out Plan Project	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

11. US $13,130,786 was approved at the 38th Meeting for Nigeria's National CFC Phase-Out Plan for phasing out 2489.7 ODP tonnes. The agreement represents the understanding of Nigeria and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out CFC in the country.

12. Nigeria also had a halon banking project approved. No additional action will be needed for Nigeria to achieve compliance with the halon freeze.

Action Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

13. Nigeria submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I substances (Decision XIV/30). Under the plan approved at the 14th Meeting of the Parties, Nigeria specifically committed itself:

a) To reduce Annex A consumption from the current level of 3,666 ODP tonnes in 2001 as follows:

(i) To 3,400 ODP tonnes in 2003;
(ii) To 3,200 ODP tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To 1,800 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(iv) To 1,100 ODP tonnes for 2006;
(v) To 510 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(vi) To 300 ODP tonnes in 2008;
(vii) To 100 ODP tonnes in 2009; and
(viii) To phase out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010 as provided under the Montreal Protocol save for essential uses that might be authorized by the Parties.

b) To report periodically on the operation of the system for licensing imports and exports of ODS as required for all Parties under Article 4 B paragraph 4 of the Montreal Protocol;

c) To ban, by 1 January 2008, imports of ODS-using equipment.

14. These above measures should enable Nigeria to return to compliance by 2003 for CFC.

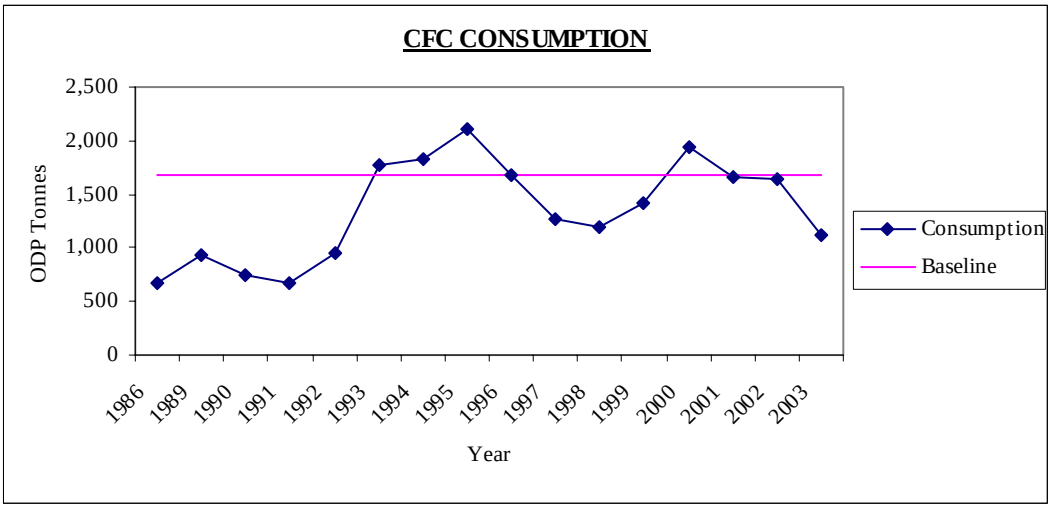
ANNEX I.14

PAKISTAN

1. Pakistan ratified the Montreal Protocol on 18 December 1992. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1993. The Executive Committee has approved $18,581,811 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

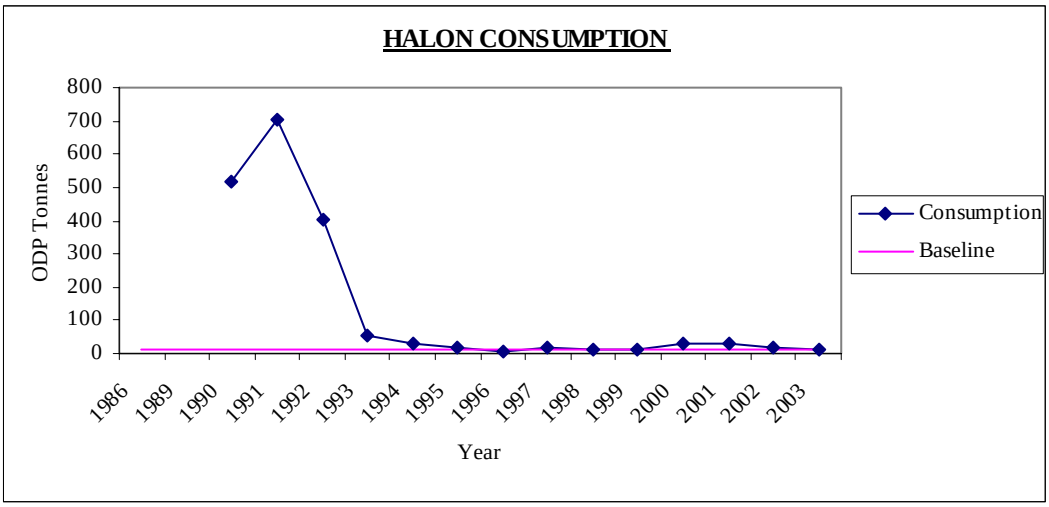
CFC Consumption

2. Pakistan's CFC consumption baseline is 1,679.43 ODP-tonnes. It reported 2000 consumption which was above its baseline (see graph). As it had not reported data for the control period 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 Pakistan was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol in the absence of further clarification (Decision XIV/17 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Pakistan in 2001 and subsequent years reported CFC consumption data that were below its baseline. Thus for the control period 2001-2003 Pakistan was in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations. Pakistan has not reported 2004 CFC consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline.



Halon Consumption

3. Pakistan's halon consumption baseline is 14.2 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1998 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Pakistan was by Decision XV/22 presumed to be in non-compliance with the halon consumption freeze for the 2002 control period. Pakistan subsequently got an action plan for return to compliance adopted at the 16th Meeting (Decision XVI/29). Pakistan has not reported 2004 halon consumption data on implementation of its country programme as at the May 1, 2005 deadline.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Pakistan had its initial institutional strengthening project approved in 1994 implemented by UNDP. Currently, it has three phases approved. The first phase was completed in 2001 with more than 4 years delay due to slow disbursement. The last two phases are expected to be completed in 2004 and 2005.

Project Preparation

5. Pakistan had 13 preparation projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including foam sector (2), refrigeration sector (4) and several sector (7). 12 of the 13 projects have been completed, one of them incurring 44 months delay. The remaining one project was expected to be completed in 2004.

6. Pakistan had one preparation project for halon phase-out plan that was approved in 2003 and completed the same year.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

7. Pakistan had 12 completed projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including 4 foam, 6 refrigeration and 2 projects. These projects were completed with delays ranging from 1 to 74 months.

Ongoing Projects

8. Pakistan has 14 ongoing projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC including 6 foam and 8 refrigeration projects. These projects are expected to be completed in 2004 and 2006 with delays ranging from 11 to 89 months.

9. Pakistan has one ongoing halon banking project that was approved in 2003 and implemented by UNIDO. The completion for this project is scheduled in 2006.

Cancelled Projects

10. Pakistan had four refrigeration projects that have been cancelled.

Business Plans

11. The following table shows business plan activities for Pakistan vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC and halon.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Institutional Strengthening -Foam Investment Project -Refrigeration Investment Project	-Foam Project Preparation -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation
2001	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Investment Project
2002	-Halon Banking and Project Preparation -Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation -RMP Implementation	
2003	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Phase-Out Plan/Refrigeration Investment Project and Preparation -Halon Phase-Out Plan -Foam Investment Project	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigeration Project Preparation -Implementation of RMP -Halon banking and Project Preparation -Foam Investment Project
2004	-Refrigeration Investment Project/Refrigeration Phase-Out Plan	-Refrigeration Investment Project -Implementation of RMP
2005	-Institutional Strengthening -Implementation of RMP	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

12. Pakistan had projects for complete phase-out of CFC including Refrigerant Management Plan as per Decision 41/71 and Refrigeration sector plan approved at the 42nd Meeting.

13. Pakistan had halon banking project approved.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

14. Pakistan submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A group II substances (Halon) (Decision XVI/29). Under the plan approved at the 16th Meeting of the Parties, Pakistan specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing halon consumption from 15.0 ODP tonnes in 2003 as follows:

(i) To 14.2 ODP tonnes in 2004;
(ii) To 7.1 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(iii) To phasing out halon consumption by 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To monitor its enhanced system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including quotas, introduced in 2004.

15. The above measures should enable Pakistan to return to compliance by 2004 for halon.

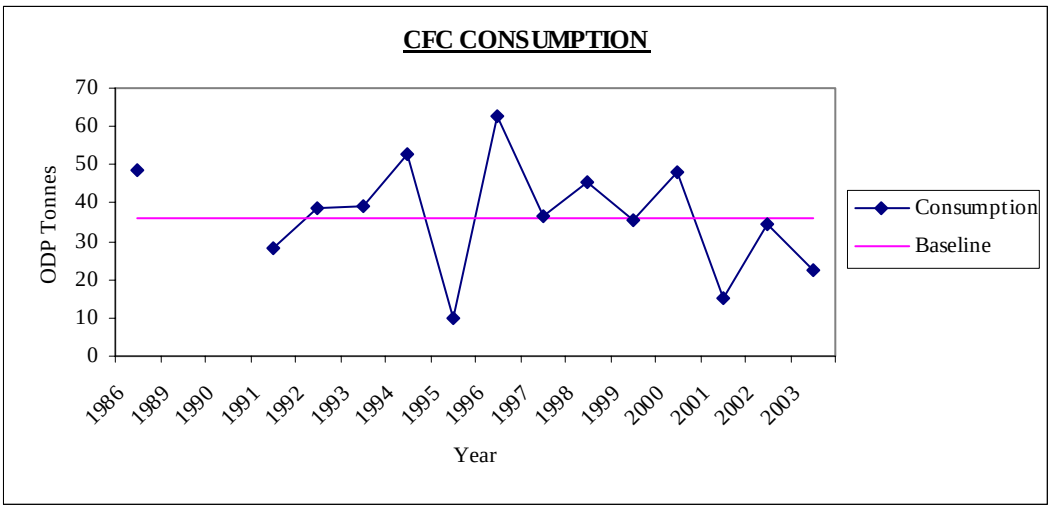
ANNEX I.15

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

1. Papua New Guinea ratified the Montreal Protocol on 27 October 1992. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. The Executive Committee has approved $665,493 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

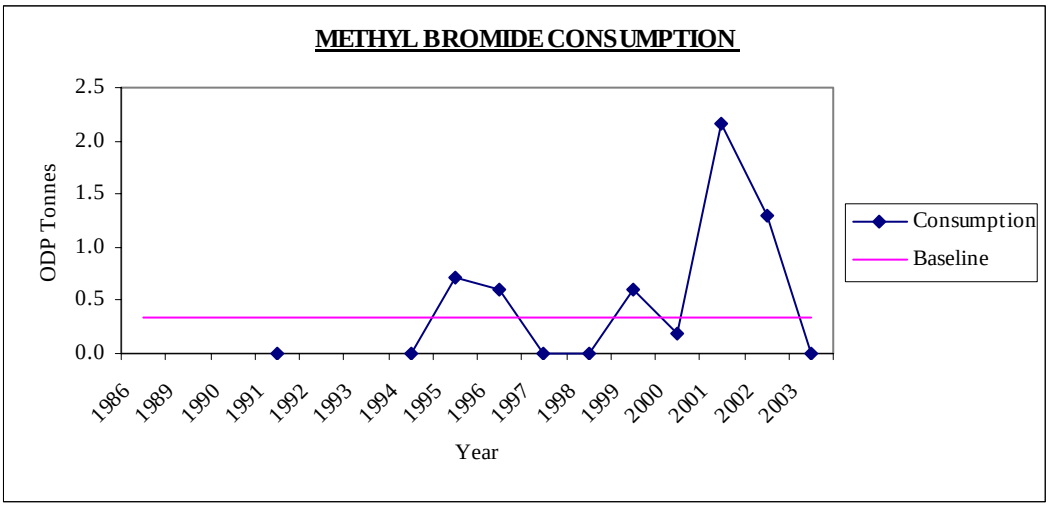
CFC Consumption

2. Papua New Guinea's baseline for CFC is 36.26 ODP tonnes. It reported CFC consumption data in 2000 which was above its baseline (see graph). As Papua New Guinea had not reported data for the control period 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 Papua New Guinea was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol in the absence of further clarification (Decisions XIII/16 and XIV/17 of the 13th and 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Papua New Guinea in 2001 and subsequent years reported CFC consumption data that were below its baseline. Thus as of 2003 Papua New Guinea was in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations. Nevertheless Papua New Guinea submitted a plan of action with specific benchmarks which was adopted at the 15th Meeting of the Parties (Decision XV/40). Data reported by Papua New Guinea shows that its 2003 and 2004 CFC consumption levels were much lower than the benchmarks.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

3. Papua New Guinea ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 7 October 2003. Its baseline for Methyl Bromide is 0.33 ODP tonnes. It reported 2001 and 2002 consumption data which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence Papua New Guinea was in non-compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations for the 2002 control year. Papua New Guinea's 2003 consumption data was below its baseline, indicating a return to compliance with the consumption freeze obligations.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Papua New Guinea had its institutional strengthening project approved in 1996 with UNEP as the implementing agency. To date, only two phases have been approved with Germany as the implementing agency of the second phase. The first phase was completed in 2003 with 56 months delay due to communication difficulties. The second phase was planned to be completed in 2005.

Project Preparation

5. Papua New Guinea had one project preparation approved for the development of an ODS phase out action plan. This project was completed in 2003 without any delays.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

6. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

7. Papua New Guinea has one ongoing project for Terminal phase-out management plan for ODS that was approved in 2003 and implemented by Germany. This project is planned to be completed in 2005.

Business Plans

8. The following table shows business plan activities for Papua New Guinea vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC and methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2001	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2002	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of ODS Phase-Out Plan	Preparation of ODS Phase-Out Plan
2003	Institutional Strengthening and Terminal Phase-Out Plan	Institutional Strengthening and Terminal Phase-Out Plan
2005	Institutional Strengthening	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

9. Papua New Guinea had its Terminal CFC Phase-Out Plan approved at the 39th Meeting amounting to US $700,000 for phasing out 35 ODP tonnes. This agreement represents the understanding of Papua New Guinea and the Executive Committee to completely phase-out of CFC in the country.

10. No additional actions will be needed for Papua New Guinea to achieve compliance with the methyl bromide freeze since its latest consumption was below its baseline.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

11. Papua New Guinea's submitted to the 15th Meeting of the Parties its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for Annex A, group I substances (Decision XV/40) Under the plan, Papua New Guinea specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 35 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows:

(i) To 35 ODP-tonnes in 2003;
(ii) To 26 ODP-tonnes in 2004;
(iii) To 17 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
(iv) To 8 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
(v) To 4.5 ODP-tonnes in 2007;
(vi) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To establishing, by 2004, a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas;

(c) To banning, on or before 31 December 2004, imports of ODS-using equipment.

12. The above measures should enable Papua New Guinea to return to compliance by 1 January 2004 for CFC.

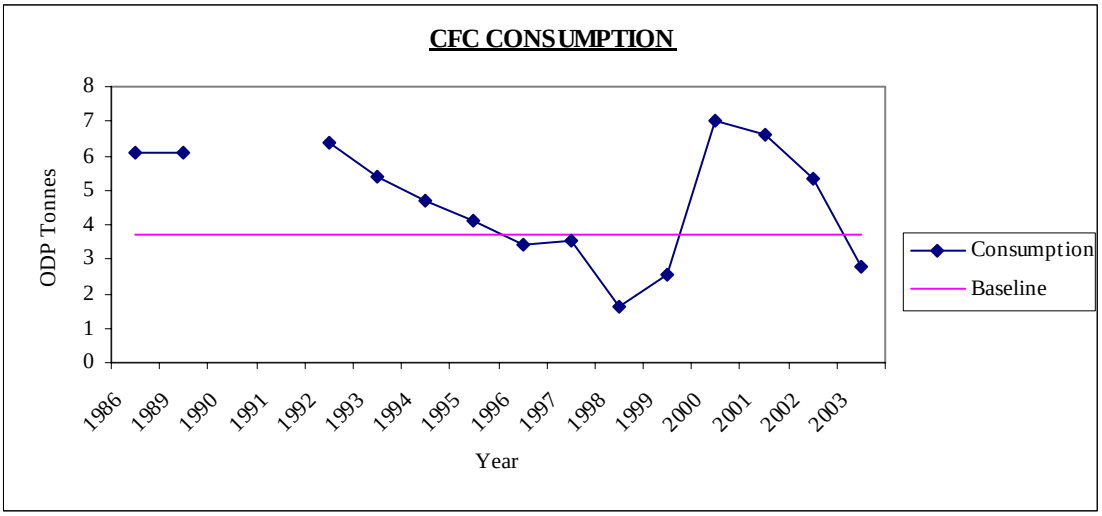
ANNEX I.16

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

1. Saint Kitts and Nevis ratified the Montreal Protocol on 10 August 1992. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1994. The Executive Committee has approved $234,800 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

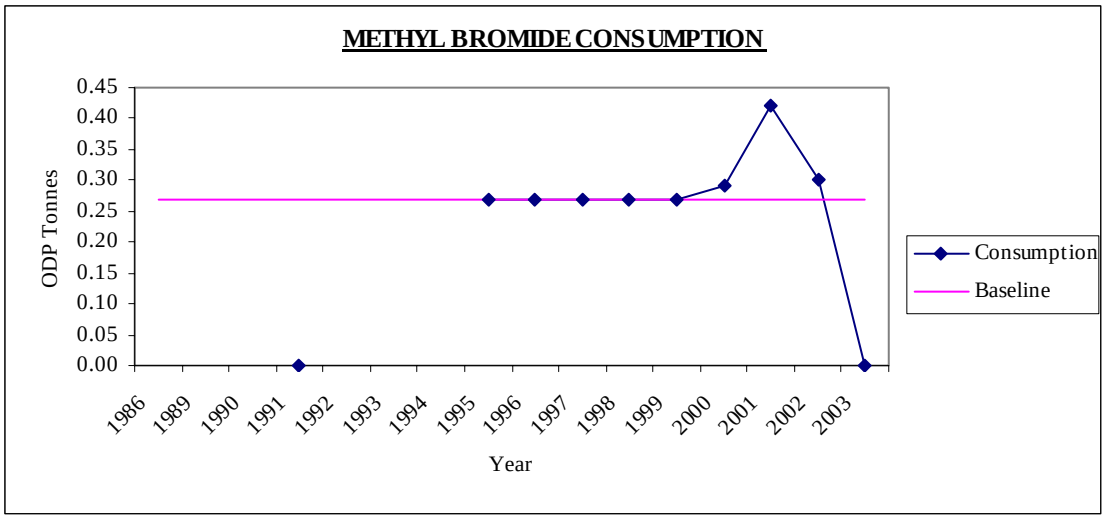
CFC Consumption

2. The CFC consumption baseline of Saint Kitts and Nevis is 3.69 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption data from 2000 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As St. Kitts and Nevis had not reported data for the control period 1 July 2001-31 December 2002 St. Kitts and Nevis was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol in the absence of further clarification (Decision XV/21 of the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol). Saint Kitts and Nevis reported 2003 consumption data which was below its baseline, therefore, Saint Kitts and Nevis returned to compliance with the CFC consumption freeze obligations during that control year. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 CFC consumption of 3.328 ODP tonnes (below the baseline) indicating Saint Kitts and Nevis' continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

3. Saint Kitts and Nevis ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 8 July 1998. Saint Kitts and Nevis baseline for methyl bromide is 0.27 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 2000 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, for the 2002 control year Saint Kitts and Nevis was presumed to be in non-compliance with the methyl bromide consumption freeze obligations and was requested to submit an explanation and a plan of action to the next meeting (Decision XV/25). However, Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2003 reported consumption data (0 ODP tonnes) which was below its baseline, therefore, Saint Kitts and Nevis has returned to compliance with the methyl bromide freeze obligations. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study, the Fund Secretariat received Saint Kitts and Nevis' 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 0.054 ODP tonnes (below the baseline) indicating Saint Kitts and Nevis continued to be in compliance with the methyl bromide freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Saint Kitts and Nevis had its initial institutional strengthening project approved in 1997 implemented by UNEP. Only two phases have so far been approved. The first phase was expected to be completed in 2004 with 51 months delay due to funding and reporting problems. The second phase is expected to be completed in 2005.

Project Preparation

5. Saint Kitts and Nevis had two preparation projects for refrigerant management plan that were approved in 1997 and 2004. These projects were implemented by UNEP. The first project was completed in 1998 without any delays. The second project is expected to be completed in 2005.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

6. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

7. Saint Kitts and Nevis has only one ongoing project for implementation of refrigerant management plan. This project was approved in 1998 and implemented by Canada. This project was expected to be completed in 2004 with 46 months delay due to the fact that required legislation was not in place.

Business Plans

8. The following table shows business plan activities for Saint Kitts and Nevis vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC and methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2002	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2004	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of RMP	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of RMP
2005	Institutional Strengthening Refrigerant Management Plan and Project Preparation	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

9. No additional actions will be needed for Saint Kitts and Nevis to achieve compliance with CFC and methyl bromide freeze since their latest consumptions were below their baselines.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

10. No action plan has been approved by the Meeting of the Parties.

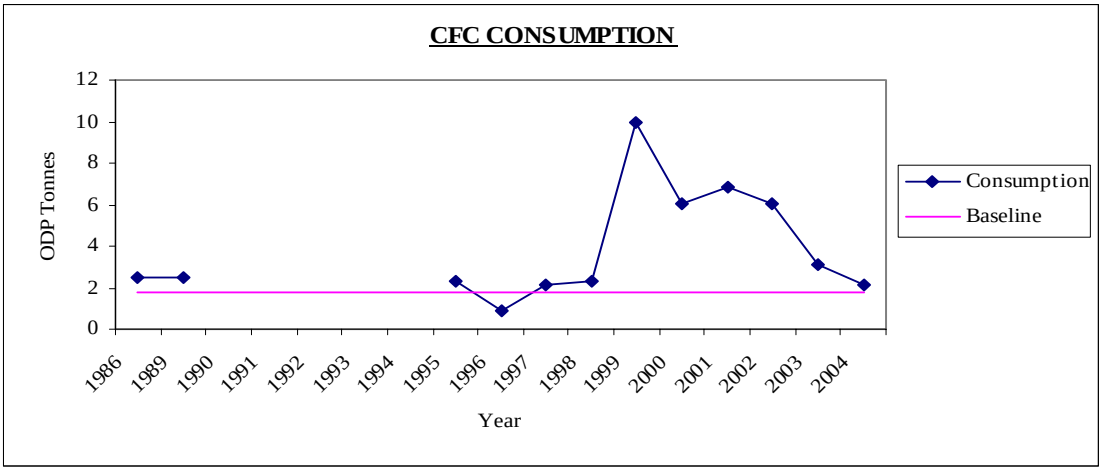
ANNEX I.17

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

1. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the Montreal Protocol on 2 December 1996. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1997. The Executive Committee has approved $198,430 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

CFC Consumption

2. CFC consumption baseline of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is 1.77 ODP tonnes. It reported CFC consumption data from 1998 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was by Decision XIV/24 of the 14th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol found to be in non-compliance with the CFC freeze obligations and was requested to submit a plan of action for return to compliance to the next meting. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' non-compliance status was reiterated in Decision XV/42 of the 15th Meeting when it failed to fulfill the conditions of Decision XIV/24. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' plan of action was eventually adopted at the 16th Meeting by Decision XVI/30. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines reported CFC consumption data of 2.09 ODP tonnes in 2004 which would continue to place it in non-compliance with the freeze but would meet its agreed upon benchmark for 2004 of 2.15 ODP tonnes.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had its initial institutional strengthening project approved in 1998 implemented by UNEP. To date, three phases have been approved. The completion of the initial phase was delayed for more than 3 years due to absence of legislation and import/export licensing system. The last two phases were approved only for one year each in view of the country's non-compliance status. The third phase was approved at the 45th Meeting and is expected to be completed in 2006.

Projects Preparation

4. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had only one preparation project for refrigerant management plan update approved in 2004 and implemented by UNEP. This project is still ongoing and is expected to be completed by 2005.

Projects Implementation

Completed Projects

5. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

6. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has two ongoing refrigerant management plan projects implemented by UNEP. The project on "training of trainers for good practices in refrigeration" was completed in 2002. The remaining project on "monitoring and control of ODS and ODS-based equipment" has been delayed for more than 4 years due to problems relating to regulatory framework and legislation. This project was planned to be completed in November 2004.

Business plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2001	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2002	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2003	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of Refrigerant Management Plan	No Activity Approved
2004	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of Refrigerant Management Plan	Institutional Strengthening and Preparation of Refrigerant Management Plan
2005	-Institutional Strengthening -Refrigerant Management Plan and Projects Preparation	Institutional Strengthening

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will need additional actions to achieve compliance with the CFC freeze.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. St. Vincent and the Grenadines submitted to the 16th Meeting of the Parties its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substances in Annex A, group I (CFCs) (Decision XVI/30). Under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, St. Vincent and the Grenadines specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing CFC consumption from 3.07 ODP tonnes in 2003 as follows;

(i) To 2.15 ODP tonnes in 2004;
(ii) To 1.39 ODP tonnes in 2005;
(iii) To 0.83 ODP tonnes in 2006;
(iv) To 0.45 ODP tonnes in 2007;
(v) To 0.22 ODP tonnes in 2008;
(vi) To 0.1 ODP tonnes in 2009;
(vii) To phasing out CFC consumption by 1 January 2010, as required under the Montreal Protocol, save for essential uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To monitoring its existing system for licensing imports of ozone-depleting substances and its ban on imports of ozone-depleting-substances-using equipment, introduced in 2003;

(c) To introducing an ozone-depleting substances quota system by the last quarter of 2004, which will become effective from 1 January 2005;

10. The above measures should enable Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to return to compliance by 2008 for CFC.

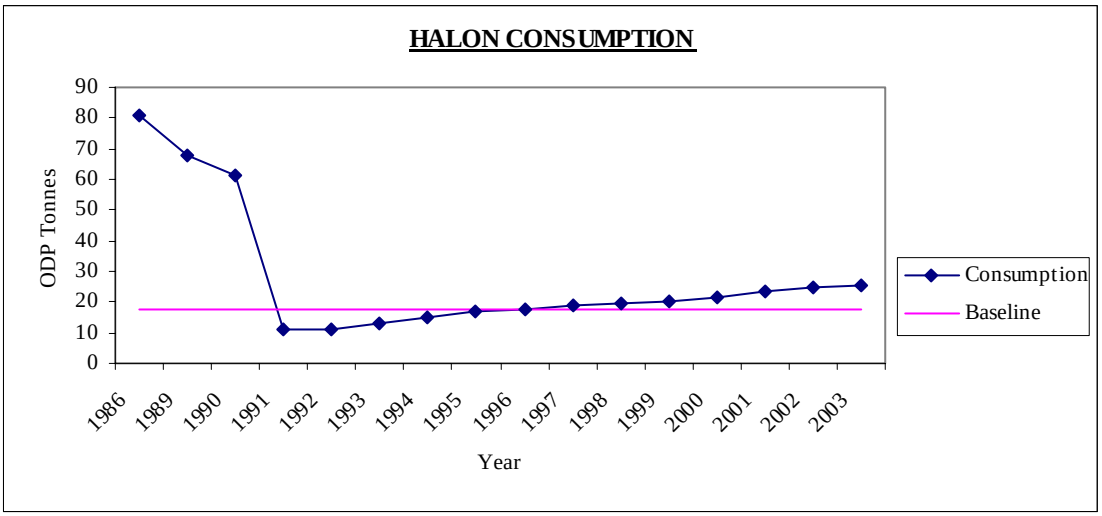
ANNEX I.18

SOMALIA

1. Somalia ratified the Montreal Protocol on 1 August 2001. The country programme country programme is still under preparation, the country having recently become a Party to the Protocol and with the implementing agency meeting some logistical problems. The Executive Committee has approved $127,000 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

Halon Consumption

2. Somalia's baseline for halon consumption is 17.7 ODP tonnes. It reported consumption from 1998 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, Somalia was by Decision XVI/19 of the 16th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol presumed to be in non-compliance with the halon consumption freeze obligations for 2002 and 2003 control periods and requested to submit to the Implementation Committee at its next meeting a n explanation for its excess consumption as well as a plan of action for a prompt return to compliance.



Institutional Strengthening

3. The institutional strengthening project for Somalia was initially approved in 2002 on an exceptional basis and implemented by UNEP. The approvals are based on one year duration. So far two phases have been approved. The completion of the first phase was delayed for 20 months due to disbursement problems. These two phases are now expected to be completed in 2004 and 2005.

Projects Preparation

4. Somalia has no project preparation for phasing out of halon in the country.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Not Applicable.

Ongoing Projects

6. Not Applicable.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Somalia vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of halon.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2002	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening
2003	Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2004	Institutional Strengthening	Institutional Strengthening

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Somalia will need additional actions to achieve compliance for halon.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. No action plan has been approved by the Meeting of the Parties.

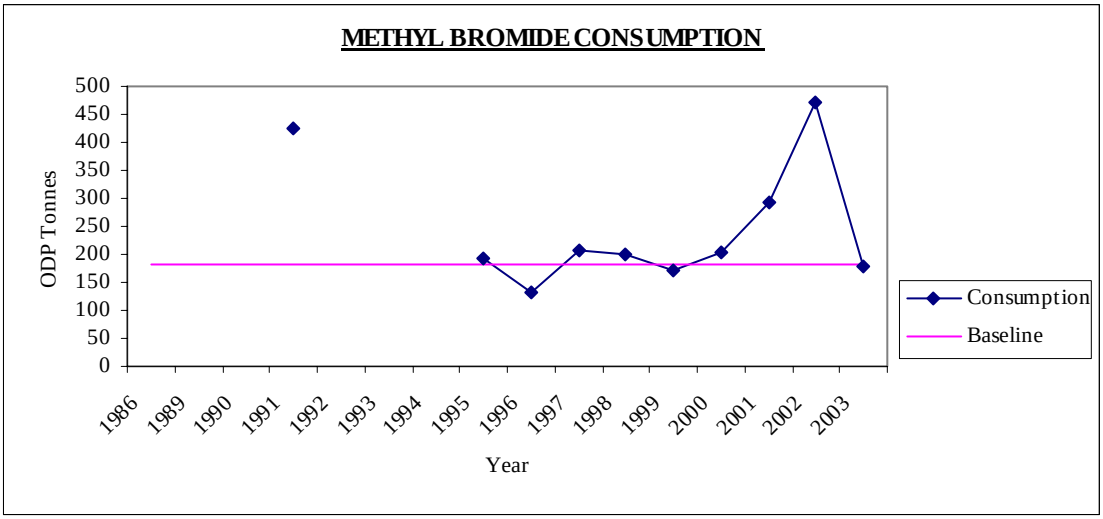
ANNEX I.19

THAILAND

1. Thailand ratified the Montreal Protocol on 7 July 1989. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1991. The Executive Committee has approved $48,570,335 from the Multilateral Fund to enable compliance by Thailand in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

Methyl Bromide Consumption

2. Thailand ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 1 December 1995. Thailand obtained approval of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for a change of its methyl bromide consumption baseline from 164.9 to 182.97 ODP tonnes (Decision XVI/31). It reported consumption from 2000 to 2002 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, by Decision XV/25 of the 15th Meting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, Thailand was presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol, and requested to submit to the Implementation Committee as a matter of urgency, for consideration at its next meeting, an explanation for its excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance. However Thailand's 2003 consumption data was below its baseline indicating Thailand's return to compliance with the consumption freeze obligations for methyl bromide. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Thailand's 2004 consumption data reporting on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 methyl bromide consumption of 181.44 ODP tonnes (which is below the baseline) indicating Thailand's continued compliance with the methyl bromide consumption freeze.



Institutional Strengthening

3. Thailand's initial institutional strengthening project was approved in 1993 and was originally implemented by UNDP and subsequently transferred to the World Bank. It has had four phases approved. The first three phases were completed in 2002 and 2003 with delays ranging from 33 to 71 months. The latest phase is expected to be completed in 2005.

Project Preparation

4. Thailand had one project preparation for methyl bromide that was approved in 1997 and implemented by UNIDO. This project was completed in 1998 with 5 months delay.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

5. Thailand had two completed methyl bromide projects including "Enhancing the capability of local agricultural organizations and non-governmental organizations in methyl bromide communication" and "Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide in grain storage (rice, maize, tapioca, feed grains and pulses)". These projects were completed in 2002 and 2003 with delays of 19 and 35 months.

Ongoing Projects

6. Thailand has two ongoing methyl bromide projects including a technical assistance project for "Preparation of a methyl bromide phase-out strategy" and a national methyl bromide phase-out project. The methyl bromide phase-out strategy project is expected to be completed in 2004 with 23 months delay. The national phase-out plan project is expected to be completed in 2006.

Business Plans

7. The following table shows business plan activities for Thailand vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	-Institutional Strengthening	-Methyl Bromide Technical Assistance Project
2001	-Methyl Bromide Project Preparation	-Institutional Strengthening -Methyl Bromide Technical Assistance Project
2002	-Institutional Strengthening	No Activity Approved
2003	-Institutional Strengthening -Methyl Bromide Phase-Out Plan Project	-Institutional Strengthening
2004	-Methyl Bromide Phase-Out Plan Project	-Methyl Bromide Phase-Out Plan Project
2005	-Institutional Strengthening	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

8. Thailand had projects approved for complete phase-out of methyl bromide in the country.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

9. No action plan has been approved by the Meeting of the Parties.

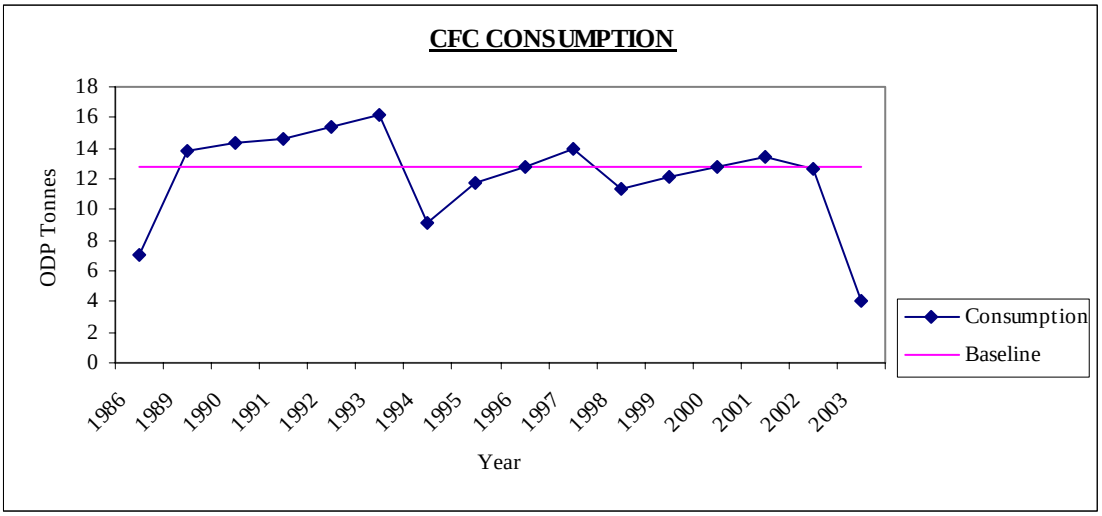
ANNEX I.20

UGANDA

1. Uganda ratified the Montreal Protocol on 15 September 1988. The country had its country programme approved by the Executive Committee in 1991. The Executive Committee has approved $566,191 from the Multilateral Fund to enable its compliance in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol.

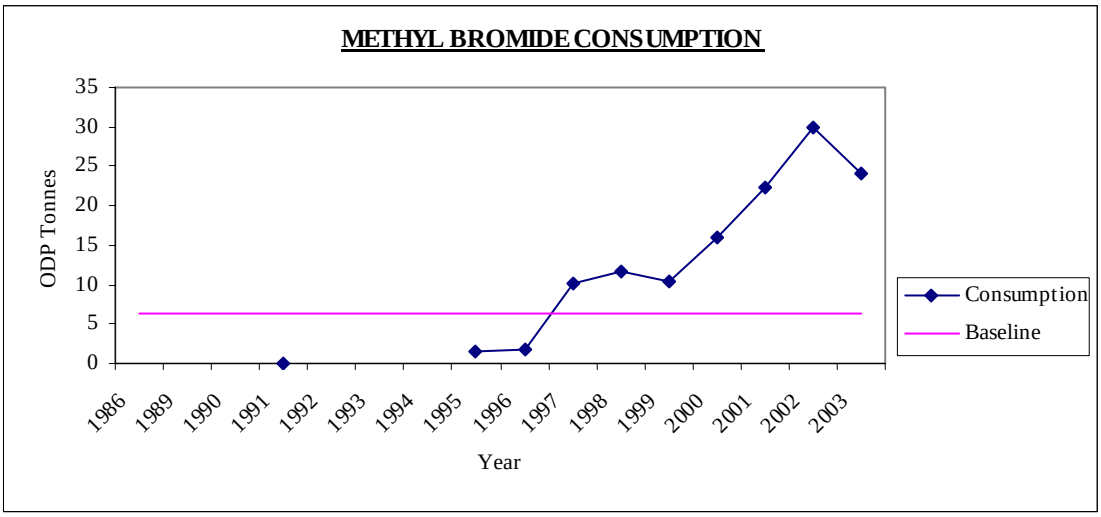
CFC Consumption

2. Uganda's baseline for CFC is 12.84 ODP tonnes. It reported 2001 consumption which was above its baseline (see graph). In accordance with Decision XV/43 of the 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol having failed to report data for either of the control periods 1 July 2000-30 June 2001 and 1 July 2001-31 December 2002, Uganda was presumed to be in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol. Accordingly, Uganda was urged to report data for the control periods from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 and 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2002, as a matter of urgency. Uganda subsequently reported 2002 and 2003 data which were below its baseline indicating a return to compliance with the consumption freeze obligations for CFC. Subsequent to the completion of the desk study the Fund Secretariat received Uganda's 2004 consumption data report on the progress of implementation of its country programme which showed 2004 CFC consumption of 0.155 ODP tonnes (below the baseline) indicating Uganda's continued compliance with the CFC consumption freeze.



Methyl Bromide Consumption

3. Uganda ratified the Copenhagen Amendment on 22 November 1999. A change of Uganda's methyl bromide consumption baseline from 1.9 ODP tonnes to 6.3 ODP tonnes was approved by Decision XV/43. It reported consumption from 1999 to 2003 which were above its baseline (see graph). As a consequence, by the same decision Uganda was in non-compliance with the freeze obligations for methyl bromide for 2002 even after the revision in its baseline. Also by the same Decision XV/43 Uganda's plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the methyl bromide control measures for was endorsed by the 15th Meeting. Uganda subsequently reported methyl bromide consumption data in 2003 which was at the same level as its agreed upon benchmark (24 ODP tonnes) for the year. Uganda's reported 2004 data showed methyl bromide consumption of 24 ODP tonnes consistent with Decision XV/43.



Institutional Strengthening

4. Uganda had its initial institutional strengthening project approved in 1994 with UNEP as the implementing agency. Since then there has not been any renewal of the project. This initial phase was expected to be completed in 2004 after 84 months delay due to NOU structural changes.

Project Preparation

5. Uganda had 3 projects preparation for refrigeration including two for refrigerant management plans and one for recovery recycling. Two of the three projects were completed with no major delays. The remaining preparation project for RMP was expected to be completed in 2004 with 16 months delay awaiting completion of current RMP activities.

6. Uganda had only one project preparation for methyl bromide that was approved in 2000 and implemented by UNIDO. This project was completed in 2001 with 6 months delay. The reason of delay was not provided by the country.

Implementation of Projects

Completed Projects

7. Uganda had two completed projects in the refrigeration sector including "Implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerant" and "Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations". The recovery and recycling project was completed in 1997 with no delays. The RMP project was completed in 2003 with 37 months delay. The delay was due to major delays caused by equipment procurement in 2000 for the training of technicians component of the RMP.

Ongoing Projects

8. Uganda has one ongoing project for RMP Update that was approved in 2004 and implemented by France. This project is expected to be completed by 2007.

9. Uganda has one ongoing project for phasing out of methyl bromide in cut flowers that was approved in 2001 and implemented by UNIDO. This project is expected to be completed in 2006.

Business Plans

10. The following table shows business plan activities for Uganda vis-a-vis actual approvals of projects that are related to the phase-out of CFC and methyl bromide.

Year	Business Plans Activities	Activities Approved
2000	Institutional Strengthening and Methyl Bromide Project Preparation	Methyl Bromide Project Preparation
2001	Institutional Strengthening and Methyl Bromide Investment Project	Methyl Bromide Investment Project
2002	Technical Assistance Projects for Monitoring Activity	Project Preparation for RMP Update
2003	Institutional Strengthening and RMP Update	No Activity Approved
2004	Institutional Strengthening and RMP Update	RMP Update
2005	Institutional Strengthening	

Actions Taken by the Executive Committee

11. Uganda had its RMP update approved as per Decision 31/48. These approvals are enough for Uganda to meet 85% reduction for CFC.

12. Uganda had approved projects for complete phase-out of methyl bromide in the country.

Actions Plans by the Meeting of the Parties

13. Uganda's submitted its plan of action to ensure a prompt return to compliance with the control measures for the controlled substance in Annex E to the 15th Meeting of the Parties (Decision XV/43). Under the plan, without prejudice to the operation of the financial mechanism of the Montreal Protocol, Uganda specifically committed itself:

(a) To reducing methyl bromide consumption from 30 ODP-tonnes in 2002 as follows;

(i) To 24 ODP-tonnes in 2003 and in 2004;
(ii) To 6 ODP-tonnes in 2005;
(iii) To 4.8 ODP-tonnes in 2006;
(iv) To phasing out methyl bromide consumption by 1 January 2007, as provided in the plan for reduction and phase-out of methyl bromide consumption, save for critical uses that may be authorized by the Parties.

(b) To monitoring its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS introduced in 1998, which will be modified by the inclusion of quotas in the first quarter of 2004;

(c) To introducing a ban on imports of ODS-using equipment in the first quarter of 2004.

14. The above measures should enable Uganda to return to compliance by 2007 for methyl bromide.

ANNEX II.1

Analysis of Causes of Non-Compliance with the Freeze of CFC Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS												Conclusion
	Recent Accession to MP	Incorrect Baseline Data	Incorrect /irregular consumption data	Recent Submission and approval CP/ IS	IS Implementation Delay	Recent request for Proj. Prep	Delay in Proj. Prep	Recent Project approval and Implementation	Delayed Project Implementation	Non availability/Non-enforcement of legislation/licensing system	Non Participation in Networking Activities	Special Conditions/Country Specific Situation	
Albania	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	INS	INS	Yes	No	Reason for non compliance due primarily to recent accession to the Montreal Protocol (in the middle of the freeze compliance period) at a high level of consumption relative to the baseline combined with the fact that implementation of key components of the approved national phas out plan has been delayed. Delays in the implementation of the institutional strengthening project might also have impaired the development of institutional capacity to manage the MF programme.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reason for non-compliance very low level of baseline in relation to current consumption as a result of war disrupting industrial activities during the baseline years, late access to resources of the MLF (CP preparation, IS and and project funding), delays in IS and some project implementation.Regulatory and institutional measures in early stage of of adoption and implementation.
Cameroon	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Status of non compliance appears to be due to the difficulties in implementation of institutional strengthening projects especially at the beginning of the freeze compliance perio Another important cause for non compliance could be attributed to delays in project preparation as well as project implementation. It is possible that the problems associated with the implementation of the institutional strengthening projects might have affected the speed of project implementation during the compliance period. Analysis of the historical data points to irregularities in the consumption data reported by the country ie. The impact of the amounts of CFC reported to have been phased out from projects are not reflected in the annual consumption data reports. For instance while 250 tonnes were reported to have been phased out in 2002, consumption data for 2003 shows only a net reduction of 5.5 tonnes.
Guatemala	No	No	Yes ++	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	INS	INS	Status of non compliance appears to be due in part to the delay in implementation of institutional strengthening projects. The delay of a major investment project at the beginning of the freeze compliance period might also be a factor in the countries non compliance in 2001 and 2002. Analysis of the historical data points to irregularities in the consumption data reported by the country ie. The impact of the amounts of CFC reported to have been phased out from projects are not reflected in the annual consumption data reports. For instance while 68.3 tonnes were reported to have been phased out in 2001, consumption data for 2002 shows only a net reduction of 25.43 tonnes thus putting the country in a situation of preventable non compliance.
Guinea Bissau	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	INS	Yes	Reason for non compliance primarily due to the fact that the country became a party recently (early in 2003, during the freeze compliance period) and consequently impact of assistance from MF has not been fully realized.
Libya	No	No	Probable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	INS	No	Although the country is one of the early parties to the Protocol participation in the MF programme is very recent (2000 during the freeze compliance period). Thus the country did not benefit from the MF assistance during the grace period particularly the institutional capacity to manage the MF programme. The institutional structure for managing the MP programme was not established over four years after approval (in 2000) of the institutional strengthening project. There appears to be a consequent delay in implementation of projects that could have reduced considerable amounts of CFC.

ANNEX II.1

Analysis of Causes of Non-Compliance with the Freeze of CFC Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS												Conclusion
	Recent Accession to MP	Incorrect Baseline Data	Incorrect /irregular consumption data	Recent Submission and approval CP/ IS	IS Implementation Delay	Recent request for Proj. Prep	Delay in Proj. Prep	Recent Project approval and Implementation	Delayed Project Implementation	Non availability/Non-enforcement of legislation/licensing system	Non Participation in Networking Activities	Special Conditions/Country Specific Situation	
Maldives	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	Although the Maldives became a party to the Protocol in 1989, and its country programme was approved in 1993 preparation of projects for phasing out its consumption were only submitted in 2000. Thus the country did not benefit from the MF assistance during the grace period, and the establishment of institutional capacity to manage the MP programme was impaired as a result of a long delay in implementation of the institutional strengthening project. There appears to be a consequent delay in implementation of projects that could have reduced considerable amounts of CFC equivalent to 80 % of the counties baseline consumption.
Namibia	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	INS	No	Status of non compliance appears to be due in part to the delay in implementation of institutional strengthening projects as well as implementation of the RMP. Analysis of the historical data points to irregularities in the consumption data reported by the country ie. The impact of the amount of CFC reported to have been phased out from the only project that resulted in a phase out prior to the freeze compliance period is not reflected in the annual consumption data report. While 5.4 tonnes were reported to have been phased out in 1998, consumption data for 1999 shows an increase of 0.32 tonnes. This inability to sustain the phase out affected the country's capacity to remain in compliance in the later years.
Nigeria	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes **	Delay in preparation of the country programme (nearly 5 years) resulting in temporary halt to investment project approvals appears to have been the primary reason for non compliance. A contributing factor also appears to be the delay in implementation of the initial phase of the institutional strengthening project.
Papua New Guinea	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	No	INS	INS	Although PNG became a party to the Protocol in 1993, preparation of projects for phasing out its consumption were only submitted in 2002. Thus the country did not benefit from the MF assistance during the grace period, and the establishment of institutional capacity to manage the MP programme was impaired as a result of a long delay in implementation of the institutional strengthening project. There appears to be a consequent delay in implementation of projects that could have reduced considerable amounts of CFC equivalent to 90 % of the counties baseline consumption.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes ***	Yes	Yes	Yes	INS +	INS	INS	The non compliance appears to be a result of the country not availing itself of the assistance o the MF long after it had become a party to the Protocol. Also the possible lack of institutional capacity to manage the MF program as evidenced by the long delay in establishing the ozone unit as well as implementing the approved RMP.a
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	INS	No	No	Reason for non compliance primarily due to the fact that the country became a party relatively recently and consequently impact of assistance from MF has not been fully realised

Legend:

Have the items (in table) affected the ability of the country to meet its phase-out obligations?

Yes: Affected or was a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations

No: Has not affected or was not a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations

INS (insufficient information): Available information is not enough to make a definitive analysis

N/A: Not applicable

** Apparent difficulty in pursuing CP preparation resulting in ExCom Decision to consider halting future investment projects (Decision 23/47)

*** Long lag time between ratification and preparation and implementation of projects

+ Need to ascertain implementation in view of apparent inconsistency with consumption pattern 2000-2003

++ Consumption data do not reflect impact of completed projects

ANNEX II.2

Analysis of Causes of Non-Compliance with the Freeze of Halon Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS												Reasons for Non compliance
	Recent Accession to MP	Incorrect Baseline Data	Incorrect consumption data	Recent Submission and approval CP/ IS	IS Implementation Delay	Recent request for Proj. Prep	Delay in Proj. Prep	Recent Project approval and Implementation	Delayed Project Implementation	Non availability/Non-enforcement of legislation/licensing system	Non Participation in Networking Activities	Special Conditions/Country Specific Situation	
Cameroon	No	No	No	No	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	No halon project developed prior to the approval of the regional halon bank coupled with aparent difficulties in the implementation of the istitutional strengthening projects. Additionally there appears to be possible discrepancies in historical halon consumption data reported.
Congo, D.R.	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	INS	No	Yes	The country's particular situation appears to have affected the data collection efforts and consequent phase out activities. This is reflected in the erratic nature of the halon consumption data ranging from 33 to 492 ODP tonnes. As a consequence the only activity to phase out halon is the regional halon bank approved in 2002.
Libya	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes *	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	INS	No	Libya had a peak consumption of 1400 ODP tonnes in 1998 which was drastically reduced to about 500 ODP tonnes and maintained from 1999 to 2002. Consumption subsequently increased to over 700 ODP tonnes in 2004 putting Libya in non compliance and prompting the ImpCom to intervene and request submission of a plan of action (Decision XVI/26). The reason for non compliance appears to be due to abscence of any MF activities coupled with possible institutional weaknesses in the management of MF activities.
Pakistan	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	INS	Yes	Delay and difficulty in establishing effective institutional structure (52 months delay) for monitoring and managing phase out programs could have contributed to a slow down in the formulation and implementation of MF projects generally in the country. Thus the project for phasing out the use of halons was approved only in 2003.
Somalia	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	INS	Yes	The particular situation (civil conflict) of the country has prevented any effective MF activities to be carried out.

Legend:

Have the items (in table) affected the ability of the country to meet its phase-out obligations?

Yes: Affected or was a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations

No: Has not affected or was not a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations

INS (Insufficient information): Available information is not enough to make a judgement

N/A: Not applicable

* Although investment project for halon recycling and halon phase out plan were included in business plans in 2000 and 2004, respectively, a project for preparation of a halon phase out plan was approved only in 2005

ANNEX II.3

Analysis of Causes of Non-Compliance with the Freeze in Consumption of Methyl Bromide by Country

Country	ITEMS													Reasons for non-compliance
	Recent Accession to MP	Recent accession to CA	Incorrect Baseline Data	Incorrect consumption data	Recent Submission and approval CP/ IS	IS Implementation Delay	Recent request for Proj. Prep	Delay in Proj. Prep	Recent Project approval and Implementation	Delayed Project Implementation	Non availability/Non-enforcement of legislation/licensing system	Non Participation in Networking Activities	Special Conditions/Country Specific Situation	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	INS	Yes	Yes	War in the country resulting in low consumption of ODS, and hence low baseline, as well as delay in submitting CP for institutional strengthening and project funding. Increase in ODS consumption possibly as a result of resumption of industrial and commercial activities. Delay in ratifying Copenhagen Amendment leading to late phase out project approval (2003).
Cameroon	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	The consumption of MB in 1998 more than doubled in 1999 and remained at that level until 2002. A demostration project approved for this sector in 1998 was completed in December 2004 with 53 months delay. The reason for non-compliance appears to be directly linked to the fact that the demonstration project has taken more than four years to bear final results as the latest report in 2004 indicates a further extension of the demonstration activities to conduct "technical and economic analysis of utilization of the two proposed alternatives to MB" (resulting from the demonstration project).
Chile	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Initially Chile was in compliance with the freeze in 2002 but fell into non compliance in 2003 when the consumption increased 165 ODP tonnes to 274 ODP tonnes. However, in the previous years from 1998, Chile's MB consumption had exceeded its baseline in all but 1999 (with consumption ranging from 107 to 298 ODP tonnes). Four implementing agencies have been active in the MB sector in Chile since December 1994 undertaking project preparation and demostration projects. However the available information shows considerable delay in the implementation of some of the demostration projects and project preparation activities. It also appears from the records that business plan activities for Chile in the MB sector did not materialize according to the business plan allocations. Three project preparation activities which have been completed do not appear to have resulted in any approved investment projects.
Guatemala	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	N/A	No	INS	INS	Delay in ratifying Copenhagen Amendment (in 2002) appears to have affected approval of MB investment projects.There doesn't appear to be any follow up project for a completed project preparation project for the phase out of 800 ODP tonnes of MB in melon crops which was approved in Nov 99 and completed in Dec 2002 (with a 24 month delay). The only investment project is the national phase out plan approved in 2002 following the ratification of the Copenhagen Amendment .
Honduras	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	INS	No	Delay in ratifying Copenhagen Amendment (in 2002) appears to have affected approval of MB investment projects as project preparation could not start until early 2001, pending ratification by the country of the Copenhagen Amendment .
Thailand	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Thailand got approval for the change of its MB consumption baseline from 164.9 to 182.97 ODP tonnes. In spite of this change Thailand's MB consumption exceeded its baseline in all the years from 1998 to 2002 except in 1999 whith its consumption ranging from 172.2 to 470.52 ODP tonnes. Therefore in 2002 in spite of the upward revision of its baseline Thailand was in non-compliance with the freeze. Apart from the high level of MB consumption, preparation of its phse out strategy and implementation of a key demostration project were delayed by 23 to 35 months. These delays could also have affected Thailands ability to reduce its consumption in a timely manner to meet the freeze.
Uganda	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	No	No	Non-compliance might have been caused in part by late ratification of the CopenhagenAmendment (in 2000) and by apparent lack of control on MB consumption (which increased from 11 ODP tonnes in 1999 to 30 ODP tonnes in 2002 relative to a 6.3 ODP tonnes baseline). The implementation of the institutional strengthening project shows an 84 month delay which could probably be evidence of weaknesses in institutional structure for controlling MB use in the country. This may require further clarification.

Legend:
Have the items (in table) affected the ability of the country to meet its phase-out obligations?
Yes: Affected or was a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations
No: Has not affected or was not a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations
INS (Insufficient information): Available information is not enough to make a judgement
N/A: Not applicable

ANNEX III.1

Analysis of Reasons for Returning to Compliance with the Freeze of CFC Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS									Conclusion
	Baseline data correction	ImpCom/MOP Intervention	Implemetation of Approved Proj.	Acceleration of project implementation	Approval and/or Implementation of Additional Projects	Country measures (Legislation, etc.)	Supplementary missions	Network meetings/CAP team assistance	Regional cooperation of Ozone Officers	
Albania	No	Yes	No	No	No	INS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Albania returned to compliance in 2003 consistent with its proposed action plan as per Decision XV/26. The reason for the reductions achieved appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. There was no direct impact of approved investment projects while the impact of non investment projects is not evident and need to be clarified. UNEP CAP facilitated South-South cooperation with Croatia providing assistance. Compliance asistance group (UNEP, UNIDO, Macedonia, Croatia set up to assist.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No	No	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Country in non compliance as at 2003, however 2004 data on the progress of implementation of the country programme indicates that the country continues to be in non compliance with the freeze and has, in addition, not met its agreed upon CFC reduction benchmark as per action plan. (Decision XV/30)
Cameroon	No	Yes	Yes *	No	No	Yes	No	INS	INS	Cameroon returned to compliance in 2002 after reducing 2001 consumption by 140 tonnes. Although the reductions in consumption appears to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention, the most significant impact is the phase-out achieved through the completed projects. However, the ODS phase out in subsequent years did not yield the expected impact on the countries CFC reductions. 250 tonnes were reported to have been phased out in 2002, but consumption data for 2003 showed only a net reduction of 5.5 tonnes. Although there is evidence of rules and regulations for control of ODS their impact is not clearly discernible, probably because the IS project was in hiatus. UNEP CAP assisting in reorganization of NOU and review of regulations..
Guatemala	No	Yes	Yes *	No	No	INS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Guatemala returned to compliance in 2002 after reducing 2001 consumption by 92 tonnes. The country also exceeded its agreed upon CFC reduction benchmark by about 30 tonnes (Decision XV/34). The reductions in consumption appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. However the most significant impact is the phase out achieved through the completed projects, although the full extent of this was not realised as the reported consumption data was not consistent with the phase out achieved.The impact of the institutional measures in the reductions is not evident and needs to be further clarified, especially since there was no ODS phase out from approved projects equivalent to the reduction of 92 tonnes in 2003.
Guinea Bissau	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Country in non compliance as at 2003 however 2004 data on the progress of implementation of the country programme indicates that the country has returned to compliance with the freeze and has exceeded its agreed upon CFC reduction benchmark (Decision XV/34). The reason for the reductions achieved appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention.
Libya	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	INS	INS	INS	INS	Libya returned to compliance in 2003 after reducing 2002 consumption by 281 tonnes, consistent with its proposed action plan as per Decision XV/36. The reasons for the reductions achieved appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. There is no direct impact of approved investment projects since no ODS phase out was recorded from 2000 to 2003. The preparation and approval of the national ODS phase out plan were accelerated however the impact will be realised only at the end of 2005. The effects of non investment projects and institutional measures are not evident and need to be clarified.
Maldives	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	INS	INS	INS	The Maldives were in non compliance for one year in 2001 and returned to compliance in 2002 after reducing their 2001 consumption by over 11 tonnes (80%) as per the approved action plan (Decision XV/37). Consistent with the action plan, there will be no consumption in the Maldives in 2003, 2004 and 2005 and consumption for 2006 will be 2.3 tonnes or 50% of its baseline to be completely phased out by 2008. It appears that the consumption in 2001 might relate to stockpiling for future use. UNEP CAp assisted in data collection and development of a licensisng system.
Namibia	No	Yes	Yes *	Yes	No	No	INS	Yes	INS	Namibia returned to compliance in 2002 after reducing 2001 consumption by 4 tonnes. The country also exceeded its agreed upon CFC reduction benchmark by about 3 tonnes (Decision XV/38). The reductions in consumption appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. 5.4 tonnes phased out in 1998 did not have sustainable impact on the country's CFC reductions. The impact of the institutional measures on the reductions is not evident and needs to be further clarified, especially since there was no ODS phase out from approved projects after 1998.
Nigeria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Nigeria returned to compliance in 2002 after reducing 2001 consumption by 380 tonnes.It remained in compliance after further reductions of 624 tonnes from 2002 consumption. Although the reductions in consumption appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention, the most significant impact is the phase out achieved through the completed projects. It also appears that acceleration of the implementation of approved projects as well as implementation of institutional measures might have played a role in sustaining the return to compliance.UNDP has established a national office to expedite implementation of the phase-out plans and other projects.
Papua New Guinea **	No	No	No	No	No	INS	INS	INS	INS	PNG returned to compliance in 2001 after reducing its consumption by over 32 tonnes (70%). The country subsequently submitted an action plan in 2003 as per Decision XV/40 and it has maintained compliance and met its commitments under the action plan, albeit with an erratic consumption pattern. The reductions in consumption appear not to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. The impact of the institutional measures on the reductions is not evident and needs to be further clarified, especially since there has been no ODS phase out from approved. projects. The recently approved TPMP is expected to be completed in 2005. UNEP through CAP/South Pacific Regional Environment Programme making effort to get IS back on track.

ANNEX III.1

Analysis of Reasons for Returning to Compliance with the Freeze of CFC Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS									Conclusion
	Baseline data correction	ImpCom/MOP Intervention	Implemetation of Approved Proj.	Acceleration of project implementation	Approval and/or Implementation of Additional Projects	Country measures (Legislation, etc.)	Supplementary missions	Network meetings/CAP team assistance	Regional cooperation of Ozone Officers	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No	Yes	No	No	No	INS	INS	INS	INS	Saint Kitts returned to compliance in 2003 after reducing consumption by 2.55 tonnes, roughly 50%. The reasons for the reduction achieved appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. There is no direct impact of approved investment projects since no ODS phase out was recorded from 2000 to 2003 (the projected phase out from the RMP has not been realised as per the approved completion date in 2001 and is about 46 months delayed). The effects of non-investment projects and institutional measures are not evident and need to be clarified. Assistance from UNEP's PEO and St. Lucia NOU all through CAP could also have contributed to achieving compliance
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	No	Yes	No	No	No	INS	No	Yes	Yes	Country in non compliance as at end 2003. 2004 data on the progress of implementation of the country programme indicates that the country continues to be in non compliance with the freeze but has met its agreed upon CFC reduction benchmark per action plan. (Decision XVI/30). The reason for the reductions achieved appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention as well as UNEP CAP intervention and regional cooperation (technica advice from ST Lucia NOU) facilitated by CAP.

* Impact of projects was not consistent with the remaining consumption in the corresponding year

** No business plan activities for 2000 and 2001. Need for clarification

ANNEX III.2

Analysis of Reasons for Returning to Compliance with the Freeze of Halon Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS									Reasons for return to compliance
	Baseline data correction	ImpCom/MOP Intervention	Implemetation of Approved Proj.	Acceleration of project implementation	Approval and/or Implementation of Additional Projects	Country measures (Legislation, etc.)	Supplementary missions	Network meetings/CAP team assistance	Regional cooperation of Ozone Officers	
Cameroon	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	INS	No	Yes	The country returned to compliance in 2003 by reducing its consumption from 9 to 2 ODP tonnes. Main reason for this appears to be ImpCom intervention since there has been no phase out from projects. However, it also appears that the existing regulations might have had an effect on this reduction, although were there to be any discrepancies in the halon data reporting, this could also affect the return to compliance..
Congo, D.R.	No	Yes	No	N/A	No	INS	INS	INS	INS	The country is now in compliance with the freeze having reduced its 2002 consumption of 492 ODP tonnes to 27.86 ODP tonnes in 2003. It is not certain whether the reduction achieved will be permanently sustained given the historical consumption pattern. The reasons for the reduction achieved appear to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention as there doesn't appear to be any evidence of the impact of the halon banking project which is only expected to phase out a total of 61 ODP tonnes by 2005. It may be useful to further explore what other factors could have influenced this dramatic reduction, although were there to be any anomalies in the halon data collection and reporting, this could also affect the return to compliance.
Libya	No	Yes	No	No	No	INS	INS	INS	INS	Country is in non compliance for 2003 and the ImpCom intervened in 2004 requesting a plan of action to be presented (Decision XVI/26). The outcome of this intervention would probably depend on how MF projects progress in the future as well as how effectively the identified institutional weaknesses are addressed.
Pakistan	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	INS	INS	INS	The country is in non compliance with the freeze as of 2003 and has proposed an action plan which limits its consumption in 2004 to its baseline and reduces it to 50% of baseline in 2005.
Somalia	NO	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	INS	No	INS	INS	Country remains in non compliance although the ImpCom has intervened in 2004 requesting a plan of action to be presented (Decision XVI/19), the outcome of this intervention would probably depend on how MF projects progress in the future.

ANNEX III.3

Analysis of Reasons for Returning to Compliance with the Freeze of Methyl Bromide Consumption by Country

Country	ITEMS									Reasons for return to compliance
	Baseline data correction	ImpCom/MOP Intervention	Implemetation of Approved Proj.	Acceleration of project implementation	Approval and/or Implementation of Additional Projects	Country measures (Legislation, etc.)	Supplementary missions	Network meetings/CAP team assistance	Regional cooperation of Ozone Officers	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No	Yes	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bosnia & Herzegovina was in non-compliance in 2003 and 2004, its consumption being 9.8 and 7.6 ODP tonnes respectively (baseline: 3.53 ODP tonnes). Should the MB phase out project approved by the ExCom at the 44th meeting be implemented according to the agreement (ExCom Decision 41/45) then the country would be able to meet its agreed upon obligation of reducing its MB consumption to 5.6 ODP tonnes by 2005 (Decision XV/30),
Cameroon	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	INS	INS	INS	Cameroon returned to compliance in 2003 by reducing its 2002 consumption of 25.4 ODP tonnes to 9.9 ODP tonnes in 2003, ie nearly 50% of its baseline consumption. The reasons for Cameroon's return to compliance seem to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. There is no evidence of any phase-out from any approved projects and there was no information on the role non-investment projects and institutional measures played in this reduction; this would need to be further clarified. UNEP, however, providing guidance to the NOU on accuracy in data collection as part of its action to assist compliance.
Chile	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	INS	INS	Chile is currently in non-compliance and has been requested in 2004 to present a plan of action as a matter of urgency (decision XV/22). Contrary to the statement in the agreement between Chile and the ExCom (Decision 32/55) in 2000 to the effect that Chile would exceed subsequent phase out requirements of the Protocol, the 2003 MB data reported by Chile placed it in non-compliance. Based on this 2003 consumption Chile would require a reduction of 62 ODP tonnes in order to meet the freeze and of 104 ODP tonnes to meet the 20% reduction step in 2005. Chile's non-compliance appears to be directly linked to lack of positive results in the activities in the MB sector.
Guatemala	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	INS	INS	INS	INS	Guatemala is in non-compliance with the freeze of MB consumption; however, it has met its agreed upon MB benchmark for 2003 and 2004 as per Decision XV/34. The country's ability to meet the agreed upon MB consumption reductions appears to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention and the ExCom Decision 38/42 which approved a national phase-out plan for Guatemala to phase out 468 ODP tonnes by 2005. UNIDO reported a partial phase-out of 260.6 ODP tonnes in 2003.
Honduras	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	INS	INS	Honduras is in non-compliance with the freeze of MB consumption. It has, however, met its agreed upon MB benchmark for 2003 as per Decision XV/35. The country's ability to meet the agreed upon MB consumption reductions appears to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention and to the approved national MB phase out plan whose implementation appears to have been accelerated. Honduras reported a phase out of 103 ODP tonnes as a result of the MB phase out plan. Should this phase out result in permanent and sustained aggregate reduction the 2004 consumption would be substantially decreased and Honduras could be on its way to meeting the freeze in MB consumption in addition to meeting its agreed upon benchmark.
Thailand	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Thailand returned to compliance in 2003; its reported consumption was reduced from 470.5 ODP tonnes in 2002 to 178 ODP tonnes in 2003 (a reduction of 292 ODP tonnes, roughly 62%). The high level of reported 2002 consumption might have contained anomalies (such as inclusion of OPS usage in the consumption data). Compliance with the freeze in 2003 and also in 2004 as indicated by data reported on the implementation of the country programme is directly linked to ExCom Decision 44/44 by which Thailand was to be assisted to achieve the 2002 freeze obligation as well as the 20% reduction step in 2005. The increased baseline level as a result of Decision XVI/31 also facilitated Thailands ability to meet the freeze. UNEP CAP providing advice in data collection and reporting regarding QPS and non-QPS applications. World Bank assisting with preparation of MB strategy expected to be completed in 2004.
Uganda	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Uganda is in non-compliance with the freeze of MB consumption, however it has met its agreed upon MB benchmark for 2003 as per Decision XV/34. The country's ability to meet the agreed upon MB consumption reductions appears to be directly linked to ImpCom intervention. There is no evidence of the impact of the approved project nor of any institutional measures on the reductions achieved. In view of the fact that Uganda has an obligation to reduce MB consumption from 24 ODP tonnes in 2004 and to 6 ODP tonnes in 2005, while only 12 ODP tonnes are projected to be phased out by the only investment project approved by the ExCom to phase out MB in cut flowers (Decision 34/55), unless non investment projects and institutional measures are put in place to address the phase out of the remaining MB consumption the country is likely to remain in non compliance. There is some discrepancy in the MB baseline data as reported in ExCom Decision 34/55 and ImpCom Decision XV/34 which needs to be resolved.

Legend:
Have the items (in table) affected the ability of the country to meet its phase-out obligations?
Yes: Affected or was a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations
No: Has not affected or was not a cause for not meeting phase-out obligations
INS (Not enough information): Available information is not enough to make a judgement: Not enough information (INS)
N/A: Not applicable